CHINESE-ENGLISH

DICTIONARY

OF THE

VERNACULAR OR SPOKEN LANGUAGE

OF

AMOY,

WITH THE PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS

OF THE CHANG-CHEW AND CHIN-CHEW DIALECTS.

BY


MISSIONARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

LONDON:

Trübner & Co., 57 & 59 Ludgate Hill.

1873.

All rights reserved.
DICTIONARY

OF THE

VERNACULAR OR SPOKEN LANGUAGE

OF

AMOY.
TO

Rev. James Legge, D.D.,

as an acknowledgment for much kindness,

and a tribute

to his unwearied labours

as a Christian missionary,

and his pre-eminent position

as a Chinese scholar.
PREFACE.

The vernacular or spoken language of Amoy, which this Dictionary attempts to make more accessible than formerly, has been also termed by some "The Amoy Dialect" or "The Amoy Colloquial," and it partially coincides with the so-called "Hok-kien Dialect," illustrated by the Rev. Dr. Medhurst in his quarto Dictionary under that title. But such words as "Dialect" or "Colloquial" give an erroneous conception of its nature. It is not a mere colloquial dialect or patois; it is spoken by the highest ranks just as by the common people, by the most learned just as by the ignorant; learned men indeed add a few polite or pedantic phrases, but these are mere excrescences (and even they are pronounced according to the Amoy sounds), while the main body and staple of the spoken language of the most refined and learned classes is the same as that of coolies, labourers, and boatmen.

Nor does the term "dialect" convey anything like a correct idea of its distinctive character; it is no mere dialectic variety of some other language; it is a distinct language, one of the many and widely differing languages which divide among them the soil of China.

The so-called "written language" of China is indeed uniform throughout the whole country; but it is rather a notation than a language; for this universal written language is pronounced differently when read aloud in the different parts of China, so that while as written it is one, as soon as it is pronounced it splits into several languages. And still further, this written language, as it is read aloud from books, is not spoken in any place whatever under any form of pronunciation. The most learned men never employ it as a means of ordinary oral communication even among themselves. It is in fact a dead language, related to the various spoken languages of China somewhat as Latin is to the languages of South-western Europe.

A very considerable number of the spoken languages of China have been already more or less studied by European and American residents in the country, such as the Mandarin, the Hakka, the vernaculars of Canton and Amoy, and several others. These are not dialects of one language; they are cognate languages, bearing to each other a relation similar to that which subsists between the Arabic, the Hebrew, the Syriac, the Ethiopic, and the other members of the Semitic family; or again between English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, &c.

There is another serious objection to the use of the term "dialect" as applied to these languages, namely, that within each of them there exist real dialects. For instance, the Mandarin, the greatest of all, contains within itself at least three very marked "dialects," the Northern, spoken at Pekin; the Southern, spoken at Nanking and Soo-chow; and the Western, spoken in the provinces of Sze-chuen, Hoo-peh, &c.

In like manner the language which for want of a better name we may call the Amoy Vernacular or spoken language, contains within itself several real dialects, especially those of Chang-chew, Chin-chew, Tung-an, and of Amoy itself. In this Dictionary the form of the language spoken at Amoy itself is taken as the standard, and the principal variations of the Chang-chew and Chin-chew dialects are marked, as also a considerable number of the variations occurring in Tung-an, Chang-poo, and some other regions.

The language of Amoy, including these subordinate dialects, is believed to be spoken by about eight or ten millions. This is the first dictionary of the spoken language. There are numerous dictionaries of the universal written language of China. One of these, by the
Rev. Dr. Medhurst, called "Dictionary of the Hok-kien Dialect," gives the Chang-chew sound (or more accurately the sound of Chang-poo, i.e. Chiu*-phê) of the written characters. Some colloquial words are also given in Dr. Medhurst's Dictionary, but they are few, and entirely in the Chang-chew or Chang-poo dialect, and unhappily the colloquial forms given are often far from accurate. The only other publications that have anything of the form of a dictionary are the very brief vocabularies in the Manuals of Doty and Maegowan.

The basis of this Dictionary is the manuscript vocabulary prepared by the late Rev. J. Lloyd, Missionary of the American Presbyterian Church. When I arrived at Amoy in 1855 I copied it for my own use, adding the additional words in Doty's Manual, and have been constantly enlarging and re-arranging the collection of words and phrases ever since. A few years after copying Lloyd's Vocabulary I collated the manuscript dictionary written by the Rev. Alexander Stronach of the London Missionary Society. I also at a later date went over all the words in the native dictionaries of the Chang-chew and Chin-chew dialects, and in a native vocabulary which attempts to give the Mandarin words and phrases for the Amoy ones. Of these native works the only really good one is the Chang-chew or rather Chang-poo Dictionary, named the Sip-ngô-im, which is the basis of Medhurst's Dictionary. Having thus the original source to refer to, I have made but little use of Medhurst's work; for such colloquial phrases in it as are not drawn from the Sip-ngô-im are very questionable, while its valuable book-phrases do not serve my purpose. Maegowan's Manual, though very useful for a beginner, was of course published too late for my use. In looking over it I found very few words which I had not already in my manuscript.

No one can be more sensible of the defects of the work than I am myself. It was at first prepared for my own use alone; as it grew larger I hoped that it might be used in manuscript by beginners, or copied, abridged, or expanded by successive missionaries; and it was only after repeated solicitations, culminating in a formal request by all the members of the three Protestant missions at Amoy, that I consented to prepare it for the press. This is my apology for all its faults and imperfections. It attempts to fill a real blank and to supply an urgent want; and I shall only be too glad when it shall be superseded and forgotten, or remembered only as the foundation on which a far more complete and accurate work shall have been reared.

When the Amoy missionaries asked me to prepare for the press the manuscript which I had compiled, the Rev. John Stronach of the London Missionary Society, and the Rev. John Van Nest Talmage, D.D., of the American Reformed Mission, were at the same time appointed to assist me in the revision of it. Mr. Stronach went over the whole from beginning to end, but Dr. Talmage was prevented by other duties from revising more than a few dozen pages. After their revision it was necessary for me to harmonize and recast the whole (with large additions and alterations which never came under their eyes), when writing out the copy for the printer. So that while a large share of what is good in the book should be put to the credit of my coadjutors, I must myself be held responsible for all its faults.

The most serious defect is the want of the Chinese character. This is due to two causes: (1) There are a very large number of the words for which we have not been able to find the corresponding character at all, perhaps a quarter or a third of the whole; and the time when it was necessary for me to take my furlough made it impossible to make the search for the missing characters, many of them rare, and many difficult to recognize from the great variations that take place between the written and spoken forms of the language. (2) Even if the characters had been found, it would have been very difficult or impossible for me to use the Chinese character in printing at home. But it was necessary to print it during my furlough at home, because we have not the means of printing such a work at Amoy; and on my return to China I could not have been spared from the mission long enough to go to some other port to carry it through the press. I cherish the hope of publishing a Key or
Sequel in two or three years, giving the characters so far as they can be found. Meantime, while I greatly regret that the Chinese character does not appear in the book, I am in one sense glad that it is absent. For it may serve to make manifest the fact that the Vernacular of Amoy is an independent language, which is able to stand alone without the help of the written character. And I should hope that many persons may thus be encouraged to study this language who would have been repelled by the sight of the complicated and fantastic characters. Of course every missionary, and every one who would be counted a scholar, must study the written character too, for the Vernacular or Colloquial cannot for a very long time to come possess any literature worthy of the name.

Another defect, which I greatly regret, is the very scanty identification of plants, animals, medicines, &c. Want of time is here also the excuse, which I trust my readers will count sufficient. Many such names have been put in with a query, being taken from such works as The Fuh-chau Recorder, Notes and Queries on China and Japan, The Phoenix, Dr. Porter Smith’s Book on Medicines, the various dictionaries of the written language, &c., while I had not the means of verifying them.

To some it seems also a great want that there is no English-Chinese part. But that must really be a separate work. The whole style and character of Chinese thought and expression is so different from the nearest English equivalents, that the work of reversing a dictionary, which at first sight seems very easy, would really be enormous, falling not very far short of the original composition.

With all its imperfections I trust that this book shall prove helpful to those who study the language of Amoy. My chief object has been to assist those who are engaged in the work of Christian missions; but for this purpose I have endeavoured to give a full view of the language so far as I have been able to learn it; and the book is fitted to be equally useful to merchants, travellers, mariners, interpreters, and students. It is most desirable that foreigners residing among the Chinese should learn their language, so as to hold direct intercourse with them, instead of using the miserable jargon called Canton-English or “pigeon English,” or being left at the mercy of interpreters. Few things would so much tend to remove causes of dispute or bad feeling, and to make the intercourse between these nations both pleasant and beneficial.

The explanations in the Introduction and Appendix have been much condensed from want of time at the last; I have therefore not been able to give the several subjects a scientific treatment, but have contented myself with such practical directions as will facilitate the use of the book and the acquisition of the language.

In conclusion I would express my thanks to Hugh M. Matheson, Esq., Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in England; to Robert Barbour, Esq., of Bolesworth; and to C. E. Lewis, Esq., M.P., for the kind liberality which has enabled me to publish the work.

Athe, 4th April, 1873.

TREFACE.
INTRODUCTION;
WITH
REMARKS ON PRONUNCIATION
AND
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

The vowels a, e, i, o, u, are pronounced much as in
Italian and German.

a as in far. It must never be pronounced with the
peculiarly English sound of a in man.
e as in grey. But in the syllables ten, jet, it is
nearly the same as in men, yet, and sometimes ap-
proaches to the English a in man.
i as in machine, not with the short English i in
swift. Thus the Amoy word sin is almost the same
as the English seem, but quite different from the English
sin. Almost the only words which I have observed
where it comes near the short English sound are chit,
"this," and hit, "that," which often come very near
the English words spelled alike.

O, when final, is pronounced as in no, go. It is also
thus pronounced when followed by h; for, as is explained
below, the final h is silent, and merely indicates that
the vowel is short and abrupt, so that final oh is just
short final o.

But when o is followed by m, ng, p, or k, it is pro-
nounced as in the English hop, lock, long.

When followed by another vowel it has the first of the
above sounds, as in go, so, but in some cases very short,
almost like w, as is fully explained below under the
head of the diphthongs.

U as in put, rude.

0 has the sound of uw in law, saw. This sound
is really the same as the second sound of o, as explained
above, so that strictly speaking this letter o should have
been used in place of o before m, ng, p, and k; but I
have followed the spelling now universal at Amoy by
using the letter o before these consonants for the sound
more accurately written o.

E is the French é, or like the English e in there. It
scarcely ever occurs except in the Changchew dialect, so
that persons who cannot catch the sound may use e as the
nearest approximation.

In vowels with double dots, the double dot always
indicates a change of the vowel sound, and is never used
for the diaeresis.

O is the same as the German ö. It occurs only in
the dialects of Chin-chew and Tung-an, where it is often
used instead of the Amoy and Changchew e. Thus any
one who cannot catch the sound of ö will be most safe
to use e instead. It must by no means be confounded
with o; only Cn. öe corresponds with A. oe.

û is nearly the German ü or French u, but not quite
the same, having only a slight variation from that sound
in the direction of ê.

It occurs only in the dialects of Chin-chew and Tung-
an, in which it frequently takes the place of the Amoy
u. If almost invariably does so when the Amoy u cor-
responds to the Changchew i, but it often occurs also
when the Amoy and Changchew agree in u. Persons
who cannot get hold of the sound may therefore use u
as an approximation.

I is a sound very rarely heard. It is exactly the short
English i in sit, swift. I have used it in chih, chit,
hih, hit, tip, where they occur as leading words in
alphabetical order; but where they occur in the phrases
and examples under other leading words, I have written
such words chit, hit, and tih or teh, as their pro-
nunciation is very indefinite. When slowly and care-
fully pronounced, chit, hit, are the sounds given. But
tih, tih, or teh, is never pronounced slowly or car-
fefully, it is always unaccented and rapid, so that its sound
is much disputed. I refer in these remarks to one word
only under each of these syllables, for the other words
under each syllable always retain the clear sound of i.

DIPHTHONGS.

In all the diphthongs each vowel is heard distinctly
with its own proper sound.

In ai, au, and oe, the first vowel is accented, the
second unaccented. ai like the English ie in tie; au
like the English ow in now; oe very nearly as in the
English Noel.

In on, on the other hand, the a is accented; the o is
unaccented and generally extremely short, almost like
w, indeed in many words it might be written w when
pronounced at the usual rate; but when pronounced
long, the sound of the o is clearly heard, e.g. sometimes
in the "chú-piá" and "ó-khi" tones; and in the nasal form on', the o is distinctly heard; but in all
cases great care must be taken not to exaggerate the o
sound, but to make the a the principal vowel.

The same remarks apply to oni, where the accent is
on the a, the whole coming very near the English Wye,
but with rather more of the o sound.
INTRODUCTION.

In diphthongs beginning with i the accent is usually on the second vowel, while the i is sounded very nearly like y. Thus in in, iau, the accent is on n; in io it is on o.

But in the nasal form in", the accent falls nearly equally on the two vowels, and the vowel sound of i is distinctly heard, though n is still more prominent.

In ii the accent is nearly equal on the two vowels, and sometimes seems even to fall on the i, especially when the word is the last word of a clause.

When the two vowels of a diphthong are almost equally accented, it may often be observed that if the whole word lose the accent it is the first vowel which loses it most thoroughly; e.g. in the word "kiu" a considerable portion of accent falls on the i, but in the phrase kiue-se, where the chief accent falls on se, the unaccented kiu is pronounced almost like the English kew.

NASALS.

A small " suspended or written above the line at the end of a syllable indicates that the whole syllable becomes nasal. If the syllable contains a diphthong, the nasal mark, though placed at the end, qualifies the preceding vowel or vowels as well as the last.

In words beginning with m, n, and ng, I have not preserved absolute uniformity. It has been usual with many, especially in the American Reformed Mission, to write no nasal mark (small " ) at such words, but to lay down the rule that all words beginning with m, n, and ng, are to be pronounced nasally. It seems to me that in some such words the vowel has not any distinctly nasal sound, and I have therefore endeavoured to write it where the sound is really nasal. But through the force of habit I have often omitted to write it where it should be. Initial j is also somewhat irregular.

CONSONANTS.

The great majority of the consonants are pronounced as in English, or very nearly so.

ch always as in church; only in the aspirated form chh it sometimes approaches to the aspirated sound of ts, as is explained below in the remarks on the aspirated consonants.

g is always hard.

h is always really pronounced, and must never be left silent as in many English words.

j always as in judge.

l is often pronounced in a very thick indistinct manner, approaching to the sound of d, so much so that as the language of Amoy has no proper d, the Amoy people usually employ a syllable beginning with l when trying to imitate a foreign word beginning with d.

ng as in sing, hang; so even at the beginning of a syllable. Care must be taken never to bring in the sound of g, as in anger, but to preserve the sound of ng simple and pure. To a beginner it is often difficult to pronounce ng as an initial; it is somewhat as if in the word singer or longing the si- or lo- were cut off.

s has always the sharp sound, as in so, sing; never sounded like z, as in love.

Final consonants are pronounced much more gently and softly than in English. In English there is usually a slight emission of vocal breath at the end of a final consonant, but in Chinese there is not the slightest emission of breath at the end of the final consonant, which is thus final in the strictest sense, the organs of speech remaining at the end of the word in the position for pronouncing the final consonant; e.g. at the end of the Chinese word sam the lips are still shut, at the end of kant the tip of the tongue remains touching the palate near the teeth, and immediately afterwards the lips are opened or the tongue removed without the faintest sound. This is the cause of the great softness and gentleness of the final consonants in Chinese.

The finals, k, p, t, are pronounced so gently that it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish them from each other.

Final m, n, and ng, do not break off abruptly as in English, but are somewhat prolonged, being sounded with a sort of vowel or vocal murmur in the consonant itself. In some tones these finals are much prolonged; in the second tone (chi"-sia") they are briefer, but even in it not so short as in English. This prolonged murmur is specially remarkable in final eng, which sounds almost as if there were an indistinct half pronounced vowel between the e and the ng.

m and ng, having a half pronounced vowel within the liquid consonant, sometimes make words of themselves, standing quite alone without any vowel attached, e.g. ng, ng, m, n. They are also often found with a consonant prefixed, but without any vowel, e.g. sng, shig, hig, hih. The nature of these syllables without a distinct vowel becomes at once unmistakable in singing, as at such a word all clear vocal sound at once ceases, and nothing is heard but a dull nasal murmur.

The ASPIRATED CONSONANTS are a very remarkable feature in all the languages of China, and require very special attention. They are kh, ph, th, and chh.

The sounds are the same as those indicated by the same notation in the languages of India, being formed by a real distinct aspiration pronounced after the respective consonants. In the other languages of China it has been usual to indicate them by a small inverted or suspended comma, thus k', p', t', ch', ts', but h has been commonly used at Amoy, and is much more distinct. The sounds are almost the same as those often used by Irishmen when pronouncing with a strong brogue such words as gone, pig, &c.; they are also often heard in the mouths of the Scottish Highlanders.

kh may be thus described:—Pronounce block-house with a clear distinct h; remove the letters blo- from the beginning and the -se from the end, and you have almost exactly the Chinese "khan." Or pronounce look here! rapidly and clearly, cut off loo- and -se, and you have the Chinese "kh."  

ph must by no means be confounded with the English ph, which is just f; for the Chinese ph preserves the clear sound of p followed by an aspiration; e.g. say loop- very rapidly and sharply, cut off loo- and -se from the two ends, and there remains the Chinese "pha." So, by removing ha- and -wau from haphazard, you get the Chinese "pha."

th must not be confounded with the English th, which is really a simple sound. The Chinese th is a clear distinct t followed by the aspirate. Thus the Chinese "than" may be carved out of out-house or hot-house.

chh is formed in a similar way from the ch of church. Take such a word as watch-house or coach-house, remove the wah- or coa- from the beginning and the -se from the end, and something very near the Chinese "chhan" remains.

Sometimes chh has a sound more nearly approaching to an aspirated ts. This occurs occasionally when chh is followed by a, o, e, u, or ng. Generally even before these letters the sound remains the same, or very nearly the same, as the usual chh, but sometimes it might
INTRODUCTION.

The tones are commonly supposed to be a great obstacle in the way of learning Chinese, but they really present no very great difficulty if studied carefully from the first. They can be properly learned only by the ear, and it is much better to get them directly from the lips of a native. The following remarks are intended merely as a help to direct the student in catching the intonations of the natives, but they may also be of some slight use in giving a general idea of the nature of the tones to those who have no opportunity of hearing them spoken.

It is not the tones themselves, but the use made of the tones, which is the peculiar characteristic of the Chinese group of languages. Similar tones exist in all languages, only differently used. In English, for instance, we pronounce the word go very differently when we give a hasty and angry command, "Go!" and when we ask the question with a mixture of astonishment and horror, "Can you dare to go?" The difference of tone is as great in English as in Chinese, but in English it indicates merely the different feelings of the mind or the different grammatical or rhetorical relations of the same word, while in Chinese the same syllable with different tones makes two thoroughly distinct words.

The Chinese divide the tones into four great classes, named at Amoy—1st, piâ" (C. pîâ"); 2d, chiu" (Cn. chii); 3d, jip (C. jîp); 4th, jîp, or according to the Mandarin sounds, Ping (or more accurately p'ing), Shang, K'îu (or Ch'îu), and Juh.

Each of these four classes is or may be divided into two subdivisions, called the "upper" and "lower." Doubtless when these four classes with their subdivisions first received their names, all these names described with tolerable accuracy the inflexion and pitch of the several tones, but now there is no part of China where the names of the tones correctly describe their character. It is therefore best in speaking of the tones not to translate the Chinese words, but either to transfer the Chinese terms or to speak of them by their numbers.

In some parts of China all the eight tones are used; in one place they have even been increased to nine; in two of the great dialects of Mandarin there are four tones and five tones in use respectively. In Amoy, though nominally there are eight, yet really there are only seven, as the second tone class, the "chiu"-aia", is not divided into two. I shall describe these seven tones used at Amoy, not according to the Chinese order, but according to their actual nature.

The two jip tones, or the upper and lower fourth tone, stand quite by themselves. They are distinguished by being pronounced with an abrupt or clipped ending, almost with a jerk. Originally they all ended in k, p, or t, but now the final consonant has in many cases been dropped, leaving, however, its trace in a sharp abrupt ending which makes something like a hiatus: this abrupt vowel ending is indicated by the final h,

which is absolutely silent. The two jip tones therefore can always be recognized by the final letters h, k, p, and t. All words ending in these letters belong to the jip tones, and no others do.

Any such word, if it have no accent mark, belongs to the chiu"-jip or upper fourth tone. It begins moderately high, rises very slightly at first, and then comes down with a short, sharp, rapid movement, somewhat like the English not when spoken in a very emphatic or imperative manner, as in the sentence, "You shall not."

The e-jip or lower fourth tone is indicated by a perpendicular accent, e.g. jip, hâk, lôh. It begins rather lower than the other and is pronounced with a curious upward jerk, which the form of the perpendicular accent is intended to suggest, somewhat like not in the sentence, "Will you not!" pronounced simply as an interrogation with a more upward movement, without the previous fall of the voice that would be given if it indicated strong surprise.

The other five tones are distributed among the words which do not end in h, k, p, or t.

Two of these five tones are perfectly level, just like musical notes, at an interval of about a musical fifth from each other. The exact distance of the interval is quite immaterial, and in fact it often varies from a musical third to about an octave in the mouth of the same speaker, with the nature of the emphasis or emotion with which he speaks; all that is necessary for the distinction of the tones, and for being well understood, is that there be a marked difference of the pitch.

The higher level tone is called the chiü"-piâ" (C. têng-pê"), or the upper first tone. It is indicated by the absence of any tonal mark, just as the "chiü"-jip has no tonal mark; but these two tones can always be at once distinguished at a glance, as the "chiü"-piâ" never ends in h, k, p, or t, while the "chiü"-jip always has one of these finals.

The tone with a low level intonation is called the ê-kâi or lower third tone. It is indicated by a horizontal accent, e.g. ê, hü. It must not be confounded with the "ê-piâ" tone, the name of which means "low level," but the intonation of which is very far from level, as will be seen from the explanation given three paragraphs lower down. But the lower third or "ê-kâi" is really low and level in its tone, though the name does not indicate the fact.

The three tones which remain are more or less infected, and cannot be represented by any musical notes.

The chiü"-kâi or upper third tone is a low, slow, downward slide; it begins low, about as low as the low level (ê-kâi) tone, and from that low level it gradually slides lower till it quite dies away; great care must be taken at the end not to allow the voice to fall up again at all; it is represented by the downward slope of the grave accent, e.g. pû, kî. It is heard in English when one begins to fall into a low key, sinking down lower and lower till it quite dies away, as when sadly musing in simple grief and sorrow (without any anger or excitement) on some mournful and depressing news; e.g. saying "Gone!" or "Died!"

The ê-piâ" (C. ê-pê") or lower first tone first falls and then rises. It is the intonation used in English to express great astonishment or a strongly marked interrogation, e.g. "You?" "How?" Its mark is the circumflex, e.g. ê, šô.

The chiü"-aia" or second tone, called in Mandarin the "Shang" tone, begins somewhat high, rises slightly
and rapidly, and then comes down with a rapid swing, much like a decided imperative in English; e.g. gone, in the phrase 'Be gone!' This tone is indicated by an acute accent, e.g. If, sū, kóng, &c.

The above explanations may be summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABRUPT AND SHORT.</th>
<th>NOT ABRUPT.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(in b, k, p, t)</td>
<td>(in b, k, p, t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiū&quot;-jiō, rising slightly and then falling rapidly; toh.</td>
<td>chiū&quot;-khi, low, slow, downward slide; to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē-jiō, rising abruptly; toh.</td>
<td>e - piā', slow circumflex, first falling and then rising, as in astonishment or interrogation; to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEVEL MUSICAL</td>
<td>SINGLE INFLECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTES.</td>
<td>chiū&quot;-khi, low, slow, downward slide; to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ē- piā', slow circumflex, first falling and then rising, as in astonishment or interrogation; to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chiū&quot;-sia&quot;, slightly upward and rapidly downwards, like a strong imperative; to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chinese at Amoy, &c., usually arrange the tones in the following order:

- chiū"-piā".
- chiū"-sia".
- chiū"-khi.
- chiū"-jiō.
- ē- piā'.
- chiū"-sia".
- ē-khi.
- ē-jiō.

In this arrangement the "chiū"-sia" appears twice, because it is not divided into an upper and a lower sub-class. This has caused great confusion in the nomenclature of the tones (by Europeans and Americans) according to numbers, for while it has been usual to number the first five:

1. chiū"-piā".
2. chiū"-sia".
3. chiū"-khi.
4. chiū"-jiō.
5. ē- piā'.

from that point there has been a divergence, some numbering on according to the exact form of Chinese usage.

6. chiū"-sia".
7. ē-khi.
8. ē-jiō.

Others have counted them as follows:

1. ē-khi.
2. ē-jiō.

To avoid this ambiguity in naming the sixth and seventh tones, I have arranged them as follows:

**First Tone.** (chiū"-piā", upper first; to. piā". (ē-piā", lower first; to.

**Second Tone.**—chiū"-sia"; to.

**Third Tone.** (chiū"-khi, upper third; to ē-khi, lower third; to.

**Fourth Tone.** (chiū"-jiō, upper fourth; toh ē-jiō, lower fourth; toh.

In the alphabetical arrangement of the words in this Dictionary the order is therefore "to, tō, tō, tō, tō." This does not include the two subdivisions of the fourth tone, as the difference of spelling places them in a different position in the alphabetical arrangement, namely "toh, tōh."

**TONES IN COMBINATION.**

The description of the tones given above applies strictly only to a word pronounced separately, or to a word ending a clause, and pronounced with the primary accent (as is usual at the end of a clause or group of two or more words); or to a word which, though not last, yet has the primary accent, being followed by an enclitic or unaccented word.

But in many cases a word loses the form of tonal inflection described above.

Sometimes a word becomes enclitic (see Appendix V.), in which case the tone dies away somewhat like the "chiū"-khi" or the "chiū"-jiō," or rather like something intermediate between them pronounced very short and gentle. No matter what the original tone of a word be, this is the one form assumed when enclitic; and so it happens that if an enclitic word be not common in its accented form, or if it be not recognized and identified, the learner is apt to be misled even by well-educated Chinese saying that the word belongs to the "chiū"-khi" or to the "chiū"-jiō" tone. The mark which I use to indicate an enclitic word is a double hyphen placed before the enclitic: this mark has at the same time the effect of catching the eye readily, so as to show that the word preceding the double hyphen has the strong primary accent; e.g. jīt-sāi, day-time; bō- khi, to disappear or vanish.

Sometimes in a group of three words two words follow the double hyphen. In that case the primary accent is on the first of the three, and the last two are enclitic; a slight trace of a secondary accent is sometimes heard on the last of the three, but yet it does not recover its own proper tonal inflection; e.g. sak--lōh-khi, to push down to a lower level; poāh--lōh-lāi, to fall down from a higher level.

When a word stands first in a group of two, of which the second has the strong accent, then the first word experiences a very marked change in its tonal inflection. The chiū"-piā" or upper first tone becomes somewhat lower in key, coming down about half-way towards the "ē-khi," but remaining quite level and equal.

The ē- piā" or lower first loses its inflection, becoming
very nearly or quite level. In some places it becomes extremely like the unaccented "chūı-piā̄", as described in the preceding paragraph; in other places, especially in Tāung-chū, it becomes indistinguishable from the unaccented "ē-khī" tone.

The chūı-sia" or second tone in such a position entirely loses its second half, namely, the falling inflection, and retains only its first half, namely, a slight upward motion. Great care must be taken not to give its usual downward intonation, because (as will be seen from the next paragraph) it would in that case become conflated with the altered or unaccented form of the "chūı-khī" tone.

The chūı-khī or upper third tone is lifted up so as to become a high, rapid, falling tone, almost the same as the original inflection of the "chūı-sia". It is also pronounced with great energy, so that the two syllables sound more like a spondee than an iambus.

The ē-khī or lower third tone sinks a very little lower than its original form, with perhaps a very slight downward motion. In most cases the alteration of this tone is scarcely perceptible, but when the two words are both of the "ē-khī" tone, then the first is distinctly lower than the second; e.g. chin-tsai, chēng-chēng, siū-tāoē.

The two ē-jip tones (the upper and lower fourth) simply change places with each other, the chūı-khī being pronounced with the original intonation of the "ē-jip", and the ē-jip taking the original intonation of the "chūı-jip". It should also be observed that in this connection the "chūı-jip" is pronounced with much more energy than the "ē-jip"; e.g. hōk-khī being almost like a spondee, or the "hōk" being given with a sort of staccato effect; while hōk-sāi is an ordinary iambus, with the "hōk" thoroughly unaccented.

ACCENT.

As all the words in the language are monosyllables, they are usually grouped together in groups of regular form and regular accentation. These groups of two, three, or four words (and sometimes of more), are often so absolutely fixed in the usage of the language as to become very similar to the polysyllabic words of other languages; and within such groups the laws of accent in relation to the several words are quite as strict as the accentual laws for the several syllables of the words in polysyllabic languages.

The general rule is that the primary accent falls on the last word of a group, whether it be a group of two, three, or more words. When the accent falls on the second last or penult, I have indicated the fact by placing a double hyphen after the accented word. This has also the effect (as explained in the previous section and in Appendix No. V.) of indicating that the word which follows the double hyphen is enclitic. When two words making a group have no hyphen between them, the meaning is that the first word has a sort of secondary accent, and retains its own tone unchanged or but slightly changed; e.g. hōng-chē, the wind blows; but in hōng-chē, a paper-kite, the "hōng" is quite unaccented, as is shown by the presence of the hyphen. Such are the more important rules for groups of two words.

GROUPS OF THREE.

In a group of three words the general rule is that the primary accent falls on the last word, a secondary accent on the first, and that the second word is quite unaccented; e.g. kōng-bō-iā has the primary accent on "iā" the secondary on "kōng," and no accent on "bō."

But sometimes, while the primary accent is on the last word, the secondary accent is on the second word, and it is then the first word that becomes quite unaccented. Such cases may generally be reduced to one or other of the following rules, (1) when the second is a much more important word than the first, or (2) when the tone of the second is a much stronger tone than that of the first.

If the first be a mere auxiliary or a comparatively unimportant word, while the second is a word of much importance, then the first is apt to lose the tone. Among the words which often thus lose the tone at the beginning of a group of three, the following may be noted:—ū, to have; bō, not to have; ēng, "to use," when in the sense of "by" or "with;" lāi, "to come," when used as a mere connective; khī, "to go," as a mere connective; teh, tiōh, thang, as auxiliaries to verbs, &c.; beh, will; ti, kāu, kāh, and such prepositions; nā, nā, kap, chiah, chūi, and some adverbs and conjunctions; tsāp, ten, chit, "one," often used somewhat like the indefinite article. Such words often do take the secondary accent; but it is very common for them to lose the accent, allowing it to pass on to the second word; e.g. bō-kāu-hūn, "no instruction," has the secondary accent on "kāu," and none on "bō." So with tiōh-kōā-jiēt, to have fever and ague; teh-kōng-čē, in the act of speaking; beh-pōa-chhū, will remove one's residence; tsāp-gōa-lān, more than ten men; chit-si-lān, one's whole life.

Another principle which sometimes may explain the secondary accent falling on the second word, is when it has a very strong tone, such as the "chūı-khī" or the "chūı-jip," while the first word is not in either of these two tones; or as when the second word is of the "chūı-sia" tone, while the first is not in any of these three tones. But on the other hand, if the first word be specially important in meaning, it keeps the secondary accent, though the second word may have a tone that is naturally stronger; e.g. chin-khūi-lāt, "to exert one's strength to the utmost," where the secondary accent is on "chin."

When the principal accent in a group of three falls on the second word, I place a double hyphen after it; in this case the first word has a secondary accent, or loses its tone, and the last word becomes enclitic.

When the principal accent falls on the first, this is indicated by the double hyphen after it; then the second and third words become enclitic, the second being quite unaccented, and the third either unaccented or else having a faint secondary accent.

GROUPS OF FOUR.

The most usual arrangement is that a group of four words consists of two groups of two, each having an accent on its second word; the first of these subordinate groups is usually pronounced somewhat less strongly than the second; thus in bō-lān beh-khī, "there is no one who will go," the primary accent is on "khī," the secondary on "lān;" but this secondary accent is often almost as strong as the primary.

When the first two words in a group of four are such as kap-iī, kap-lān, kā-iī, hō-iī, khī-khī-iī,
chit-ō, that half is pronounced very much more gently than the second; e.g. khit-āi thài-si, to be killed by him; kāp-āi kōng-ōe, to converse with him.

When tsāp, 'ten,' stands in the second place, it is unaccented, and throws the secondary accent usually forward on the third word, while a still weaker or tertiary accent is heard on the first word; e.g. ji-tsāp-sī-lāng, sa-tsāp-gō-te, the thirty-fifth division of a Hien district.

A similar effect is produced if any other word weak in tone or sense (see above on Groups of Three) stands in the second place; e.g. kāu-beh-sit-sin, 'to the very point of going to faint.'

Sometimes a specially important word in the first place draws the secondary accent to itself; e.g. nīng-ki-poā-ūi (where a sort of tertiary accent is heard on 'poā,' but 'nīng' is the important word), two and a half masts, i.e. a barque. In the latter part of the Dictionary I have sometimes written such phrases thus, 'nīng-ki-poā-ūi.'

Groups of five or more are compounded of shorter groups in a similar way.

**USE OF HYPHENS.**

I am painfully conscious that my system of using hyphens is not wholly consistent in the several parts of the Dictionary; this is especially the case in groups of three words, which I have sometimes joined all together, and sometimes left one and two, or two and one. But my apology is, that too sparing a use of hyphens, as it seems to me, has hitherto been made by others; and it has been necessary for me to write out the copy for the press at home without the opportunity of consulting others.

My leading idea in the use of hyphens has been to connect together those words which are pronounced together without pausing, like the syllables of a polysyllabic word, and where consequently the tone of one word is more or less affected by its being joined to another; but in some cases where I have not used the hyphen, the tone of one word is also somewhat affected by the relation to another; for the attempt to string together all the words that are mutually affected would have made combinations of an unwieldy length.

**VARIOUS AMBIGUITIES AND ERRORS WHICH STILL REMAIN.**

There are many ambiguities which, though occasionally noted, are in many or most places left without remark.

Such is very specially the case with the ambiguities produced by the want of moods, tenses, numbers, persons, cases, gender, articles, &c., in Chinese grammar. So also with the frequent interchange of the parts of speech, e.g. adjective with adverb, adjective with substantive, verb with preposition, substantive with postposition, conjunction with preposition, &c., or sometimes three or four parts of speech.

Names of relationships partake very largely of such ambiguity, e.g. pēh and chok, meaning not only senior and junior uncle, but also senior and junior cousins (even any distant cousins) of father when of the same surname. Still more extensive is the use of hín-ti and chī-bō, meaning not only brothers and sisters, but also male and female cousins in great variety.

Titles of office but rarely correspond to the English words, partly from the different number of steps in the various gradations, and partly because the number of troops supposed to be commanded by military and naval officers is often widely different from the reality. So also when we speak of the emperor Kang-hi or the emperor Kien-lung, we cannot always stop to explain that such a name as Kang-hi, Kien-lung, Hien-fung, is not a name or title of a person at all, but only the title of the period of the reign of the sovereign, whose personal name is far too sacred to be either spoken or written, and who is properly spoken of, e.g. as Hâm-hong-kun, i.e. the sovereign who reigned in the period or reign called in Amoy "Hâm-hong," and in Mandarin "Hien-fung."

The whole system of the so-called civil and military degrees is quite different from what we call degrees, and comes much nearer to our examinations for the civil and military services, though differing from them also in many important respects, especially in this—that the man who has passed his degree has by that very fact had his political position quite changed, having many special privileges denied to the common people in regard to the action of courts of justice and intercourse with the magistrates.

Of other words a very few examples must suffice; e.g. chū, often translated "wine," but which really means any spirituous liquor, and rarely if ever means "wine" in our sense; bēh, either wheat or barley; bū, usually translated "military," but really including military and naval; sīh, marble or soap-stone; kóng, used for "sheep," but properly "goat." Also, very far from our idea of arbitration, meaning simply a person or persons put forward by one or both of the parties to use their good offices, and endeavour to reconcile the parties (usually by a compromise), who are at perfect liberty either to accept the solution or not.

In many other cases too the meanings given are merely approximations. It must often have happened that, instead of grasping the full meaning of a phrase, I have only caught one of its particular applications, while at other times a particular use may have been too hastily generalized. It is in order to avoid these dangers that I have so largely used particular examples instead of attempting to combine them in a general expression.

The student need not be at all surprised if his Chinese teacher, or even several of them, object to certain phrases or meanings. In such a case let him use those words and phrases about which there is no question; but let him not too hastily conclude that the book is wrong. Many many times I have erased passages which I afterwards found quite correct and restored to their places. For there is no absolute standard of the spoken language; and the usage of various towns, villages, and regions varies so much, that phrases in constant use in one part are unknown in another.

At the same time the student must not lean too much on the Dictionary. The sounds, and especially the tones, must be carefully learned from the lips of a native; and when some words and phrases have been learned, it is only by constant intercourse with the people that one can master the art of combining them into sentences in a correct and natural manner.

The teachers themselves are the source of one sort of
error which is doubtless still represented to some extent in these pages. They are accustomed to adorn their own language with a variety of polite and literary phrases, and they are very apt to teach us such phrases as if they were really colloquial, while to the great mass of the people they are as unintelligible as Latin or French to an average Englishman. I have inserted many such phrases with the note "(R.)" to show that they belong to the Literary or Reading form of the language; but doubtless not a few have escaped my notice.

There are also a considerable number of phrases which have somehow come to be used by those Chinese who have much intercourse with foreigners, and which they continue to use because foreigners are supposed to understand them. Against such expressions the student must be very much on his guard.

I observe on looking over the pages some inconsistencies of spelling; e.g. má=mah, the interrogative particle; lığ=ā, the final indicative or vocative particle; cheh=chit-ē, &c. I fear also that some mistakes which I made in my early scrolls have not been fully eliminated, e.g. chin sometimes written where it should be "chin," in such phrases as chin-hó, very good.

In noting the variations of the dialects of Chang-chew, Chin-chew, &c., there is a peculiar sort of error which has sometimes crept in, viz. changing one part of a phrase into the dialect in question without making the corresponding change in the other part, as if in illustrating the change of mǎng into mǔī in Chang-chew, one should write ē-mǔī, as the Chang-chew name of Amoy, while it is really ē-mǔī; or as if in a sentence of the Chin-chew dialect one had failed to change kōng into sōh, or kē into kō.

Some more remarks on these dialects will be found in the Appendix Nos. II. and III.; but neither there nor in the body of the Dictionary is there anything like a full treatment of their variations. The Chang-chew dialect is the one most copiously treated, so that it is believed that in the leading words most of its variations are noted. The next in copiousness is the Chin-chew dialect, but it is not nearly so fully treated. Of the other dialects very little is noted except those of Tung-an and Chang-poo. Therefore the student must not conclude that a given word or phrase remains unchanged in one of these dialects merely because no variation is noted.
**EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, AND OF PECULIAR MARKS, &c.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>Amoy dialect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An. or Ank.</td>
<td>Anko or An-khoe dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bud.</td>
<td>Buddhist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Chang-chew dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf.</td>
<td>compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cn.</td>
<td>Chin-chew dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col.</td>
<td>colloquial or vernacular, as opposed to the literary or reading form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dist.</td>
<td>distinguish from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>dialect of Jng-chun or Yung-chun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp.</td>
<td>especially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>foreign phrases, viz. names or phrases invented to describe foreign things or ideas, or phrases used only or chiefly by these Chinese who have intercourse with foreigners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fig.</td>
<td>figurative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>generally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>dialect of Hui-an or Hui-oa*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. or Kk.</td>
<td>dialect of Kwan-kow or Koan-khâu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>dialect of Nan-an or Lâm-oa*.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit.</td>
<td>literally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mand.</td>
<td>Mandarin dialect, or Vernacular of Northern, Central, and Western China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opp.</td>
<td>opposed to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>dialect of Chang-poo or Chin&quot;-phè.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>reading or literary style, as to sound or meaning. When written in parentheses after a Chinese word or phrase, means that it is a literary or polite word or phrase, not used in the colloquial. When written before a Chinese word, both being in brackets or parentheses, means that it is the reading sound of the character of which the colloquial form is given in the context. When followed by an English word or phrase, means that the rendering given is used only in the reading or literary style, or transferred to the colloquial only in a few set phrases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r.</td>
<td>rare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s.</td>
<td>see; this abbreviation is used only when there are two phrases having exactly the same sound and tone, e.g. tsâi - tsâi, either &quot;a man of wealth&quot; or &quot;a talented man,&quot; where it occurs under &quot;wealth&quot; it has the note &quot;(s. talent),&quot; and where it occurs under &quot;talent&quot; it has the note &quot;(s. wealth).&quot; I refer merely to the English meaning, because the Chinese word referred to is, and must be always, the very same sound and tone with the leading word (in this case &quot;tsâi&quot;), under which the phrase occurs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| T. | dialect of Tung-an or Tông-oa*. |
| Tt. | dialect of Tsang-tai or Tiô-thâo. |
| v. | see; referring to a Chinese word where more full information is given, or where additional examples are collected. |
| vulg. | vulgar or coarse expression. |
| X. | phrase used by the missionaries or native Christians; either not used at all by others, or used rarely or in a different sense. |

I have not loaded this table with such well-known abbreviations as id., do., &c. The abbreviations for the varieties of the dialects are used thus:—With both parentheses immediately after the leading word, and with nothing else in the parentheses, they mean that all the words and phrases under that leading word belong to the dialect referred to, unless otherwise noted; e.g. "boeh (C.), = A. beh," implies that any phrase given under that leading word "boeh" belongs to the Chang-chew dialect. So also "tâ"(Cn.), implies that all the phrases under that leading word "tâ" belong to the Chin-chew dialect; but in this latter example some of the phrases have the note "(A.)," meaning that they are used in Amoy.

When the abbreviation for a dialect is used within parentheses followed by a Chinese word or phrase, it means that this is the form in the said dialect for the Amoy word or phrase that precedes the parenthesis.

When preceded by the word "also" it means that while the word in some other sense or usage belongs, for instance, to the Amoy dialect, yet in the cases specified it belongs to that one of the dialects which is specified; but in such case the examples of phrases given afterwards belong to the Amoy.

When "R." stands at the beginning of a sentence within brackets or parentheses, and before the end of the parenthetic part the abbreviation "= col." occurs, the "=" is used merely in an etymological sense, denoting that the joined colloquial words belong to the same reading form, or spring from the same root, and does not mean that they have the same meaning.

A double hyphen "--" is used to indicate that the succeeding word is enclitic. A small cross "(+)") is used as the mark of addition, to indicate that other examples of the phrase, or another phrase of the same sound and tone, will be found in another part of the collection of phrases under the same leading word. Thus under the word thâu, "head," the phrase ko^n-thâu occurs twice in very different senses, each time with this mark. In the earlier part of the Dictionary this mark is not used.

3.3, 1.15, and such like combinations, i.e. a numeral in large type followed by a dot at the bottom and a
numeral in smaller type, are used for the Chinese month and day, e.g. 1.15 is the 15th day of the first month.

A full explanation of the orthography and tonal marks will be found in the Introduction. Some of the more important rules may be briefly stated as follows:

The vowels are all pronounced according to the sounds usual in Germany, Italy, &c., and not according to the English usage when it differs from the continental.

\( \sigma \) expresses the sound of \( o \) in the English lord, long, lot; \( o \) has sometimes this sound, sometimes the sound of \( o \) in the English no (see the rule in the Introduction).

\( e \) is the sound of the French "\( e \)" or of the English "\( e \)" in there.

Double dots are never used as marks of diaeresis, but always indicate a vowel of a really different sound. The mark of diaeresis is never required, because in all diphthongs each vowel retains its own original sound.

\( ù \) and \( û \) as in German.

The consonants are for the most part used much as in English. \( g \) always hard; \( ch \) always as in church.

\( th \) and \( ph \) must not be sounded as in English. They are pronounced by appending a real aspirate sound to the usual sounds of \( t \) and \( p \) respectively.

\( kh \) and \( chh \) are in like manner formed from \( k \) and \( ch \) by adding a clearly-pronounced aspirate.

The accent marks have nothing to do with the sounds of the vowels or consonants: they indicate the modulations of tone, as is partially explained in the Introduction. In a diphthong they do not refer to one vowel only, but to the whole syllable.

---

ORDER OF ALPHABETIC ARRANGEMENT
IN THIS DICTIONARY.

chh, kh, ng, ph, th, and ts are used in the alphabetic arrangement like single consonants; thus, for instance, all the words beginning with the unaspirated \( k \) are given to the end, as far as \( kut \) and \( kwat \), before \( kha \) and the others which have \( kh \) as their initial.

\( e \) is mixed up with \( o \), and \( ù \) with \( u \), for convenience of reference, as they are respectively mere dialectic variations of these vowels.

\( ò \) and \( ù \) are placed just after the corresponding syllables which are formed with \( o \); e.g. \( te \) and \( to \) follow \( tó \); \( tòh \) follows \( thoh \); and \( tong \) follows \( tong \). I am not sure whether this is the best plan to follow, but it is the arrangement which I at present use.

Words that have a nasal, indicated by a small suspended "\( ^{\prime} \)" at the end, follow immediately the same syllables without the nasal. But when the initial is \( m, n, ng, \) or \( j \), the nasal and non-nasal forms are mixed up, as this makes reference easier, because many words are written both ways.

The tones of any one syllable are arranged thus:

- \( chiù^-piâ", \ e^-piâ"; \ chiù^-sia"; \ chiù^-khi, \ ò^-khi; \)
- e.g. "seng, sêng; sêng, sêng." This does not include the two \( ji^-p \) tones, which, being differently spelled, i.e. always ending in \( h, k, p, \) or \( t \), are found usually at a little distance off; their order is—\( chiù^-ji, \ ò^-ji; \)
- e.g. "sêk, sok."
ERRATA.

p. 14, col. 2, line 6 from bottom, for bé-chiong-kun read bê-chiong-kun.
p. 89, col. 2, line 37, for òe-phâng read òe-phâng.
p. 94, col. 1, line 29, after "blue flowers" insert a query.
p. 94, col. 2, line 4 from bottom, for "v. hông" read "v. hông."
p. 119, col. 1, line 19, for sek read sék.
p. 138, col. 2, line 10 from bottom, for sah read sah.
p. 150, col. 1, line 18, for hui read kui.
p. 181, col. 2, line 23, for tsám-jien read tsám-jiên.
p. 188, col. 1, line 11, for kúi-nâ read kúi-nâ.
p. 256, col. 2, line 17, for sek read sék.
p. 315, col. 1, line 30, for "v. iông" read "v. jî."
p. 338, col. 2, line 29, for "thoân" read "toân."
p. 474, col. 2, line 15 from bottom, for tong-tong read tang-tang.

Doubtless there must be many more errors which have not been observed.
a (R. id.), a prefix in some nouns and in names of
Cantonese. a-pan, a sailor who climbs mast; obsti-
nate (v. pan). a-gūi, aseafted. a-ho, son of a first-
class mandarin. a-boat, name of a Cantonese, = A.
hoat-á.
a — a-ka, medicine made from turtle-bones.
a (R. id.) a-phién, opium (v. phién).
a — a-put-tó, = á-h-put-tó, a sort of doll.
a (P. id.) i-i a-a, sound of a flute. a-a-kió,
sound of a child just beginning to make the sound "a-a."
a — a-tsa, = am-tsii, dirty, unclean (lit. or fig.)
a — a-thâu (init. of mand.), a female slave.
a — jiáu-a, a large sort of gong.
a (R. a crow). a-a, a crow. a-a-lêng, an arti-
ficial feather, worn by some officers (v. lêng). a-a-kió
pá-tui (the crow has called the lame man Súi), said of
a man who formerly had a good character, being sud-
denly led away into vice and ruin.
á, exclamation of surprise.
á (C.), = A. há,—. á-sam, = A. hà-sam, dirty.
á (R. tâu, a son). (Cn. ngá, nái ká), (T. some-
times á or ah enclitic), suffix of nouns, often diminutive.
kú-a, a saw. kú-a, wife's younger brother. i-a,
wife's younger sister. káu-a, a dog; a little dog.
kuá-a, inferior assistants.
á (R. tâu !), enclitic suffix in names of common people,
aquaintances, or persons about same rank (Cn. only said
of young boys, while it is a prefix for adults) — heat—
á, the man named "boat," more politely called "hoat-
lá."
á (T.) á-i, = A. am-pá-ché, the cieada.
á (Cn.), prefix to names of persons. á-sóng, = A.
"soung-á" or "sông-lé."
á — án, prefix to titles of relations superior to us.
á-tin, papa. a-peh, uncle! sometimes papa!
á (R. pêk, a hundred, - col. pâi). poeh-á-chí",
eight hundred cash. káu-á-lák, nine hundred and
six.
á (sometimes ná), syllable used in forming some
phrases: e.g. bín-á-taíl, to-morrow; m-á, but indeed
(v. m).
á = ka. phah-á-chhiá", to sneeze.
á (R. ek = col. iâ), or. á-bô, or not. á-si, or it
is; or.
á — áu. á-bê, not yet.
á — áh (R. ek). á-ná", beh, á-ná", having half
a mind to it.
á [R. secondary]. á-sêng, a sage of secondary
rank, as Menel or as Yen-huuy (Chân-biec). á-goáan,
a Kejia near the head of the list for the year.
á (R. ha). á-pâ, very cross and bad-tempered, as
a child.
á = ih (R. ek), also.
á", imitative sound. a"-a"-hâu, sound of children
crying. a"-a"-jiông, incessant noise. i-i a"-a",
sound as of several men rowing a boat, or of many chil-
dren. i-i" a"-a", sound as of musical instruments.
á" — pâm a"-m-chhé" (C.), sound of wind instru-
m ents.
á", an exclamation of great surprise.
á" (R. làn = col. nà"), to guard or protect, as by
arm or wing (e.g. a hen guarding her brood); to put
the arm or arms round a person loosely, so as gently to keep
from falling or going away, or to ward off a stroke, or
screen from an enemy. a"-taá, to defend one party
in a quarrel. khâ-á", hit-pêng, throws his in-
fluence rather on that side. a"-chih, to keep things
for oneself to eat, as by arm put round them. a" to-
hûn, to take the lion's share.
á", to embrace tightly with one or both arms; to
fold to one's breast; to hold or carry between arm and
breast, but not so tightly as "ngôeh:" to shelter by
arm tightly pressed. a"-teh, to cover or shelter
below or behind one's arm, &c. a"-ê, an adopted child.
a"-nà" tsêe-chit-ê, to hold several things at once
under the arm, or between the arm and breast.
a", to lean against. chhûi a"-chhûi, to put
mouth to mouth.
a" — kong-á"-tâu, a long dark red legume.
a" (Cn.), sometimes = A. kâ", = m-á", = A. m-kâ", not
darker.
a" (R. hông = col. ág, hôi"), to stop or bend down;
to face towards. a"-thâu, to bend down the head.
a"-jo, to bend forwards, bending the loins as in mak-
ing a bow. a"-teh-chiâh, bending down to eat. a"-
teh-khôâ", bending down to look. a"-lôh-lêh
thia", bend down to hear, as superior. a"-teh-thia",
to bend the ear to listen. a"-A"-teh-thia", several
persons listening thus. a" hi-khang, to bring the
ear near another's mouth. **phi-phak-á, appearance of falling forward with arms extended. sa'-'chiáh-á, sitting well together, as parts of a piece of furniture; friendly; of one mind. bin á'-láam, facing south, as house. áh-hái, facing the sea.**

**ái** (R. hái), stuffing or contents of pies, tarts, cakes, &c. áh-píá, cakes with stuffing of peace-meal, &c. bó-á', solid and uniform, &c., without any stuffing. ka-á', stuffing of steamed cakes. tí'-á', sweet stuffing. kiam-á', salt do. tí'-phó kiam-á' (a sweet cake with salt stuffing), a man who seems friendly, but is really hostile. chong-sin-phó göng-á', appearance of intelligence while really stupid.

**ah**, sound of a cow bellowing.

**ah** (R. ek). ah-láh, to compel. ah-jih, to force an unwilling man to do something. ah-lóh, to repress or curb, as temper or desires, or as other man. ah láu-bé-lóh, not yet subdued, as temper, &c.

**ah** (R. ap), to guard, escort, restrain; to write the regular words or dates with red ink on an official document; to make a stroke with the stern larboard oar, worked by the right hand, so as to turn the boat's head to the right.

ah-án, to rhyme.

ah-kng, a ship's carpenter.

ah-tang, to pass the season (especially the winter) abroad, as vessel. tó ah-tang, the tea is stored up for next year's market.

ah-áu, to follow, as guard or escort. ah-hióng, to send government money, under escort, to superior mandarins. ah-tsán, to convey a ship. ah-sáng, to escort. ah-hoàn, to guard or escort a criminal. ah-soang, to restrain. ah-hê, to take charge of cargo.

ah-hu, overseer of numerous coolies carrying burdens, or of chair-coolies. khu-nh, to keep in ward, as a criminal, or as parties in a lawsuit. ah-kóán, to be confined in the less miserable prison.

ah-chú', to row hard with the stern oar, so as to turn the boat's head round, almost like a helm. höh-húh, you take the stern oar (position of honour in the boat. khah-sit-ah, strike very gently with the ear in your right hand. ah bé-chú', give a stroke with the larboard oar, so as to turn boat's head to right. ah thâu-chú', strike with port oar (held in left hand), so as to turn boat's head to left. ah thâu-tít (C.), id.

ah jît-chî, to mark the date with red ink on an official document. ah jît, id. chhiâm-ah, to write the date and make the regular marks in red ink on an official document; the official who writes them. chhiâm-ah toá-iá, this official. hoc-ah, the mark on a document below the name, serving as signature.

**ah**, enclitic particle at end of exclamations and of indicative sentences. chhiâm-ah, alas!

**ah** (T.), = A. á, enclitic particle at end of names of things.

ah [R. ok, to benefit, = col. iah]. ah-bú-chháu, a medical plant used for the menses of females.

ah [R. ap], a duck. ah-hóng, a young drake (v. hóng, male). ah-hêng, embryo in duck's egg (v. hóng, form). ah-kak, a drake. ah-bú, a duck (female). ah-bú täng-kim-sin, iâ-sî pf.'chhúi (a duck, though adorned with gold on its body, yet has a flat bill), said of a dandy appearing ludicrous with all his finery. ah-bú-chhúi, a duck's bill; a hook worn on one's dress for carrying small things. ah-bú-chhúi bông-lú (duck's bill babbling about at random), to make an attempt or ask a favour with very small hope of success, but may just as well make the attempt. ah-bú-tóe (having a sole like a duck), said of a man whose foot is very broad and flat at the instep instead of the usual hollow; also of a peculiar vulgar waddling gait, shaking from side to side.

ah-chiá, duck's web-foot. ah-níg, duck's eggs (v. níg). ah-hiên, small feathers at duck's tail; two small balls near its tail. ah-pá, dried duck. ah-siú, id. Thái koo-ah, to kill fowls and ducks.

ah-kha-soe, a grain like small millet. ah-kha-sek, id.

chhiâm-ah, a sort of duck much in use. thó-hoa-ah, the common duck. chhiâm-hoa-ah, a similar sort. tust-ah, wild duck; also said of the "chhi-hoa-ah." hái-ah, a sort of wild sea-bird.

chhiêt-gó-áh, ah-á tsan-sí (a duck in the middle of the seventh month, when ducks are usually offered to the spirits of the dead, and yet not fearing death!), said in scolding a man for bad conduct without fear in spite of impending calamity.

**ah — ah-chhiôch, a square-shaped ruler for drawing lines or cutting paper straight.**

ah [R. áp], a casket or small case. ah-bá, id. siu-áh, trunks and caskets. hoc-ah, a flowered casket; a case for flowers. gôk-ah, a casket made of jade. siâ-háh, a marble casket. chhiâm-ah, a wooden casket. in-sek-ah, box with red ink for stamping. bák-ah, a paper or wooden case for sticks of ink. kia-áh, a case for a mirror. hûn-áh, a case for hair-powder. hun-ah, a tobacco-box. bō-áh, a hat-box. thîn-áh, case for invitation cards (v. thîap). têng-áh, case for small steelyard. chhiâm-ah, a small needle-case.

ah, to support, as a screen or partition in danger of being blown in, as by a cross-bar, or as by one's arm laid along it. ah-teh, id. ah hit-ni, turn it in that direction. ah kê-lâi, ah-kê-khi, to turn a thing back and forwards. ah-tó, to bend or throw down. khit-hong ah-tó, to be blown down, as a screen; to be thrown on her beam-ends, as a ship. ah-pu-tó, a doll made with a heavy round base, so that when pushed over it always rights itself. hû-lâm ah-sái, to turn to the south and west, as fair-weather wind in spring.

**ai** [R. dust]. tin-ai (R.), dust floating in the air. lâm-hong-ai, mist caused by the south wind. ai-bú, id. thûn-ai (C.), soil.

ai — tiô-chiû-ni, plays in the Swatow dialect.

**ai** (R. id.), exclamation of grief, pain, or distress. ai-chhâm, id. ai-ni-kí, to call mournfully; pi-ni (R.), very sad and sorrowful. ai-ôân, to repine bitterly (v. ôkn). ai-êh, grieved, and murmuring inwardly. khit-ai kû-lín, to beseech earnestly for some favour when in distress.

**ai** [R. to pass time, &c., = col. òc]. û-lâi-ai (T.), to have such connection with a man (as by relationship, friendship, or business), that we have some influence with him, or that we are involved in his troubles.

**ai — ai-ìa, exclamation on a sudden feeling of surprise, regret, or pain. ai-ì-d, id. ai-ìoh, id. Ai-ìoh-thiâh, oh, how painful!

**ai — ai-ìa, expression of wonder (somewhat deliberate).**

ai [R. a pass, or gate at a pass]. Ai-míg, street gates. ai-kháu, a fortified gate or pass. koan-ai, a gate in a pass. hiâm-ai, very important as a pass.
āi (R. id.), to wish, to desire, to like; apt to; to have a tendency to. āi-beh, to wish; to desire, āi-chia, to wish to be here. māi, not to wish; indisposed of (mind or body); I don't want it. seng-khu māi, unwell. āi-thē, having a tendency to vomit. āi-thē, to desire a rabbit. āi-kē-lāng, infectious. āi kāu-pi, unhealthy, as a place. hit-sē-tsāi, lāng āi-si--khi, that place is very unhealthy and deadly. āi tek-tsēi lāng, apt to give offence.

1-āi, to desire very much; to desire and purpose. āi-siōh, to love; to compassionate. kēng-āi, to reverence and love. thīng-āi (R.), to love, to favour, as a companion. lēk-āi, to love too much, as son or nephew; to love blindly and with partiality, so as not to observe or punish his faults, and rather screen him. lēk-āi put-bēng, id. īu-āi (r.), very affectionate (as brothers). sit-āi, to be less loved than others, as child when parents are partial. lēng-jīn khō-āi, lovable. khō-āi (r.), id. siong-āi, mutually loving (as man and woman). un-āi, to love greatly, as man and woman. lēng-āi (R.), your daughter.

sūn-āi, a short wide-mouthed trumpet (counted difficult to play). āi-āi, a sort of wind-instrument.

āi — un-āi, mumps (v. us).

āi — āi-āi-chhan, to groan mournfully.

āi — interjection expressing surprise and pleasure.

āi (T.), = ā. ēng, to -ear, leisure.

āi (P.), = lāng, to carry on the back, as a man or child.

āih6, exclamation of regret at a loss or misfortune (cf. óh and ót). ih-āih6, discontented, grumbling state of mind, as at a misfortune, or as in a dilemma, when either choice is very inconvenient. m-sāi ih-āih6, don't distress and worry yourself about it. ih-ih6 āih6, grumbling at something that has happened and cannot now be put right, e.g. when it would not be polite to find fault, or when the man who has done it is too powerful.

ak (R. id.), to water; to drench. ak-tāui, to water. ak-pūi, to water with liquid manure. ak-hō, drenched with rain. ak-hōn-hé, to extinguish fire with water. ak-sit-hé, id. ak-tām, to drench.

ak nāg-sā seng-khu, drenched to the skin several times. ak kāu-sā-thāu-thāu, wet to the skin.

ak — ak-tāk, disorderly and inconveniently crowded with articles, as a lumber-room; sad or anxious.

ak (R. ok). māng-ak, sort of outer gateway or porch.

ak — ak-ā-chhāi, sort of vegetable.

āk (R. òk), a reel or spool for winding thread. ākā, id. se-āk, id. for cotton. sōa-āk, id. for silk.

am (R. id.), a Buddhist monastery, nunnery, or temple. am-ā, id. am-tāng, id. hē-siū-am, Bud. monastery. hō-kom, Bud. nunnery. bōng (C.), a grave with a sort of shrine or pinnacle at the back. phō-am-hūt, one of the Buddhās. tō-tāng (temple of stomach and bowels), said of a literary man absorbing funds collected on the pretext of building a temple.

am — am-pō-chā, the cicada. am-kōng-tāun (C.), id. v. tān).

am [R. to understand], put-am, not understanding matters. put-am sē-bū, does not know how to manage matters. put-am sō-sū (r.), ignorant of the rules of politeness.

am — am-ā, foolish, stupid. am-āng, do.

am-ām, do. am-ām-gōng, very very stupid.

am-tham, foolishly greedy.

am — am-am, mixed together without distinction. am-lam, id. am-tēh, id. hō-am-phāi, good and bad mixed. am-lāi am-khi, taking a whole lot on an average, good and bad together. am-lāi kāh-khii, id. am-lām-bāu, count the price in one lot on an average.

am — am-koe, a long and slender kind of pumpkin, often used salted.

am — koe-am, a basket for bowls (C. ke-lam).

am — am-tsam (Cn.), filthy (v. tsam).

ām (R. hām), a small covered drain or run for water, tsūi-am, id.; also tubular tiles used for them. tāu-am, a sluice. sō-am, a sink. kāu-am, a covered drain. khāi-am, a perpendicular water-pipe or drain. am-thāu, a funnel-shaped tube of stone ware or metal placed where the gutter of a roof runs off. am-khang, a small covered drain. am-khang-ku (a tortoise in a drain), a man who seldom goes out.

ām (probably = ām). ām-pēng-sui-khāng, holes for running off water from deck; scupper-holes. ām-pāi-sui-khāng (T.), id.

ām (R. hām). ām-tām-hiōh, a leaf used for adulterating tea. ām-lē (P.), a tree (v. le).

ām — ām-pāi (Cn.), a stinging insect, = ā. chiū-gūi.

ām, rice-water. ām-am, thin and watery, like thin rice-water; also (T.), flabby, as man's skin and flesh. ām-chiu, rice-water. ām-bē, congee; rice boiled very soft and watery. ām-sng, scoured rice-water (for bleaching). ām-tāng, scum of rice-water. ām-phē, scum of rice-water. ām-pūi, do. ām-phāi (Cn.), do. chhun-am, cold rice-water. ām-thān, warm rice-water. phun-am, rice-water mixed with the water in which rice had been washed. chiu-ām, to starch with rice-water.

ām (R. id.), dark; secret; surreptitious; dark and evil; late at night; to keep secret improperly—or make secret improper gains.

koe-ām, getting soon dark, as short or cloudy day.

beh-ām, almost dark. ām-hō tīu-ām, rain about dark lasts through the night. gōh-ām-mē, a dark rainless night. hōng-hun-ām, twilight of the evening. ām-ū (Cn.), very late at night. ām-bē, giving a bad flame (as lamp wood). ām-hōe (C.), at dark. ām-thāu, the dark night. ām-hūn, dark and cloudy, as night (v. hūn). ām-chhiū-gūi, dark as night. ām-chhiū-gūi, dark and dismal, as house.

ə-ām, dark (v. u). ām-khām-gōng, very foolish.

ām-ām, a dark place; hades.

sa-ām, the third night after marriage, or the day of the ceremony of changing natal flowers (ōi-hoe), &c. tām sa-ām, to keep a lamp burning three whole days without ceasing, after certain rites. chhōa bē-ām-sa-ām, not yet three days after marriage; said of an early quarrel.

ām-tām, indistinct, as a colour, or as cloudy weather; dull-coloured. ām-sek, dark-coloured. sek-tāui ām, the colour is dull. ām-lēm, dark-blue.

am-so-so, very dark. ām-sō-so, id. ām-sō-so, id. ām-bōk-bōk, id. ām-bōng-bōng, id. ām-bōn-gā, to grope. ām-bōng, id. ām-taut-taut, quite dark. ām-hōng, very dark, as room; very dim, as lamp. ām-phōng, id.

ām-hōng, incognito, in people's dress, or sending messengers to make secret inquiry; to investigate secret-
made; as furniture; tightly stretched, as the skin of a diseased swelling or of an over-fat man. *sia* —tan, voice distinct, clear, and ringing, as in reciting books or giving orders, or as man who has got a little liquor. *án-thán* (C.), tightly drawn, as rope or cloth; fitting too tight, as dress; tightly roped, as box; firm and fat, as healthy flesh. *phê* phí-khi-án, make your skin tight and ready for a beating.

*án* (C.), —áng, leisure.

*án*, čà, čig (Cn. in), familiar prefix to titles of relations, &c. *án-né*, manna! *án-koön*, said by a female slave to her master's father. *án-niû*, said by female slave to master's mother. *án-gù*, phrase used to babies.

*án* [R. a table, = col. oah], a lawsuit; a legal case. *án-toh*, a long high narrow table set at the wall, generally at middle of room, for idols, &c. *tôiông-án*, id. *tôiông-án-toh*, id. *tôiông-án pat-sien*, a set of two tables, one long, the other square.


*tsôe-án*, to make a false complaint in a legal case. *teh-tsôe-án*, telling falsehoods.

*hoân-án*, to be accused. *tsâi-án*, to have a suit pending. *tô-án*, to lose one's case. *kïët-án*, to wind up a case finally, as the parties do by signing an agreement. *siau-án*, to give up or end a case, either by a regular settlement or by letting it drop. *chhip-án*, letting a case sleep for a time. *phôe-án*, to write the official answer to the complaint. *phôe* *án-kiâi*, id. *chhâ-án*, to examine the case legally. *mâng-án*, to examine as judge. *sim-án*, to judge in a case. *phôa-án*, to come to a clear understanding of a case, so as to see through the lies and know the true state of it; said figuratively of dismissing a bad employé. *phôa-án* *-tô*, to decide a case, as of disputed property. *tông-án*, to give judgment. *tsôn-án*, to lay up the papers of case. *teh-tsôn-án*, to call up a case from the lower court, as for appeal. *tiâu-án*, id. *hoân-án*, to reverse the decision of the lower court.

*án-tôk-îa*, a prime minister of the Han dynasty, worshipped by the underlings in yamuna.

*an* [R. an, peace]. *án-sek-hiû*, gum-benzoin.

*án* (R. éen). *án-chhâi*, please eat; said to guests.

*án* [R. to lay the hand on; according to; to examine, = col. an, hoâli, hoâ], according to; to deposit an article as security for payment in a short time, only with an acquaintance, and on much better terms than a pawnshop gives.

*án-chhat-si*, provincial judge (v. chhat). *án-si*, id. *án-sông*, to make a rough estimate or guesses, or mentally. *án-chi*, to borrow money from an acquaintance at a very easy rate, giving some article as security. *chhiâi*-án-hâ, just leave that matter over till more pressing matters have been attended to. *án-giâh*, to lay by a sum for some special purpose, or for a man not present when his share fails due. *án-hô-teh* (T.), id. *án-kiâm siông-hông* (each having his hand on his sword and on his guard), said of two men mutually warding each other.

*án-hoát* (R.), according to law. *án,sî, according to the time. *án-sî ân-tân*, id. *án-jît*, according to the day; reckoning days; day by day. *án-sî ân-*"jît, according to the proper day and hour. *án-chia*, this way. *án-hia*, that way. *án-niâ", thus, so. *án-niâ*-si, id. *án-hia* (r.), id. *án-hia* (T. C.), id. *án-hiû*-si (T. C.), in that way (v. hiû). *án-niâ*-ngâ (Cn.), so. *án-tsâi*-tu", how?

*án* [R. hän, a limit, to limit, = col. hiên, hâi], to promise to pay a debt at a fixed time, or to have some work finished at a certain date, later than it ought to have been. *án-chhít-ië*, id. *án-chhít-á*, to promise to pay a debt at a fixed time. *bô-iâi*, to allow him the delay to the date be asked. *khoa-án*, to extend the time; to act with forbearance as to the date. *bôe-án*-tit, no delay can be allowed; must pay or finish the work at date first agreed upon. *kê-án*, to pass the time fixed. *thiap-kë-án* é-gun, payment for lateness; demurrage. *án-ki*, to appoint a date. *án-si-khek*, to fix the time to a moment. *án-tiâi*, what time is appointed? *án sî-mih*  só-tâai, what place is fixed, as for payment.

*bô-kài-án*, boundless, unlimited. *id-án* (C.), = id-biên, few; of limited number.

*ang* (R. ong), the surname Wang.


*ang* [R. ong, an old man], the surname Wung.

*tiô-hi-ang*, the kingfisher; also a picture of an old fisherman.

*ang*, ái. pictures of men; toy images. *ang-á-jin*, the pupil of the eye. *ang-á-thâu*, a head (without a body), for children to play with; the reflection of the observer in another man's eye; a man's name written at the top corner of a page in ledger.

*ang-i*, a sorceress, a witch (not Cn.)


*àng* (R. hông), red; red colour much used on joyful occasions, and by women, especially at marriages; also, a surname, but rarely, the usual surname being the following word. *put-chh-àng*, very red; said also of a man whose word is readily followed by mandarins, or by the head of a mercantile house.

*thô-àng*, to stamp with red ink, as a document. *ang-tông*, first-class mandarin. *kâu-sái-ang* (colour of dog's excrement), opaque red bottom of lower rank. *àng-in*-bo, cap of mandarin servants and runners. *àng-phê*, a vessel's papers or register. *àng-tiâi*, a petition or complaint on red paper, used by gentry or literati or strangers.

*àng-mông*, red-haired; vulgar word for British. *àng-mông-lâng*, a British or English man. *àng-mông-kê*, Britain. *àng-thâu*, large Cantones
au (R. id.), a surname. au-iông, a double surname.

au (R. id.), a small cup. au-ā, id. të-au, a tea-cup. hip-au, a cup with a cover. kham-au, id. kim-au, a golden cup. kim-au gōk-tsōa4, cups of gold and of jade. tāng-au, a small brass cup, as for lamp. chhā-chek-au, id. on top of a wooden imitation candle. chhii-au, a wine-cup. mūi-au (C.), small iron rings or ferules put on the 'mīg-lūn', which serve instead of hinges for a Chinese door, to keep them from wearing away by use.

āu — au-tau, ugly, as face; filthy (v. tsau). au-lau, having an ugly filthy face. au-au lāu-lāu, id.

āu — au-sa, to soak clothes in water-before washing. au lōh chhi-i-kng, to steep in the dy-e vat, as cloth.

āu, to crumple. au-lau, to crumple sp. au tāe-chit-tui, to put things carelessly together in a heap. chhā'-au tō-au, to lay things about in disorder; careless in managing a matter.

āu (R. hē), the throat. āu-lai, within the throat. āu-tī, choking feeling, as if about to weep. āu tsāt, id. āu ta, chhī khoa, very very thirsty. sō-au, to seize by the throat, as dogs or men fighting. koa-hau, to cut the throat. ko-au, to be swallowed. āu-an, pleasant feeling in mouth after good tea (v. ān). fō-au, to swallow. thu boē-lōh-au, difficult to swallow, as unpleasant food. kē-khek, chhī'-boē-lōh-au, said of a man telling transparent lies that cannot be swallowed.

nā'-au, the throat. nā'-au-kāng, the gullet; the windpipe (v. kāng). kē'-tioh nā'-au, choking in throat. tōa nā'-au-khāng, talking loud and angrily. nā'-au tīh-ā, the uvula. nā'-au-ngē, a deadly swelling of glands of throat (v. ngē).

nā'-au-tōo, lower part of throat. au-tōo, id. chīn āu-tōo ē-sia4, to sing or read as loud as possible. toa-au-khōng, voice so strong that it can be heard at a great distance (v. khōng). tīt-au, monotonous, or broken voice in singing, id. indistinct and almost inarticulate sound in throat of man near death; a long inspiration, as in smoking tobacco through water. kōb kau tit-au, to shout out loud and long till hoarse, and losing the voice. chhi'i kau tit-au, to sing till quite hoarse. chhi'-chhi'-hau, id. said of a man talking in a clamorous way, or singing very unpleasantly.

ien-au (r.), the throat; an important pass.

āui (R. lèi), to call out loud, as hawkers or pedlars, &c. āu-kio, to shout very loud; to yell; to cry out loud. āu-kìu, to call out loud for help. toa-säa'-au, to shout loud. khōng-khōng-au, incessant loud calling. sīng-sīng-au, constantly calling out loud, as pedlars.

āu (R. id.), to bend; to fold; to hem; to droop (as leaves); to oppress violently; (obstinate).

āu chhī-tāu, to carry one load on a pole.

māg-au, drooping, as leaves in drought. o-au, black and withered, as leaves or decaying fruit; black and blue, as when beaten.

āu-pō, to fold a hem; to hem. āu-pāhng, the sail suddenly bulged out, and blown half over the side by a squall. khan-au-pūn, sail much too full, and bulging too much, as in tacking.

āu-khāu, to bend crooked. āu-tit, to bend straight. āu-toa4, to fold paper, as for columns of writing. āu-jiāu, to wrinkle; to crease, as dress, or as dog's ears in books. āu-chhīu, to bend the arm. āu-chhīu-bē, to try which of the two can pull the other's arm back (the arms being bent at right angle). āu-chhī, to break by bending.

āu-tu, to insist violently and falsely that a man has done something bad, so as to oppress him. āu-peh-jin, unjustly and perversely refusing to pay what is due. āu-bān, obstinately and injuriously in the wrong, e.g. unjustly defrauding, &c. āu-ō, obstinate. āu-phāih, id. chip-si-au, extremely dogged. āu-hōai4, very unfair, violent, and overbearing, or oppressive, as in demanding too much, or refusing to pay. āu-hōai'-thēh, extremely rapacious. āu-khlāng, to scold a man very violently and unfairly because of something wrong, which is not his fault, though it may have some slight colour of reason. khit lāng āu-khlā, to be thus scolded unjustly. āu-khōng, violently, or very urgently press another to do what he is unwilling to do; very determined to make others take his way. kōng-khōng-au, violently press to confess, as a mandarin, by repeated beatings.

āu (R. ē, to strike, to beat). āu-jiōk, to beat and insult. āu-tā4 (R.), to beat. āu-chhe, to beat a constable on duty.

āu — gām-āu, a sort of fish. lēng-āu, sort of fish.

āu (R. ē), to vomit. āu-thē, to vomit. āu-hōng, to vomit blood. āu-huīh, id. āu-tsūi, to vomit water; unable to accomplish what one takes in hand. khāng-au, trying to vomit, but bringing up nothing. chhi'-au, do., or only a little sour water. pēh-au, id. chhi'-au-pēh-au, id. chi-āu, to cure the tendency to vomit. āu-lau (C.), cholera.

āu (= āu). chip-āu, obstinate. āu-chhi, doggedly dispute on wrong side.

āu, stinking, decaying. áu-chhāu, do., rotten and decaying. áu-pak, having a hollow decayed trunk, as tree. áu-chhet, tainted smell. áu-khlā, rotten smell. áu-khlā, spoiled and rotten. áu-mīa4, of bad reputation. áu-lōng, very stinking, as a dead rat, &c., said also in scolding men or women.

āu (K. ē). āu-nāu4, vexed; displeased; feeling of impatient discontent. āu-lāu, id. āu-lāu, id. āu-ēh, grieved and discontented; murmuring inwardly (v. ēh).

āu — bin āu-āu, angry face. āu-bin, do. āu-thāu āu-bin, do. āu-tū-tū, morose and displeased; sulky. āu-pā-pū, id.

āut (R. hē), after; behind. āu-bin, behind. āu-piah, do. āu-bē, behind; the end. bē-āu, do. āu-thau, do. āu-thau (Cn.) = goā-ke, a wife's own relations. chhōng-thāu boē, āu-thāu im, to lose heavily on goods by the price falling. āu-lāu, afterwards; generally some time after, when the work first spoken of has been completed. āu-sin, afterwards; farther back (as back premises). sin-āu, behind one's back; after death. sin-āu-sū, matters after death. ti-ī-sin-āu, behind your back. jēn-āu, afterwards, next, then. jēn-āu, id. chhit-si f-āu, from this time onwards.

āu-chhāu, behind one's back. āu-āu, the back part of a shoe. to-āu (T.), the corner of the edge of a square knife close to the handle. āu-tōo-bāh, meat of hind-quarter. āu-thūi-bāh, id.

chhi'-au, to go to stool. thō-āu, to walk backwards (v. thē). sūl-āu4, to follow after. sūl-āu
chúi-lài, will come immediately. chhún áu-pô, to have some plan or some money in reserve for emergencies.

kho-áu, wife; wife and children. ké-áu, already past. áu-pô, next time. áu-tsô, id. áu-kô (C. áu-kô, T. áu-kô); next time. áu-kô (C. áu-kô), to marry a second husband after the death of the first. áu-chhöñ, to marry a second wife after death of first. áu-pê, step-father (none of these phrases are polite). áu-chhek, id. áu-bû, step-mother.

áu-chên, the back part of a house; posterity (v. chin). áu-sû, descendants. áu-tài, posterity, after generations. áu-si, a future state of transmigration.

áu-sàng, elder brother accompanying the bride to her husband's house.

hû áu-chhích, to assist a man, as in a quarrel, or by money. hû i áu-chhích, id. tsân i áu-chhích, id. siáp áu-chhích, to give a small bribe or dioxide (v. siap).

chêng-áu, before and behind; before and after (of time or place). bô-chêng-bô-áu, neither head nor tail; neither before nor behind. chêng-sê áu-jit, former and later times.

chêng-khi áu-khang, advancing, but leaving rear unguarded; to lose more than is gained by some action.

áu-kái, the vacant ground at back of a house within the enclosing wall. ti-lî it-áu, at the very foundation back part of the suite of buildings. áu-lôh, back part of a house. áu-lâu, back part up-stairs. áu-iâ, rear division of army. áu-chên, the projecting part of the neck at the back; the nape of the neck.

áu-jit, a future day. áu-jit, the day after tomorrow. lôh-áu-jit, the second day after to-morrow. áu-geh, next month. áu-mî, next night. áu-nî, in a following year, either the next or any following year. áu-nî, the year after next.

áu-áu-áu-bâu, always crying as child, or barking as dog.

áu, to stutter or lip, or articulate indistinctly; often put before the name of a man who speaks so. ut-áu, having a bad lip or defect in articulation, as from a fault in palate or tongue. kông-óe ut-nû, to speak with more or less of that fault in articulation.

áu— pûn-áu-u, to blow a sort of trumpet (v. u).

b, often pronounced like M, or interchanged with it. If a word be not found here, look under M.

ba— phah-ba-bâ, to beat the mouth (as child) in sport. kap-làng phah-ba-ba, to refuse to pay what is due. chhío-ba-ba, to smile pleasantly or laugh slightly (with or without a sound), as on receiving a guest. bá-bûn-chhie, to smile.


bô (R. mà), numb. kông kàu-chhîu-bô, to talk till lips are quite wearied. bô-bin, shameless (a. pocket-marked). bôe-bô-bin, shameless (said of one's face). bā-pî, feeling of weariness or satiety, as after hard work, long sleep, or sexual intercourse (v. pl).

bâ-hông, leprosy in its early stage.

bâ— bâ-iôh, anaesthetic medicine.

bâ (R. mà, hemp = col. móâ). bô-bin, pocket-marked (a. number). bô-bin, boân-thien-seng, the pocket-marked face became like the sky full of stars; said of a pocket-marked man who became a Tain-sze. seng-bâ, a medicine (Thalifetrum). bâ-jî-têk, a fine sort of bamboo (v. tek).

bâ (R. bâu, an anchor). thîn-bâ-jî, a sort of iron anchor with three prongs.

bô— bô-bûi, pleased and smiling (v. bui).

bô— bô-bûi (C.), a fruit used as soap.

bô— bô-iô, a sort of small eabin in a junk.

bô (R. bâu). pân-bô, the blistering fly, or Spanish fly, pi-bô (Cn.), id.

bô (R. bidu), a wild cat. soa-bô, id. jô-bô, id.; also said in vile scolding (harlot). ké-chî-bê, a large bat that eats fruit niáu-bê, restless and making a great noise, as cats in pairing time. bô-chhû tông-biên (cat and rat sleep together), said of mandarins or servants, or watchmen, &c., becoming accomplices of wicked men. ké-lài bó-bô, niáu-chhû khiâu-

kha, when the cats' away the mice do play. hô-bâ koân pah-ke (a good cat guarding a hundred houses), a man able to take care of others' affairs.

lâi-bô (C.), a sort of fox. phah bô-a (C.), to hunt small animals. chhây-bô (C.), id. bû-kâu (C.), sort of dog used for hunting. bô-chhâr-a (C.), three-pronged weapon used in hunting.

bî, final particle ( = â), sometimes heard, esp. after P. kap-bâ, = kap-â, a frog. áp-bô, or âh-bô, a small casket.

bî [R. bit = col. bát], closely jointed, or joined so as hardly to show the joint. tah-bô, very well jointed; very intimate and friendly. ûn-tâng tah-bô, the affair will certainly succeed, esp. as the man who undertakes it is well able.

bâ— bâ-bô, half-caste Chinese (from the Straits).

bâ (T. naï', lâi). bâ-hióh, the kite (v. hiôh).

bâ [R. bêk = col. báit] (T. bêh), to search or make inquiries for what is not known (but "chhê" is to search for a known thing or person that is lost). bû thûâ-lû, to look out for a situation. bâ-chhû, to look out for a house, as in order to rent or live in it. bâ-taûn, to search if there be any vessel, as for taking a passage or sending something.

bâ (R. mà), a yard.

bâ, having mildew or rust spots, as paper or tin-foil, &c. chhîu-bê, to become thus spotted or mildewed.

bô-bûi, dim or spotted, as mirror, gem, or sky (v. bui).

bâh = bâ. bâh-bûn-chhio, to smile.

bâh, flesh; pig's flesh; pork (if not otherwise specified); the pulp or edible part of fruit; the blade of a knife; glass of mirror; paper of fan, &c.

ú-buh, there is flesh; there is some sense or something good in it. kiâ-bäh, a mirror as distinguished from its frame. chhî-bäh, an arrow-head. to-bäh, the blade of a sword or knife. ñ-tî-bäh, the paper of a fan. thô-bah, the good opium in a ball of opium, as distinguished from the skin.
bák (R. bák), the eye; a knot in wood, the swelling at a joint; meshes of a net, holes of sieve; measure for rows of bamboo leaves in a bamboo sail.
siáu-bák, an account. tóo-bák, a thesis or text. tía-tú-bák, a list of articles or account. jí-bák chhim, very good at reading and writing. jí-bák chhién, not well educated.
tháu-bák, a leading man, &c. (v. than).
ka-tsúi-bák, a staple. chhá-bák, a knot in wood. ték-bák, a bamboo joint. ú luó-bák, have few knots far apart, as wood or bamboo. tsóe-bák, knots numerous, as in wood. kút-bák, the projection at a joint, especially small joint. kha-bák, the ankle. chhiú-bák, the protuberance at the wrist; also, the knuckles. tsáng-tháu-a-bák, the knuckles at middle of finger.
bák-khá, spectacles (v. khá). hó lóng-bák, to wash the eye of the dragon boat. bin-bák, countenance (v. bin).
kháu-chiú-bák, to think well of, to respect (v. chiú). bák-lái ú-i, to think well of him. bái-tó ú-i, id. bák-té-bó, to despise (v. tó).
bák-phé, to miss stays in tacking.
pé-bák, the interstices between the threads in cloth (v. p). khah-toái-bák, having large holes, as a sieve, &c.
bák-chiu, the eye. bák-chiu-jim, the eyeball. bák-chiu-pé-hín, the white of the eye. bák-chiu-ang-a-jin, the pupil. bák-chiu-chúi, the eyeball. bák-chiu-oá, the socket of the eye. bák-kháng-khú, id. bák-kháng, id. bák-kháng, id. bák-chiu-phó, eyelid. bák-chiu-mág, eye-lashes. bák-chiu-khe toá-lúi, so proud as not to recognize or look at one. bák-tháu, inner corner of the eye. bák-chiu-tháu iu-iu, brows knitted between the eyebrows. bák-tháu koái, proudly looking down on people, as on poor relatives. bák-bé, the outer corner of the eye. bák-bé jiáu, wrinkles at outer side of eyes, as in old man. sái bák-bé, to give a side glance of displeasure or laesiviousness (v. sái). bák-tháu jiáu-jiáu, wrinkles between the eyes, as when distressed or anxious.
bá-kháu khoái, askilful at recognizing or calculating at a glance. bák-tháu táng-táng, heavy feeling and slight headache about eyes.
bák-bái, eyebrows (v. bái). bák-ki, edges of eyelids (v. ki). bák-sún, wrinkle on edge of upper eyelids (v. sún). bák-kun áng, eyes red with liquor. ú bák-kun, to have good and rapid perception of the right course to be taken in any case. bák-sok, power of calculating or recognizing at a glance (v. sek, "to know").
bák-iú, tears drawn by cold or smoke, &c. bák-sái, tears; but (C), = A. bák-sái-ko (v. sái). bák-tsaí (C), tears.
bák ham, swollen eyelids. hong-bák, inflamed eye. sái bák-chim, to have a style on the eyelids. bák hoe, eyes dim. kún-si-bák, near-sighted.
thaip-bák, sunken eyes. bák-sáa-si, to doze.
hoé-bák, to look askance angrily. péng péh-bák, to turn up the white of the eyes, as in pride or anger.
khoch-bák, to close the eyes (as in sleep), said to children (v. kochh). sut-bák, to wink, as a signal (v. sut). nih-bák, to wink (v. nih). sái-bák-chi, to cast an angry or amorous glance (v. sái). tríg-bák, to glance sidewise, to turn the eye (v. tó). tó-bák, to calculate roughly by sight. tó-si-bák, to make a mis-
take in looking. hiá-bák, to catch the eye, as gayly goods. kë-bák (C. kë-bák), to be looked at (v. ké, "to cross").
bák-kng, é-láng, a man who can see (not blind). thiî bô-bák, Heavens observes not, as when great crimes pass unpunished. too-soe-bák, eyes of different size, partial. pàng-toái-soe-bák, to wink at the faults of a favourite person. chhái pâ, bák in-pâ, the mouth may be satisfied, but the eye is insatiable.
koö-bák (eye like a foal's), fond of sleep, going soon to bed. tú-bák (like a sleep's), eyes not fully closing in sleep. ké-a-bák, id. chhái bák, a covetous thievish eye. gông-bák, a stupid eye. pút-bák, innocent eyes, like an idol's. pëh-bák-püi, the idol called Kgeh-seng-ong (v. püi).
bák-kim, at present (v. kióm), at this time. bák-ê, id. (v. ê). bák-chêng, at present. ti-bák-chêng, before one's eyes.
si-bák sa-túi, two persons (esp. man and wife, or partners) looking helplessly at one another, as when without money and having no resource; or as when in great danger, calamity coming on; said also of the four needle-holes in good embroidery, forming a perfect square. chhái-kí, si-bák sa-túi, should be equitable in dealings (fig, from embroidery). ang-bô, si-bák sa-túi, man and wife without money or means of getting it, looking vacantly at each other. si-bák bo-chhin, having no relations.
bák (cf. bong, bök). àm-bák-bák, very dark.
bák [R. bit, close, = col. bát, báj], bák-sit, a great many, only of things, not of men or affairs.
bák [R. bák, wood, tree]. bák-chhúi, a carpenter. tsóe-bák, to do carpenter work. toái-bák, carpenter who makes the wood-work of houses. siö-bák, carpenter who makes furniture.
bák-hiú, a wood used as medicine for diarrhcea, &c., putekuch (Costus amarus?). bák-hiú-chhá, id. a-bák, ebony (v. a). sá-bák, sapan-wood, a red dye. bák-tsát-chhúi, a plant used like sand-paper.
chhiú-bák, trees in general. hoe-bák, flowering bushes and shrubs. lóng-si hoe-bák, it is full of flowers and shrubs.
bák-liáu, timber (material), whether in rough form or cut and sawn up. bák-sa, a wooden railing. bák-khái, wooden clogs (v. khái). bák-pé, a weapon with three or more prongs (v. pé).
bák-sat, a bed-lug (v. sat).
bák (R. bák). bák-ní, white jessamine. bák-ní-hoé, id.
bák (R. bák), ink, solid or liquid. boá-bák, to rub down ink. ún-bák, to dip the pen in ink. ò-bák, black ink (s. wood). o-bák-bák, very black. bô-jí bô-bák, without written proof, as a marriage or agreement without documents.
bák-tiáu, a stick of ink. chit-tiáu-bák, one stick of ink. bák-thiái, a large round stick of ink. ao-bák, ink from Soo-chow. kinh-bák, ink from Pekin.
bák-hí, ink and ink-stone. pit-bák-hí, pen, ink, and ink-stone. bák-poaw, sort of ink-stand like a bowl for writing large characters. bák-hái, a brass vessel filled with cotton saturated with ink, for examinations. bák-tsáw, liquid ink. bák-tsái-sei, ink grey. bák-tsái-sei, clothes all spotted over with ink, worn in deep mourning. pak-té, bô poá-tiám bák-tsái (not-half a drop of ink in his belly), said of a protender to learning who is quite unable to compose,
bân (R. id.) làm-bân, the southern barbarians.
bân (R. id.), ancient name of Fuh-kien; the river Min, on which Fuh-chau stands. bân-chiat, the two provinces of Fuh-kien and Chuh-kiang, ruled by one governor-general. bân-koâi, Miu-hien, one of the districts of Fuh-chau city. bân-chiuân, Min-tsing Hien.
bân, constantly delaying (through sheer kilenese) to do the work or make the things promised. tiân bân, the pan is slow in cooking. bân-bân ô-ôi', a chronic disease.
bân (R. goân), stubborn, obstinate, said of children only. âu-bân, perversely disobedient or unfair in dealings, e.g., refusing to pay what is due; to treat a man unjustly and injuriously in business, &c. bân-ô-bân--tit, no extra improper gains can be got out of him, &c. bân-phê, incorrigible. thiuân-bân, refusing to do what is ordered, obstinate as in a quarrel or lawsuit, refusing or delaying to pay money, or causing much trouble in some such way. tiâu-bân, id.
bân bân-không, strongly made, or firmly fixed, as house, table, &c.
bân, to cover (as with cloth or leather), as a shoe or coverlet, or fire-screen; not so stiff as "ph". bân-moâi, to cover with sackcloth, as shoes in mourning. koh-bân chit-têng, put on another thickness of cloth, as on a shoe.
bân (R. bàn, bàn), to pull or draw out, as nail or tooth; to pullc, as fruit or flowers. bân-bân, impatient attitude, as of one unwilling to hear. keng-thâu bân-bân, shoulders naturally high. bân-mig, to pull out hair or feathers from animals. bân-bin, to pull out hair from woman's face. bân-hoê-thâu bân-bân, to pull up corn, instead of reaping. bán-sit, to pluck the wings of a fowl. kiong-bân, obstinately to refuse to pay money due. i beh-bân--goâ, he will not pay me the debt he is due me. bán-tô-tiêng, to get back by much exertion, as a thing stolen or as money due, &c. bán-tit-tiêng, can be pulled, as fruit not out of reach; to recover a debt from a debtor who will not pay, by getting it from a man who owes money to him, and pays it to us. bán-tit-iêng, to recover a debt in that way. chi khit-i-bân--khâi, he owes me money and I cannot get it out of him. hôi-i bôe-khan-bân-tit, to make it impossible for him longer to avoid paying the money. i kau-li-khan-bân, he is quite a match for you, as in a lawsuit. kau-li-khan-bân, id. kau-i-khan-bân, quite a match for him, able to hold his own, and not afraid of him; able to get it out of him, proud and disobedient to superiors; as young fellow. oc-kham--tit khan-bân, able to hold his own, able to stand firm against temptation, as reformed opium-smoker, &c.
bân-koe chiên-tiêng, to get a clue and follow it up step by step, so as to learn the truth of a matter. bán-hoe thiêng, to influence Heaven to favour us, as by virtuous conduct (v. bòe).
bân—bân-jí, a character like a cross with each limb bent at a right angle, all in the same direction; like the Scandinavian Thor's hammer and Śankrit Śvastika; considered auspicious, and therefore embroidered at the middle of the neck of a child's dress, at the back. tió bán-jí, to embroider it so. khâu bán-jí, to work it in braid. put-toâin bán-jí, this character worked as a border all round the edge of a dress, &c. bán-jí-kaâ, do., worked at the foot of a dress or curtain, or wood-work, &c. bán-jí-hoe, this character worked in large quantities all over the surface. bán-jí-keâ, open work, as of a screen in this form. bán-thien, the open-work frame forming the top of a bedstead. bán-thien-pang, a boarding sometimes put on the top of it.
bân (R. id.), ten thousand, a myriad, all (in many phrases), a surname.
bân-sêo (myriad years), title of emperor (v. êo). bán-siû, the emperor's birth-day (v. siû).
bân-kê (R.), from remotest ages. bán-bân-ni, innumerable years. bán-liên hù-kûi, prosperous for a myriad of years, said as a good wish. bán-liên-chhun, a sort of tree, Ficus Ajâdzi. thien-tsû bô-bân-liên (even an imperial family does not reign ten thousand years), said in exhorting a man not to be too ambitious about the world's affairs. bo-thang-thiên-tsû bán-liên, id. bán-táí, all generations. bán-kok, all nations. bán-bût, all things. bán-mîh, id. bán-hâng-mîh, id. bán-sin-má (Cn.), the collective female ghosts that have no descendants (v. sîn). bán-kim, vast quantities of gold. bán-gûn bô-thang-bëôe, cannot be got for money. bán-su jú-i, everything just as one would wish. bán-jin-soâ, honorary umbrella presented by the people to a popular mandarin when he leaves a place; it has the names of the donors on it. bán-jin-i, a robe (with the names on it) given in like manner; much more honourable than the umbrella. bán-lô-chi tsôe-hoât, many calamities coming all at once (lit. arrows from myriad cross-bows),
chhien - bán, I earnestly entreat you to — (v. chhien). chheng-bân, ten millions. tsâp-bân, a hundred thousand. pah-bân, a million. bán-jí, twelve thousand. bán-it, ten thousand to one; eleven thousand. bán-hûn ê-chit-bân, one ten thousandth part; ten thousand to one. bán hôi i-it sit, not one mistake; most certainly.
bân-li têg-sià, the great wall of China. bán-li tiông-sâ, the Prata shoals.
bân-si-má (Cn.), a female idol of surname bán. bán-si niù-niù (Cn.), id.
bân (C. bàn), kap-bân, a strong money-chest.
bân, slow. bán-bân, id.; do it slowly, or slower. bán-bân-kîâ, to walk slowly; good-lye. bán--chhâi, stop a little. bán-chhâi-si, id. bán-chhâi-kông, wait a little before speaking; don't speak just now. bán-chhài-kîâ, don't walk for a little. kûn-bân, quick and slow; rate of speed. kûn-bân-chhâm, regulator of watch. kûn-bân-pôâ, id.
hâm-bân, awkward; wasting in ability; stupid.
bân-tûn, stupid at learning; slow at work (v. tûn).
bàn (R. id.) tài-bàn, to slight; to treat disrespectfully. khieng-bàn, id.; to treat lightly. bù-bàn, to slight; to insult. bù-bàn-bàn, to treat very contemptuously. sông put-chêng, chêk hâ-bàn, when superiors are not correct in conduct, inferiors do not treat them with respect.

bân-pi-hông, a dangerous disease of children (v. hong).

bân — jip-bân, chhut-bân, certain throws in gambling with the “lián-pô.”

bân = pân (R. pân), a section or lobe of an orange, &c. kamu-bân, a lobe of an orange. tù-bân, a lobe of pumelo. kíst-a-bân, a lobe of a lime. sōan-bân, sections of garlic root peeled off.

bân (R. id.) bân-thô-heo, Datura alba (v. thô).

bàng (R. bông, = coll. mng, me). bàng-bàng, very small, as rain, powder, &c. chhiú bàng-bàng, broken to shivers. tù-bàng-bàng, very fine, as silk or powder. hō bàng-bàng, small drizzling rain. hû-Á bàng-bàng, id.

bàng (R. bông), mist. hâi bàng-bàng, dim misty appearance, or the sea at a distance, as when wind is coming. tsuí bàng-bàng, id.; also, the water not clear.

bàng (R. bông). tsuí bàng-bàng, so much intoxicated as to be quite confused in mind. bâk-chiu bàng-bàng, unable to see clearly. khoâ-bàng-bàng, seeing dimly, as through a mist. khoâ-ki'-bàng-bàng, id.

bàng (C.), a surname.

bàng (R. bông), (C. bông), mind confused, perplexed, and bewildered or bused, as with many matters. bàng-bàng, id. sim bàng, id. sim-koa bàng, id. bàng-bù, id. bàng-bàng loan-loan, id. chhiú bàng kha loan, very much so, or hurried, with no leisure. toâ-bàng, id. bàng-soâh-soâh, id. bàng-ih-ih, id. li teh-bàng, your mind is bewildered. kin-bàng-bàng, in a great hurry.

bàng, a stalk of grass, or a reed with the flower or empty ear on it. sam-chiú-bàng, a stalk of a reed, for a sort of broom or brush. sît-ê-bàng, stalk of millet with empty ear on, for a brush. sôe-bàng, id. ho-an-sóe-bàng, id.

bàng (R. bông). koa-bàng, a sort of reed, very common by streams. chêk-bàng, candle-stems made of it. bàng-tang, sort of reed (v. tang).

bàng — chhu-bàng, having small eyes, as a near-sighted man. bâi-bàng (T.), id.

bàng (R. bông). khi-bàng, to treat a superior with disrespect or slight his orders.

bàng — kông-bàng, to conspire together to fleece a man.

bàng [R. bông, a net, = col. bông]. bàng-kun, a head-band used (in the Ming dynasty) for the headdress of females; now only used in plays.

bàng [R. bông, a sort of dragon]. toâ-bàng, a flowing robe used in plays (by kings and princes), having these dragons on it.

bàng (R. bông), a mosquito. bàng-têng, mosquito’s bite. bàng-chhúi, do., or its progeny. o-têng-bàng, a black mosquito with large progeny. o-kha-bàng, sort with black feet. ka-taú-bàng, a small water-insect used for feeding birds.

bàng-hia, small hand-net for catching mosquitoes. bàng-sut, flapper for driving them away. bàng-

bàng (Cn.), id. bàng-tâ, mosquito-curtains. bàng-kong, a semicircular mosquito-curtain on a folding frame. bàng-tâ-kong, id. bàng-tiù, hanging mosquito-curtains. bàng-hiu”, sort of drug burned to drive away mosquitoes. bàng-hun, a composition for this purpose made up in long rolls in paper. bàng-a-hun, id. tiâm-bàng-hun thít-tá”, to keep up our spirits, as by getting a companion, or by some slight and insufficient precaution. tiâm-bàng-hiu thít-tá”, id. tiâm-bàng-hun phoán-tá”, id. by a companion. bàng-à-à, sentences of poetry pasted up on 3., 5., to drive away mosquitoes (a jocular superstition).

bàng-hun, to smoke mosquitoes (as above). iét-bàng, to fan away mosquitoes. phâh-bàng, to drive them away by striking. poâ-bàng, do. by shaking something. pi'-bàng, to become a mosquito, as a larva; said also of a boy growing idle, ill-behaved, and fond of low pleasures, esp. a lad coming of age, and running into gambling or licentiousness; also of an employee acting somewhat dishonestly towards employers. teh-pli'-sim-mi-bàng, why do you begin these bad courses?

bàng — khin-bàng-bàng, very light (not heavy).

bàng (R. bông), to hope. āng-bàng, do. tâng-bàng, to place all one’s hope on him. sit-bàng, to lose hope. tsoát-bàng, utter despair. bàng kâ-bô-bó-khi, to hope on till all hope is lost. hâu-bàng, to watch and look earnestly for arrival (as of enemy or friend).

bàng-táu, a square box near top of flagstaff.

bàng-thâu (P’), = khoâ-thâu, to watch against detection whilst some evil action is done (v. khoâ’).

bàng (R. bông), a dream. tsôe-bàng, to dream. bàng-ki’, to dream. bàng-khoa’-ki’, to see in a dream. bin-bàng, to dream.

jû-su-bàng, confused dreaming of all sorts of things (esp. in spring), often making one call out in sleep. phái-bàng, nightmare. phái-bàng chhut-bô (nightmare to sell), phrase written up after having had an unlucky dream. khoâ-sim-bàng, a dream about what one has been anxiously thinking upon. choâ-jió-bàng (vulg.), an empty baseless dream.

oân-bàng, to interpret a dream. oân-sien-bàng, to dream in the temple of the Genii or on their incense, so as to get an augury. tín-sien-bàng, id. khûn sien-kong-bàng, id. khûn-bàng, to sleep at a grave or temple in order to get instruction from the spirits. thô-khêng, to give instruction by a dream, as a spirit does (v. thôk).

bàng (R. bông), a net; to catch in a net; to darn by cross-stitches.

bàng-tang-á, the tailor-bird (v. tang). ti-tu-bàng, a spider’s web when round and entire.

bàng-tàó, a fishing-boat. bàng-tüi, weights for a net. bàng-so, a large wooden beldkin or pin for weaving nets. bàng-ki’ (Cn.), id. bàng-hia, a small hand-net for scooping fish out of a large net. bàng-so, material of old nets, used for caulking, &c. bàng-so-kê, a frame covered with nets (in a junk) for protection in fighting.

bàng-hf, to catch fish in nets. bàng-chhâ, to catch birds in nets. bàng chhok-chhâ-á, to catch sparrows in nets. bàng-kâ-chhâ (T.), sparrows caught in nets.

hê-bàng, to set a net. koh-bàng, id. khan-bàng, to pull along a net, as by two boats, or by one
boat and men on shore. sin-bàng, to take fish out of the mud and shallow water inclosed by a net at low water. khoát-bàng, to guard nets (at sea), taking a large percentage, like blackmail. pha-bàng, to cast a net phah-bàng, to make a net. chinh-bàng, id. kiet-bàng, id., especially for dress. khiá-bàng, stake-nets. hó-bàng, a sort of net with a broad mouth, fastened between two boats. tng hó-bàng, to set this sort of net and wait for the tide. bàng-sa', to darn a coat or shirt. gia-kang-bàng, to darn (as a tear) by cross-stitches. si-kak-bàng, to darn in both directions.

bat [R. pêk, white, clear, = col. pêh]. (T. pat), to know; to be acquainted with; to have done a thing, as opposed to having never done it at any time. m-bat-khi, I have never gone there. bat-chiáh, to have tasted it (at some time); fond of good eating. khâh-bat-sek, knowing well how to act in any circumstances. bat-é-láng, a man well acquainted with a matter. bat-jii, able to read. bat-lô, to know the road. bat-pin, able to distinguish good and bad dollars. bat-lâng, to have skill in knowing men. bat-kân-thau, good at boxing. bat-sông, knowing how to have things neat and comfortable, or how to make one's self comfortable; e.g. keeping from hard work. bat sê-bin, to know how to act in special circumstances. bat chhin-soe, acting with propriety according to relative relationships. bat toa-soe, knowing how to act properly, as to superiors and inferiors; e.g. to maintain one's dignity towards inferiors. bat koái-kê, id.

bat jin-chêng, to feel grateful.

sa-bat, acquainted with each other. m-bat-i, I am not acquainted with him.

bat [R. bêk, wood]. bat-sat, a bed-bug (v. sat).

bat [R. bêk, ink]. bat-tsat, = bák-tsat, the cuttlefish. bat-koua', dried cuttlefish.

bát [R. bit, = col. bâ, bák], close; secret; to close up a corpse in the coffin. bát-pin, a close partition.

bát-hú, thick clouds. hún tâ-bát-bát, clouds all over the sky, and very low. tin-bát-bát, crowded.

khôh-bát-bát, id.

bát-chiết, closely shut up, as house, &c.; securely closed against danger. iâm-bát, to cover and conceal.

pl-bát, to keep close, as a secret (v. pl).

khôh-bát, shut up, as a secret. siap-bát, carefully shut and closed as against danger; filled up closely, as a crevice; well arranged (as affairs), without any flaw, and without letting out any secret. that-bát, to close up, as an opening. that-bát-bát, crowded (as things). chhúi that-bát, hold your tongue!

bát a-bô, is he coffined yet?

bát-ô-lâng, a man who can keep a secret. tabé-tâi-chi m-bát, to manage a matter ill so that the secret leaks out. chhúi bát, he speaks little and cautiously. chhúi kau-chinh-bát, why did you not speak of it? koe-nêg bát-bát, to ü-phâng (though an egg be very close yet it has hole), the closest secret may leak out. kau-chinh têng, bát-liú thî, very careful of money, and rather over-cautious. kau-chinh têng, bát-liú poî, id. kau-chinh têng, kho bát-pang; id.

bát-liú-liú, very close. bát-siâm-siâm, very dense, as foliage or as a densely peopled district; steadfast away or guarded. bát-tui-tui, closely crowded, as men; safely hid and guarded so that no one knows; all very tight and no chink left. bát-chiáh-chiáh, very crowded, as street at a play.

bát-sit, = bák-sit, very many, as things; very châp and many for the money.

báu [R. pau, to incline], to fold in a rounded edge or border. báu-lau, id. báu-lái, folded or curved inwards. báu-kí, to fold the edge or border. báu-oá, fold it close. báu-sún, to fold so as to make a border or rim (v. sân). chhâi báu-bau, lips folded inwards and mouth shut; silent. chhúi-tûn báu-bau, lips naturally rather turned inwards. báu-tôn, to turn in the lips, as children; to cover an article with some other material (as pewter over stoneware) turning over the edges.

báu (esp. T.), = mâu. báu-báu, taking it easy; not particular; not standing on our right (v. mâu).

báu (R. id.), sort of spear. báu-tun (lit. sword and shield), opposite uses; contradiction. ka-kí báu-tun, to contradict one's self. tsâu-siong báu-tun, id.

báu (T.), = A. mâu, a helmet.

báu (R. id.), the Pleiades, = kô-chhi, = báu-čhi.

báu (R. id.), a cyclical character, also 5-7 A.M. báu-sâi, 5-7 A.M. in-tsâo báu-hoát, as soon as buried the good influence of the grave is manifested. tsâp-jî-gên báu, put-kien-chhâu, in winter, at the hour "báu," one cannot see (grass).

tiâm-báu, to mark the roll, as of soldiers or of employees in yamun. êng-báu, to answer to one's name on roll. báu-miá, name on the books of a yamun as if employed, but really only for protection. phû chît-è báu-miá, to have one's name thus entered. im chit-è báu-miá, id. koá-báu, id. jip-báu, id. pî-báu, id. pî báu, have one's name on the books of the Foo. hû-báu, name on books of the Foo. koái'-báu, name on books of the Hien. tô-báu, on books of the Tau-tai.

báu (esp. T.), = mâu (q. v.), to embezzle; to cheat.

báu — bòe-báu-tit, cannot be frightened so as to be cheated or defrauded.

báu, to mix up, as food; in some special phrases. báu-lâu, id. báu-miá, to mix vermicelli with other eatables. báu m-hô-chiáh, not well compounded, so as not to taste well.

báu (esp. T.), = mâu, face, &c. (q. v.)

báu, to bargain or contract for in the lump, as work or goods. tô-báu, calculating roughly by sight. báu-tui, bargain for in gross. am-teh-báu, id. tsâoân-báu, contract for the whole at once. tabé-chit-è-báu, id. báu-bóe-liâu, cannot be all bargained for at once (too much). báu-thô-thâu, bargain for removing rubbish. báu-kâng, to contract for a work by the jol, including all the various sorts of work. báu siók-miá, to buy things cheap in a lot.

báu — báu-soah, to dare a man to do his worst; to deride a man's attempts as contemptible, futile, and quite useless. báu-siáh, id. báu-soah—i bó-tâi-tiau, to deride him as quite unable. goà-ká báu-soah—i, I am not afraid to say that his attempts are utterly futile. báu-tui-tui, fold the edge or border. báu-tô, broth of rice and sweet potatoes, or of sweet potatoes alone. lôk-tôu-bô, broth of rice and small green peas. bôi-puig, cooked rice of all sorts. bôi-
phā bō-chiāh, cannot eat rice cooked in any way. ām-bē, congee; rice boiled soft and swimming in much rice-water. beh-ām m-thēb, can take nothing but rice-gruel, said of a sick man; said also of a man so poor that but little money can be extracted from him. hi-bē, very thin-boiled rice. khō-thâu-bē, rice boiled quite soft, but almost dry and adhesive like paste. khō-thâu-lām-bē, congee with the rice-grains still whole. poā'-mi-bē chhiā-kāu-iā, spending long weary hours at night learning boxing, sometimes said of other things. poā'-mi-bē chhiā-kāu-iā, id.

bē — bē-thōa'-bē, broken-down charcoal (v. thōa').


bē (R. id.), to deceive; to seduce into evil or error. bē-lē, id. bē-khi, deluded; to vanish, as an apparition. bē-hēk, to delude; to seduce into evil. hun-bē, deluded; bewildered; faint from sickness or wearied by long discussion, or by drink. bē-loān, deluded by vicious pleasure. sim-sin bē-loān, mind led astray, as by lustful desires. tham-bē, enslaved by vicious desire. tham-bē lū-sek, enslaved by lust. tham-bē chiū-sek, do, by liquor and lust. chiū put-tsaui-jin, jin tsu-tsaui; aoa put-bē-jin, jin tsu-bē, it is men who make themselves drunk and depraved; it is not the liquor and women that do it.

chip-bē, doggedly; set on a bad or wrong course. sit-bē (R.), to lose one's way. bē-lē, id. kiā' bē-lō, to go on in wicked ways, having been deluded into them. kiā'--lāu bē-lō, walking by a wrong road. beh-hūn-iōh, an aesthetic medicine. beh-hūn-tin, a band of soldiers bewitching the enemy by spells; men deluding the simple and unwary and seducing them into vice and crime. bē-bâk, to deceive the eyes. chiū-bē (better "bōe"), a decoy-bird. tsōe-bē, to be a decoy.


bē (C. bōe). bē-chi, a sort of root (v. chi).

bē (R. mā). (C. bē). bē-chi, contracted characters for the numerals, used in calculations, and read exactly as the Arabic numerals, from left to right, according to the decimal notation; counters used in gambling (s. horse). bē-ā, id., numerals (s. horse). bē-ji, id. (s. end). phah bē-chi, to calculate by these numerical characters; to use them.

phah bē-ā, to farm the revenue of an article, as of opium. 'bē-thāu, a large busy trading port (s. horse).

chhiā-bē, a pile of stones projecting into a stream; the town of Chhiā-bey or Shimma below Chang-chew (s. horse).


bē (C. bōe). bē-īāh, a butterfly (v. īāh).

bē (C.). = A. bōe, to buy.

bē (R. mā). (C. bē), a horse; a surname; a man who writes essays for others; used in many phrases for men.

bin-bē, shape of the face. bin-bē tāf, face long-shaped. bin-bē sī-pang, face well formed and well proportioned, rather round and full. bin-bē su-thin, id.

bē-ā, a colt; a very low, mean sort of servant or person of bad character (s. numerals). bē--ko, servant in a bad house. bē-chi, servant in a bad house; a very mean sort of servant (s. numerals). làng-bē, persons in general (numerous).

man, without relations. lāu-bē tiēn-tsang (the old horse crests his mane), said of an old man with youthful vigour. hō-bē, a good horse; a stout brave man; a good walker. hō-bē-chhiāt, a very bold robber. chhiāt-bē, thieves and robbers. hiāng-bē, highway-robbers (v. hiāng). peng-bē, soldiers. bē-khoāi, undaunted by yamen, who has the oversight of thieves and stolen property. chhián-li-bē, a very fast horse or courier. pō-bē, an express messenger with dispatches. thām-tsū-bē, a spy. chhiā'-bē, to have a man to write an essay for examination.

bē-chiū', on horseback. bē-tōng, id. tēng-bē, boys on horseback in a procession with incense. tēng-bē-kōn, a small mandarin on horseback before a high mandarin. Chhiū'-bē, to mount a horse. Chhiū'-bē-hōng, a mortal venereal disease (v. hōng). lōh-bē, to dismount. kā-i-lōh-bē, to give a feast (or make presents of food) on occasion of a man returning from abroad, or from a long journey. kā-i-khi-bē, to give a feast when a man is starting for a long journey. khī-bē-tōh, a feast given by the parents just before the marriage ceremony. pē-bē, to harness a horse. sē-bē, to hire a horse. khīā-bē, to ride. pē-tā, to ride fast.

dāi kē-bē, to manage to pass a bad article or bad money (v. kē, to cross).

bē-peng, cavalry. chien-bē, a war-horse. bē-tūi, a troop of cavalry. bē-chi', archers on horseback (v. chi'). bē-hu', groom; a stable-boy. bē-lō, a slave who attends horses (said only in scolding or jesting).

bē-tōe, horse's hoof (v. tōe). bē-āa', mane. bē-tsang, id. bē-oā', saddle. bē-tōh-thēng, stirrup. bē-tāh-tēng, id. bē-kā-kū, the bit. bē-chhiū, reins; bridle. bē-soh, a halter for leading a horse. bē-pī', a switch; a whip. bē-pāng, a stable. bē-tiāu, id. bē-noa', a stall (v. noā'). bē-chhiā, a cart or carriage drawn by horses. bē-long, horses' bells. bē-hām-lēng, id. bē-lān (T.), id.

bē-chhiēng, a pistol. bē-nōng, sort of confection.

bē-koā, a jacket or short outer Chinese coat (v. koā). bē-thang, a close stool or chair for going to stool.

bē-t, short narrow benches for supporting a trussel-bed or platform (gen. of bamboo). tek-bē, id. tek-bē (v. tek); id.; also, a sort of fixed wall or a piece of wood.

thī-bē, a musical instrument made of bits of glass hung so as to rattle in the wind; three-cornered spikes, used against thieves. saa'-kha-bē, three-cornered spikes thrown on a place where thieves or enemies are expected; three-legged socket for lamp-wick, set in cup of oil.

bē-khāu-thīh, tin-plate, probably originally "iron from Macao."

bāi-bē, the seal. tsūi-bē, a sort of small water-insect.

bē-lō, a straight ditch in review ground for horse exercise; said also of foreign-made roads (s. end).

tsūu-bē-lāu, an upper veranda. tsūu-bē-teng, a revolving lantern with horses on it. tsūu-bē khoā'-chin-tsū, to fail to observe a thing from haste.

chhi̍-bē, an unbroken horse; a very incalculable, hasty, ungovernable man (v. chhī'). sēk-bē, a trained horse.

bē-chiōng-kun, a horse-headed idol, attendant of Chiān-lō-äng. bē-sāi-iā, an idol holding a horse, as at the tutelary temple of a city. bē-kong-iā, an idol of the surname Ma, esp. at C. hūn-bē, small square bits of paper with pictures and words on them, burned on 12. 2s and 1. 4s. siā-bē, to muzzle a horse; also,
bé—ji-tsài", the second last finger, the ring-finger. bé—ji-tsoa, the second last line. bé—ji-iâh, second last page. bé—ji—ê, the second last (of any thing). bé—ji, the last character (a numeral).

thâu-bé, beginning, first and last; from first to last; head and tail. chhin-pi thuá-bé, the neighbours on both sides. thâu-bé bo ao sa ké, beginning and end not agreeing, as of essay or evidence (v. ké). lê-thâu lê-bé, beginning and end of journey. lê-thâu, ta" tong-sim; lê-bé, ta" thih-thuí, easy at first, but very difficult at last. hó-thâu hó-be, beginning and end good and fortunate. hó-thâu put jú hó-be, a good end is more important than a good beginning. ú-thâu bô-bé, begun indeed, but not well ended; not to the point, as talk. bô—thâu bô-be, ill-composed, as document without order; worthless and bad, as a man; having no suitable clue, as a case, &c. bô khi-thâu, bô soah-be, having neither beginning nor end. tâ—thâu tâu-bé, to give some assistance here and there, as in work. thî—thâu thiap-bé, to give a little occasional help (in money) so that a man is just able to get on. kia—thâu kia—bé, irresolute through fear of possible consequences. hó—thâu niâ—chhu—bé (tiger's head, rat's tail), beginning very boldly, but ending in nothing. thâu kau—bé, from first to last. thâu tiôh, bê si, good fortune, or all right from beginning to end. si—thâu hoat—bé, to have boils, pimples, or eruptions all over. koe—thâu oâ—bé, to make a thorough repair, so as to make an old thing look new. koe—thâu chhi—bê, all the market and busy streets. son—thâu niâ—bê, mountains and hills. phah—thâu, chhu—tsai tâg—bê, on hearing a little about it he can tell it all, or can manage it all right. chiam—thâu soâ—bê, needle and thread.

bê— loân—bê—bê, confused in mind, so as to do things in an insufficient way. jû—bê—bê, id.

bê (R. bi), (C. bêe, Cn. bê), not yet. â—bê, do, or not yet. â—bê, id. iâu—bê, id. bê—bat, never yet — bê—thang, do not yet; not yet allowable. chiai—bê, have you eaten? good morning. ú—bê, have you or have you not yet (and so in such questions).


chhi—bê, sisters, elder and younger; female cousins. hia—bê, a man and his younger sister; e.g. as in saying that they only remain of the family. bé—sái, husband of younger sister. bê—hu, do (r).

bê (C.), = A. bê, unable.

bê (C.), = A. boê, to sell. bê tâg—kang, to bind one's self for a long time as labourer at fixed wages.

beh (C. boch, Cn. bôh, boî), to wish, to will; auxiliary verb of future, will or shall; almost, just about to — beh mû, will you or will you not? toh—beh, about to — tih—beh, id. âi—beh, to wish or desire. tehâi toh—beh, just (at the time) wishing to have or to do something. âi—beh—si, boê—tit—thang. khûi—tâg, said of very great grief or pain. tit—thâu—beh, determined to have or to do at all risks and by whatever means.

beh—kâu, almost arrived; almost enough; almost up to. beh kâu—tûg, almost long enough. beh—âm, almost dark.

beh—goâ loâ—tîq loâ—toâ, how much money do
bēng [R. to engrave]. bōng-chāi-bēng, an engraved stone from which copies are printed for friends, and which is then buried with the coffin (only used by rich or learned men). bō-chāi-bēng, id.

bēng [R. to make a solemn agreement]. běng-īok, a solemn covenant (s. clear). hōe-bēng, to confederate, as allied princes. tēng-bēng (v.), to fix the bargain for marriage of son or daughter. bēng-hiā-tī, sworn covenedated brethren. goān-bēng, of one of our league; my sworn brother. chhah-pēng-hōe, a club the members of which assist each other at the burial of parents.

bēng (R. id.), clear, bright, plain, just (as mandarin); Ming dynasty; ripe, as pine-apple.

sīn-bēng, objects of idolatrous worship.

bēng-thāu, the Ming dynasty.

chheng-bēng = chhī “saith”, the “feast of tents,” on or about 5th April. chheng-bēng-hōe, a mountain shrub with white linear petals.

chheng-chheng bēng-bēng, correct and free from involved details, as affair; honest and straightforward, as man who does not meddle in improper matters.

bēng-pēk, plain; to understand; finished (v. pēk).

bēng-lāng, clear, perspicacious. phīn-bēng, to spe
cify distinctly in an agreement. thiah-bēng, to explain distinctly, in a covenant. thiā-bēng, to repeat over (as instructions), that they may be fully understood.

kōe-bēng, to explain the meaning, as of a book.

kōe-bēng, to correct and make clearer. hun-bēng, clear and distinct; clearly discriminated. hiēn-bēng, to manifest. piāu-bēng, to illustrate; to show forth.

chi-bēng (R.), to point out clearly. bēng-īok, to make a distinct agreement (a. covenant). bēng-phīn, id. (verbally). bēng-thāu, id. bēng-bōe bēng-bōe, fair open sale, with no fraud or mistake. bēng-mōā’ ām-phīen, to deceive and cheat openly.

bēng-jūn put-taok ām-sū, an upright man does not practise secret wickedness. bēng-ī, clearly understanding the principles of a matter.

put-bēng, unjust, as a settlement or judgment, when the wrong is not redressed; having a flaw, as a sale. bēng-kōng, you are very just (mandarin), (v. ēng, ‘a mirror’). bēng-kāh, upright and honourable in dealings (a. nau). ē, kāh-bēng-kāh, better die than this.

bēng-bōe, credentials; clearness of case (v. bōe, ‘eye’). bēng-būn, credentials, certificate.

bēng-kīm, good large first-class cash (s. sound).

ōan-bōe, settled, as account or affair.

bēng-liāng, ‘bright, as lamp; clear, as glass (v.}
bēng

lǐang); also (C) clear, as voice. bēng-kak, thin transparent horn, as for lanterns. khē-bēng-chhi, the morning star. bēng-hō' kiap-liōk, housebreak-ling with lighted torches.

chhong-bēng (P.), = chhāng-mīā', intelligent, talented. chhong-bēng tai-lī-nī'-bōk, talent is indicated by the appearance of the ears and eyes, in fortune-telling.

ōng-lāi ū-bēng, the pine-apple is yellow and ripe. ōng-lāi put-chi-bēng, id. bēng-kīu', preserved ginger. bēng-thāng, a sweet half-transparent confection with hemp-seeds on top.

bēng-tī, sort of oil mixed with varnish, to make it dry quickly. bēng-i, id. koat-bēng, cooling medicine for eyes and boils; one kind from a shell, another from a plant (Casáa torā); the shell itself (Halotis).

koat-bēng-hūn, the medicine from the shell, in powder. chhōt-koat-bēng, the shell itself.

khōng-bēng, a famous man of the "Three Kings" (Sam-kōk). khōng-bēng-teng, a fire-balloon.

bēng [R. sort of insect], to buy a child and adopt it. bēng-ē, a child thus bought and fully adopted (quite different from "khōe-kīā", which is a mere friendly alliance, not actual adoption). bēng-lēng-ē, id. bēng-lēng-kīā, id.

bēng (R. id.) bēng-kiap-chhāu, a sensitive plant (fabulous).

bēng [R. to make a loud noise, as trumpet or clock]. bēng-kiap siu-kun, to sound a retreat. tsu-bēng-chhāng (Un.), a clock that strikes.

bēng [R. name, famous, reputation, = col. miā], bēng-hūn, rank, station, office and duty. bēng-bōng, influential or honourable standing (v. bōng).

bēng-chhēt, character of person (v. chhēt). bēng-sek, fame, reputation. bēng-sek-chhōng, very fine. Sou-chong tea. bēng-chhōng-tē, id. ū sim-mīh'

bēng-sek, whose name has he, as a proof, &c. chhā-lāng-bēng-sek, falsely using another man's name and reputation. būn-bēng, famous (v. būn, "bear").


bēng-kong kū-khēng, illustrious mandarins, as in speaking of their native place.

bō-bēng, trying to get the acquaintance of a talented or important man. bō i-ē-bēng, id. bō-bēng chhā-chhō-kōe, to follow the fashion, though it may be very expensive or inconvenient. mō-bēng, to use another man's name falsely; to pretend to rank, power, or reputation, to which one has no claim. kē-bēng-nū, to put on a proud look, like a great scholar (v. nū). iō-bēng bū-sīt, having the name without the reality.

bāi-bēng tā-sū, to conceal one's name, pretending to be dead. jīn sū, lū-bēng; hū sū, lū-phil, as a tiger leaves only his skin, so with a man's reputation after death.

bēng-bēng, the private secretary in a yamn who attends to legal cases. tiāu-tōng ē-bēng-kih, insignia of rank worn by high mandarins.

bō-bēng-tāi, the ring-finger. bō-bēng siāu-tū (lit. nameless soldier), one of the nameless, worthless common people. bēng-ka, a distinguished family. bēng-ka-i, pictures by famous artists. bēng-ka-ji, large finely written characters on ancient scrolls. bēng-ji, id.

bāi-bēng (polite, as all the following), what is your name, sir? ko-bēng, id. ko-sēng tsu-bēng, what are your surname and name? (v. sēng), chiên-bēng, my name is — siāu-bēng, id.

bēng [R. bēng, the surname]. gō-bēng, the boy who allowed the mosquitoes to sting him that his parents might not be stung. lī beh-tsōe gō-bēng, are you going to sleep without mosquito-curtains?

bēng (R. id.), brave; fierce; powerful and influential, as having a powerful protector, or great prestige, or a numerous clan to back him. toa-liāp-bēng, exceedingly powerful (in that sense). bēng-lām, the strong and the weak, as families or clans; the principle of influence and prestige. khō-lī-bēng, you are trusting in the powerful backing that you have. it-bī bēng, only daring and nothing else (as if going to fight people). bēng bō-tōe, braggadly; vain boasting without real power. chhui teh-bēng, brave and great only with the mouth. kān-ta bēng, trying to frighten people, and effect the purpose by mere threats of boasting.

tāu-bēng, two men trying to overcome each other, as in fighting or gymnastics; or in simple threatening, or each saying "you must," while the other says "I won't." tō-bēng, id.

iōng-bēng, brave. bēng-chhōng, a brave military commander.

bēng-siū, wild beasts. bēng-hē, a fierce tiger (v. hē).

bēng [R. to command, fate, = col. miā], fate, life. bēng-lēng, a command; to command. ūi-bēng (H.), to disobey commands. ūi-bēng (R.), last will and testament. hōng-bēng, to receive a command.

bēng-lēng, I have received your commands (polite phrase).

thien-bēng, the will of Heaven, especially as to kings and kingdoms. gēk thien-bēng, to transgress the commands of Heaven. thēng-thien ū-bēng, we can but submit to the decree of Heaven.

sū-seng ū-bēng, life and death are fated. sat-seng hāi-bēng, to kill living creatures. m-sat-seng, m-hāi-bēng, not to take life at all (Buddhist virtue).

si-ūn-bāng, a man's fortune, as very good or bad (v. ūn). san-iōng pok-siōng, the arts of medi-cine and divination, &c. (v. siōng). bēng-tō to-chhūn, my fate is very bad. hōng-gān to pok-bēng, beautiful women are usually unfortunate. bān-pōan, to si-bēng: poān-tām, put-iō-jin, all is from fate, nothing from man's will.

tsāi-bēng siong-liēn, wealth and life are most closely connected. bō-tsāi hāi-bēng, to take the life of another for gain. oe-siong-bēng, deadly, as blow or poison. oe-tō-bēng, deadly, as wound or disease. jin-bēng, a man's life, as to the legal consequences of death. jin-bēng-an, a case of murder or homicide, &c. bōng-tō to-chhūn, my fate is very bad. hōng-gān to pok-bēng, beautiful women are usually unfortunate. bān-pōan, to si-bēng: poān-tām, put-iō-jin, all is from fate, nothing from man's will.

tsāi-bēng siong-liēn, wealth and life are most closely connected. bō-tsāi hāi-bēng, to take the life of another for gain. oe-siong-bēng, deadly, as blow or poison. oe-tō-bēng, deadly, as wound or disease. jin-bēng, a man's life, as to the legal consequences of death. jin-bēng-an, a case of murder or homicide, &c. bōng-tō to-chhūn, my fate is very bad. hōng-gān to pok-bēng, beautiful women are usually unfortunate. bān-pōan, to si-bēng: poān-tām, put-iō-jin, all is from fate, nothing from man's will.
past. bi ti-ka-chiah-tou, to dudge behind one's back.

bi = bl. hong bi-bi, wind very gentle. hong- a bi-bi, id. chhio-bi-bi, to smile or laugh slightly.

bi-bi-chhiid, id.

bi — bi-chhi, look gone wrong, so that it cannot be opened; food or drink causing a slight unpleasant obstruction in throat at the root of the nose, less than ké-tiöh.

bi [R. small]. hong bi-bi, wind very gentle. bi-bi-á-hong, a very gentle breeze. bi-bi 6-hou, very slight rain. bi-bi-á-chhiid, to smile.

bi-bi, few and scanty. jin-teng bi-bi, population scanty. bi-chhek bi-bi, rice-crop scanty. soe- bi, to diminish; to lose prosperity; to decline in fortune.

heng-ông soe-bi, to prosper and decline. boaat, very small and unimportant, as trade or gains. pi-bi (R.), very low in rank or station. bi-heng, to go in
cogunto (as mandarin).

bi-biau, vague; without proof; undecided in purpose.

siü" kâu-jip-bi, to think very carefully or minutely.

chin-bi-chhi", a star near the Great Bear.

chi-bi tât-tô, the god of that star.

bi, to dose, as under influence of opium, or of a long weary talk. bâk-chiu bi-bi, eyes hardly able to keep open.

bi [R. bl.] bi-lêk-hût, name of an idol (v. lêk).

bi [R. id.] bi-chiu, an island near Hing-hwa (called on charts Mei-chen, for Mei-cho), where Mâ-

bô-pô was born.

bi [R. a lintel, &c., = col. bâi]. tiù-bi, fixed top of a pair of curtains, across top of bed at front, generally embroidered or having a picture on it. bâng-tà-bi, fixed top of mosquito-curtains at front. bin-chhit-

bi, wooden screen-work across top of Chinese bed in front.

chhi-ng-bi, id. têng-bi, top of the frame of a Chinese lantern. bi-tô-pang, panelling over top of a Chinese door.

hiên-lâu-bûn-bi (R.), to be a mandarin (lit. have a magnificent door).

bi [R. id.] chhiü"-bi-hoe, a rose. tô-bi-hoe, a sort of rose.

bi [R. eyebrows, = col. lâi]. chê-bi, a heavy club about a man's height. chê-bi-chhui, id. hoe-bi, a bird like a thrush, that can talk, and is fond of fighting.

hoa-bi (C.), id. siü-bi, a sort of tea with long leaves from Lung-yen-chow.

bi — bi-bi-bi, sound used in calling ducks. niau"-bi, sound used in calling cats. kho niau"-bi, to call cats in this way.

bi [R. tail, end, = col. bê]. sù-bi, a flapper (like mosquito flapper) used by the general. ùi-sî-ùi bi (afraid of beginning and end), afraid to meddle with a matter or see a man, for fear of the consequences.

bi [R. id.] rice in grain, already separated from the husk (in the husk it is "chhek"); said also of many small round things. pêh-bi, rice beaten white in the mortar, and so cleaned from the bran. chhô-bi, rice separated from the husk, but not yet cleaned of the bran.

chhuî-bi, rice broken in the process of cleaning. chhui-bi-niau", pock-marked with small sort of pocks.

chhiah-bi, a reddish sort of rice. áng bi, id. chim-a-bi, the best sort of rice. tsoa-bi, rice of the summer crop. ún-bi, rice of the winter crop. tông-bi, hard rice. tsoa-bi, glutinous rice (v. tâiit). chhng-bi, rice (inferior), from the public granaries.

Tai-á-bi, a small grain like millet. siü-kô-bi, sago.

Tô-bi-bi, a small sort of millet for feeding birds.

hô-bi, dried shrimp. sông-bi, do. very small, from Luzon. o-bi (black rice), said of opium. tô-bi (Cn.), tea as sold. già-lan-bi, cochinella. làn-

hoe-bi, the picked flowers of the "làn" plant. soân-thâu-bi, roots of garlic. chhit-pô-bi, long turnips sliced and sundried. thô-bi-sôn, fine gravel for mixing in mortar. tek-bi (C.), the flower of the bamboo.

chiam-bi-koä, to divine by rice grains. ú-bi-bi, to have some remnant of rice in the jar; to have something over for time of distress. lâu-kôa tsoe-

bi-bi, keep a little for emergencies.

bi-niü", provisions. bi-chli", money due for rice got on credit for daily use. khiâm bi-chli", to owe such an account.

bi-tâu, a small dark legume. bi-chhiid, liquor distilled from rice. bi-chiu, pulp made by grinding rice in water. bî-hân, rice flour; vermi-
celli (v. hân). bi-chhôe, rice dough ground from wet rice (v. chhôe).

bi-khôe, rice bran, separated from the rice by the mortar. bi-phun, water in which rice has been washed (v. phun).

bi-phang, a confection made from rice.

bi-lâu, another sort.

bi-tsûn, a large rice junk or ship. bi-tsô, a boat carrying rice. bi-kau, a wholesale rice store.

bi-tiâm, a retail rice-shop. bi-tâi, a large mortar (gen. worked by foot) for cleaning rice. bi-lâu, a square box (with funnel) for cleaning rice.

bi-thäi, a rice-sieve.

bi-tô, a large flat wicker tray for shaking rice, to separate the heavy from the light.

bi-loâ, a large flat tray for holding rice. bi-tâu, a rice measure for one "tâu." bi-kâi, a small stick for smoothing the top of the rice in the measure.

bi-chhiâm, an instrument for taking samples from bags without opening them (v. chhiâm).

niü"-bi, to buy rice; to measure rice.

tiäh-bi, to buy rice. bi-thô-bi, to sell rice.

toâ-bi, to stir rice in water (to separate sand before boiling. thôah-

bi, to rub rice between the hands in water so as to make it clean.

tâm-bi, salt and rice mixed, for superstitious use (v. iâm).

chhâ-bi, fire-wood and rice. chhâ khang, bi-niü", chhâ, wood and food exhausted. chhit-tiù-

bi chhâ pah-iâ-lâng, men having the same food vary much in character.

chheng-tsât tsü-pêh-

bi (white rice cooked in clear water), candid, open, and truthful.

bi (R. id.) tœe-bi-moaö, in vast abundance; very great quantity.

bi [R. beautiful, good]. bi-biau, excellent.

bi-jin, a beautiful woman. ùi-bi-jin, to paint a female figure. bi-jin-chio, sort of red arum.

soân bi-lût, to choose beautiful girls for imperial harem.

kun-tâi sêng-jin-chi-bi, a good man assists others to be good.

bi (R. lêi). bi-lât, = bi-lât, a servulous son on the neck.

bi [R. id.], taste, odour, flavour, smell. bi-sé, taste, flavour.

bô-bi bô-sê, insipid. tsù-bi, taste, flavour.

khi-bi, odour, flavour; disposition of a man.

khi-bi siong-tê, dispositions harmonize.

khi-bi, agreeable; pleasant.

bê, deep meaning, as of a hawk.

bê-bi, only: wholly. bi-bi-beng, bold and nothing more.

taun-hong têk-bi, medicine that produces its effect by itself without mixing other drugs.
bi

kam-bi, various sorts of estables used as condiments; e.g. dried flesh (but not sweetmeats or cakes), sold at shops like grocers'. kam-bi, id. kam-bi-tiam, a grocery for such things. hai-bi, fish in general (as estable). san-tin hai-bi, delicacies of land and sea.

ia-bi, a bad or coarse taste; also (R.), flesh of wild animals. tia-bi, a fine delicate flavour. sin-bi, fresh taste or flavour. a-bi, rotten smell, as of something corrupting. sng-bi, having a sour smell. tai-bi, too strong smelling, though somewhat pleasant. chia-bi, insipid taste. ti-bi, turned by keeping too long, as food; tainted. tsoai-bi, slightly tainted; just beginning to spoil. u-chiu-bi, to have the smell of liquor.

ngi-bi, the five tastes or flavours: pork, mutton, beef, fowl, duck; or "khan sng khm lohk ii", also, a medicine. ngi-bi-chi, that medicine. san-chhnoan ngi-bi, very good eating.

ke-si-lah-bi (taste of an old almanac); said of an old affair now out of date, that need not be again raised, or of a man coming far too late.

bi (Ca.), a particle used in beginning a sentence, prefixed to verbs and adjectives. bi-uu, there are, &c.

bi — chhio-bi-si, to smile, as on hearing something, but making no remark (v. chhio). bho-bi-si, easy and good-natured; e.g. letting things pass that are not quite rightly made or done, or letting small insults pass unnoticed.

bi (R.), a cyglic character; the time from 1 to 3 p.m. also (R., not yet). bi-uu, 1–2 P.M. sin sut, thi bi; m toa-moe-hak ia khoa'-ke-hi, a man born in one of these hours has either eye of different size or ears of different height.

bi-pit, I think it is not (v. pit). bi-ken ki-bien (R.), I have never seen him.

bi, to dive; to dabble in mud, as duck with its bill. bi-tai, do. do. bi-tai-tai, to dive. tiaan-bi, id. bong-bi, to feel about, as duck's bill in mud.

bi (R.), a pickle; a puzzle; to solve or guess a riddle. chhia-bi, guesses and riddles, as for children; to solve a riddle. ioh-bi, to guess a riddle, as child.

biian, biat (in the several tones), better; bien, biit, &c. (q.v.)

biao [R. postcrit]. biau-hoan, the aborigines in centre of China; the Min-au-se.

biau (R. id.) biau-si (r.), to despise; to slight one whom we should respect. biau-si, very small; to treat with indignity.

biau (R. id.) biau-biau, vague; without proof; undecided in purpose, neither helping nor opposing.

biau (R. id.) bong-bong biau-biau, uncertain; fabulous; misty.

biau (R. id.) a second. biau-cham, the second hand of watch or clock.

biau (R. id.), excellent; in good health. biau-biau, excellent. biau-biau (R.), abstract; mysterious. biau, mysterious; profound. sin-biau, wonderfully excellent and efficacious, as medicine. khek-biau, most excellent. biau-i, kind and friendly, as in receiving a guest or managing an affair. chhia-biau, mah (r.), have you been well of late? u-khiau-biau, fascinating and interesting to look at (as an article); very clever; very skilfully made.


bien [R. to sleep, = col. bien]. ba-chhu tong-bien (cat and rat sleep together), said of officials becoming accomplices with those whom they should pursue or keep away. cng-chhe toat-tien, bien-tien, look on death as a sleep when contending for wife or lands.

bien (R. bien, — bien, connected). bien-hiong, of the same villages; villages combined (v. biiong). bien-lok, united under a head-man, as the people of some towns (v. llok). bien-tiung (R.), lasting very long.

bien [R. cotton, — col. mi]. bien-iong, a sheep; a dressed sheep-skin. bien-iit, id. bien-it, id. ko-tut-bien, a glossy foreign woollen stuff. bok-bien, the cotton-tree.

bien (R. id.) bien-hi, a sort of fish, good to eat. kg-koe ka-lah bien, three very good sorts of fish; said in joke, alluding to "bien," no need.

bien — bien-k, birth-day, as kept after death.

bien (R. id.), (C. boon). bien-bien, to be delivered of a child.

bien (R. id.) bien-kiong, to force; to compel. bien-lé (r.), to incite to zeal; to stir up to good actions.

bien (R. id.) bien-li, a sort of crown (v. li).

bien [R. the face, = col. bien], in many phrases has the idea of prestige, respectability, or influence.

chung-bien, character, as having influence or power with another. toa-toi-hi—chung-bien, out of consideration for him, as doing a favour on his account to a third party. khoa'i—chung-bien, id.

liam-bien, prestige; reputation. phai-lyam-bien, condition of having little or no influence, so to be ashamed.

thd-bien, respectability; power or influence; prestige; influential position. kth-bien, to take care of one's respectability or prestige. siok-th-bien, id. bok-siok th-bien, careless of one's own good name. sit th-bien, to lose prestige, reputation, influence, or good name. siok-th-bien, to make our superior lose respect or good name through our misconduct. thd-bien-dé, exaggerated boastful talk about one's self or one's connections.

hong-bien, acting in a liberal manner, as a wealthy man does; liberal in gifts or rewards. toa-hong-bien, do.; also, having considerable influence or importance through wealth, rank, power, &c. tai-hong-bien, do. do. u-hong-bien, to be thus influential or of consequence. sng-khi hong-bien, making liberal presents.

kion-tai-nk-bien, acquainted with men of influence or distinction. k'tai-tai nk-bien, id.

it-bien, at the same time, and —, e.g. it-bien chh-pig, it-bien khoa'-chheh, eating and reading at once. it-bien chi-kau, having met but once or seldom; slightly acquainted.

hòo-bien, to meet face to face. bien-hoa, to settle an account or a matter face to face. bien-he, id. bien-bien siong-koan, looking at each other.
biët n. [R. biët, to destroy]. biët-si, to destroy (or put out of the way) a corpse to avoid inquiry. biët-hái, to put old bones out of the way improperly (v. hâi). chhat-biët (r.), to blot out, as account.

bih — kün-bih-bih, very near.

bih, to conceal one's self. thau-bih, id. bih-khi-tiäm, to keep out of the way to avoid being seen. siäm-bih, id. bih-chêng bih-âu, to hide in any corner. bih-chihbih, to keep out of the way, as afraid to stir up. liam-kha bih-chhiû, to advance secretly so as not to be observed. lun-thâu bih-âm, attitude of looking or listening attentively and secretly. bih-u, to hide in a hole, or behind a wall, &c., as in order to catch or kill men.

bih (R. biët), thin slips of bamboo or wood, esp. used for wicker-work. bih-ki-á, id. tek-bih, a thin slip of bamboo. tek-su-bih, slip of bamboo from broken brush. bih-phê, bamboo slip from outside of bamboo (best). bih-khak, do, from the extreme inside (too soft, useless). bih-nûng, do, from middle.

koa-bih-bih, too hard and fibrous, as vegetables.

bih-hê, wicker-work goods. bih-khi-tiäm, shop for wicker-work. bih-hiu, an incentive-stick, having a bit of bamboo as its backbone. bih-khô, a bamboo hoop. bih-lâm, a large bamboo cable. bih-chhiû, bamboo mat. bih-siû, wicker-work box. bih-pin, a stiff bamboo frame hung as screen at door. bih-li, bamboo screen that rolls up. bih-nâ, a wicker basket.

chhông-bih, to make bamboo wicker-work. tsöe-bih sai-hû, a man who makes baskets and other wicker, isoe-a, id. tsoe-bih sai-bih, man who spins bamboo in large quantities for sale, but does not make the goods. phoâ-bih-á, id.

bin [R. pêng, level, = col. piâ, piá], (Cn. T.), sloping gently, as an inclined plane, or as a road not level but not steep. soa' bin-bin, the hill sloping gently. töe bin-bin, ground sloping gently. bin-tôe, parts of the sea-bottom that are nearly level.

bin [R. bêng, clear, to-morrow], (C. bûn, bûn), bin-a-jit, to-morrow. bin-nâ-jit, id. bin-a-taûi, id.

bin-hêng (T. Cn.), = ê-hêng, the evening; this evening: bin-hôâ (Cn.), after this time, esp. after a short time. bin-toâ (Cn.), id.

bin (R. bûn), (C. bûn). bin-thâu = bin-thâu, soft steamed round cakes, used in worshipping the dead. bin-thâu-khêh, you are awfully dull and stupid (as if you were eating cakes for deceased relatives). thê-bin-thâu bôi-khi-kê (leave cannot raise earthen cakes), a man so dull that though you teach him ever so carefully (literary or manual work) he cannot learn. hû sî-pê, bôi-chhiû bin-thâu (very desirous to eat cakes, but afraid of father's death), very desirous to get money wrongfully, but afraid of the consequences.

bin-bin, sleepy; drowsy. tsau-bin-bûn, worn out by long want of sleep. an-bin, good night; a pleasant sleep to you (s. people). koe-bin, to talk in sleep (v. koe). hâm-bin, to talk or walk in sleep; to tell lies (v. hâm). bin-biang, to dream. toâ-bin siô-si, to sleep almost as if dead, said of a man not hearing thieves, &c. than-bin, to sleep very sound; hard to wake. tâng-bin, deep sleep. tâng-bin-khûn, id. khûn-bin, to sleep so as to be easily wakened. khûn-bôi-tôi-bin, cannot sleep. khûn bê-kau-bin, not having got enough of sleep. khûn bôi-kau-bin, id. bôi-chiok-bin, id. khûn bôi-chiok-bin, id. khûn-khî chiok-bin, having had sufficient sleep.

tun-bin, to dose while sitting. kiaw-lûng-bin, to startle a man out of his sleep (either intentional or unintentional). phah-chhi-bin, unintentionally awake a man (v. chhi').

bin-chhûg, a bed (v. chhûg); (C. bûn-chhûg), (T. also mûg-chhûg), both only in this phrase.

bin (R. id.), the people. gi-bin, volunteers or militia. bin-tsông, lieutenants of civil mandarin. liông-bin, a good subject. liû-bin, a vagabond (v. liû). thô-bin, the vulgar; the rabble. bin-hong thô-siok, manners and customs of a place. bin-phê, a distance of ten li, according to the measure common among the people; about four miles. bin-ka, the households of the people. bin-sim, the afflictions of the people. tek-bin-sim, to gain the hearts of people, as mandarin or pauster.

an-bin, to quiet the minds of the people (s. sleep). kok-thài bin-an, the nation prosperous and the people at peace. i-ê tsu-bin, his people, looked on as his children. sû-bin (C. sì-bin), the people in general. thien-tsû hoan-tsöe, ú sù-bin tông, if the emperor sin he is not different from the people. kun-bin, sovereign and people. kun-bin jin-têng, soldiers and people. koat-toan put-jû bin-goân, the willing obedience of the people is better than the exercise of authority by mandarine.

bin (R. id.) bin-bin, compassion; pity; to pity.

biu (R. id.) biu-chiêt (R.), skilful and energetic.

bin (R. be destroyed) bin-bût (R.), to be made away with (v. bût).

bin (R. id.), a brush; to brush. bin-a, a small brush. ûe-bin, a shoe-brush. khî-bin, a tooth-brush. thâu-mûng-bin, a hair-brush. thâu-bin, id. bin-ôe, to brush shoes.

bin (R. id.), the face; face, surface, side, or direction (esp. proper side); countenance; respectability. Classifier of shields, goggles, mirrors, verandahs, &c.

chihâ-toa-bin, so large, said of anything of which "bin" is the classifier.

û-bin, to have a wind that can be used for the course; to be able to appear without shame, or to speak to a man to advantage, or to take up a matter with good hope of success. bô-bin, feeling ashamed to see one or to speak to him, because of some awkward, inconvenient, or shameful state of matters; having a wind that is of no use for our course. bô-bin thang-kî—tiôi i, ashamed to go and see him. lôk-bin, to lose one's character, prestige, or respectability. bin-bâk, countenance. bô-bin-bâk, ashamed to look people in the face. tôa—tiôî l-bin-chhiâ, in consideration for him (e.g. doing a favour to a third party).

ji-bin, a book phrase. sô-bin, influence; suitable state or position (v. sô). si-bin (C.), id. û-kiêk-
bin-pô, a small cloth used for washing the face.
bin-kun, do. bin-thäng, a bason (v. thằng), gen. wooden. bin-phôn, do. metal or stoneware. bin-
to, a razor for the face.
thâu-bin-téng-láng, man of very good position.
thâu-bin, head and face. kham-thâu kham-
bín, behaving in a foolish reckless way. gông-thâu
gông-bin, foolish or stupid. chiu-thâu chiu-
bín, shameless and impudent (v. chih), gô-thâu
gô-bin, two images in the Gùk temple, having heads
of cow and horse. iu-thâu iu-bin, sad counten-
cance. kia-thâu kia-bin, very ugly (like monkey
and rat). chúa-thâu chúa-bin, sour and ill-
natured. chuát-thâu lê-bin, to appear openly
in public (as woman), at yams or at plays. koe-thâu
kai-bin, to make an old thing new (v. kôe).
bin [R. bôn, meal = col. mî]. bin-pau, bread;
leaves.
bin (R. bôn). bin-thâu, round cakes used in
worship of the dead; better "bin," q.v.
bin - bin-thâng (esp. C.), - bôn-thâng, in-
testinal worms.
biô (R. biân), to trace a copy on transparent or thin
paper. biô jî-keh, to trace copy-lines, as scholars.
biô, tapering and lightly made, as bow of bow or
bambu-pole. biô-chhio, id.
biô (Cn.), = A. bô, to plan.
biô (Cn.), = A. bô (R.), mother —
biô (Cn.), = A. bô, Mr. So-and-so, &c.
biô (Cn.), = A. bô. biô-tan, the tree poony, &c.
biô (Cn.), = A. bô, a Chinese ace.
biô (R. biân), a temple of the dead (Confucian or
Taoist). keng-bin, temples in general. am-bin, id.
tso-bin, ancestral temple. bún-bin, temple of
Confucius. bû-bin, official temple of Kwânt. tîng-
lîet-bin, temple to distinguished mandarins who met
their death in the service of the state.
biô (Cn.), (R.), = A. bô, to trade.
biô (Cn.), (R.), = A. bô, luxuriant.
bi [R. secret, quiet, close = col. bô, bê].
chinh-bit, closely united, as friends. jin-iên tïu-
bıt, population numerous. jin-iên chiu-bit, id. chiu-bit,
well arranged as to leave no flaw; careful, as not to
leave a flaw, or not to let out a secret. pi-bit (R.),
secret. ki-bit, kept secret, as affair; managing a
matter carefully, so as to keep secrets. tsok-sù put-
bit, to manage carefully, so as to let out a secret.
kis-sù put-bit, check hâi-sông (R.), a secret coming
out may make the matter impracticable.
bit-jit, phrase which stands in the Chinese (heathen)
almances of Amoy and Chiu-chew on every day that is
our Sunday; said to have come down from ancient times.
bit (R. id.), honey. phang-bit, id. bit-phang,
a bee. bit-pô, honey-comb. bit-päng, id. bit-
phô, a honey jar, &c. (v. phông). bit-tai, honey
syrup. tâi-bit-bit, very sweet bit-fûg, bright light
yellow. phê-bit chhiu-ti, white aleutinos (myriace).
bit-iù, a very sweet sort of pumelo. bit-chiên, fruits
preserved in sugar, to be presented to idols. bit-kam,
candied oranges. kam-à-bit, a substance chewed
with area and sira. tsch-bit, to make honey. pâng-
bit (v. pêng), id.
bit-tô, chung, lightrage.
pho-ô-bit, the jack-fruit; this last word is some-
times written with bit, "secret."
bit (C.), = A. bit. bit-à-son, the halyard rope.
bit (R. id.) bit-pô, a hat (the animal).

biù (R. id.) chha-biù (R.), a mistake; a fault.

chha chi hó-li, biù i chhin-li (R.), an error of a hair's breadth causes a difference of a thousand li.

pöe-biù, to offend, as against doctrine.

bó (R. bó), there is not; there are not; not to have; no; not; denying existence or possession (but denial of will is "në", and denial of correctness or identity is "mn-si"). Often enclitic, as in asking a question, e.g. ù-lóng-lái-bó, has any one come? Usually repeated in a divided phrase, though it makes no sense with one of the halves. Often at beginning of an answer has almost no meaning, suggesting surprise at being asked.

ú-bó, to have or not to have, &c. (v. ù), geó-bó, I have not. íá-bó, no more; all done; and no more; is that all? iáh-bó, id. íáu-bó, id. éng-bó, never. lóng-bó, not at all; not one; by no means.

tsong-bó, though antecedently improbable, yet one is shut up to believe that — (v. tsông).

ké-bó, to pretend not to have. the-bó, falsely deny having: bòe-bó, it cannot but be (there or here, &c.); certainty it is not lost, &c. bòe-bó, to fail in selling. because a high enough price is not offered. bòe-bó, to fail in buying, because there is none of the article, or it is too dear.

tiáh-bó-bó, there is no rice to be got in the place. thák-bó-chhée, to study, but make no progress.

húu-bó-tsùn, to be too late for the boat.

phah-bó-mûg, to knock at the door, but get no answer.

bít-bó, to destroy utterly. sî ból-làng, to die off till no one is left. bó-khí, to vanish; to be lost; to perish, or waste away and disappear. bó-ló-khí, id. phah-bó, to let a thing be lost or spoiled in our hands. lóng-bó-lah, it is all gone; none of it remains.

bâk-té-bó, to despise (v. tè). bô-pêng-iù, has no friends; does not associate with friends as a friend ought.

bó-pê bō-bú, an orphan; also (scolding), surely you have no parents to keep you in order. bò-pôe-lâng, not a single person.

bó-loat-i, no resource (v. hout).

bó-tâ-oa, id. (v. oâ), ból-lâu bō-tsâu, not a good tide; slack water; not a suitable tide for the purpose.

bó-beh, will not. bô-kâu, insufficient (v. kâu).

bô-hg, family dead or gone wrong; no hope of a man's return, or reform, or good fortune. bō-siâ-sú, no trouble; no reason.

bô-iáu, untrust; not a shadow of reality.

bó (C.) bô-kâu, = A. bû-kû, mother's brother.

bô (R. id.), a hat: a cap not broad-brimmed (that is "lîch"). âng-ia-bó, red tasselled cap of mandarin's attendants; a mandarin's attendant. â-âng-bó, the four lictors of a mandarin, two with rain and two with black caps. toâ-bó, a ceremonial cap. sîo-bó, an uncrowned cap, especially when a mandarin puts off his ceremonial cap, and puts on an uncrowned one.

oââ-bó, a skull-cap. chhiu-bó, a light cap worn in autumn. se-oââ-bó, a light summer cap. se-bó, a cap of the Ming dynasty with two long ears.

seng-bó, a cap worn in plays. seh-bó, a winter cap worn by children. sîn-bó, cap worn by young children (v. sin). hó-bó, cap worn by children, made like a tiger's head.

hê-bó, a rain-cap, of oiled cloth or paper, with flap for back.

hong-bó, a hood worn by men. mûg-bó, quilted cap, used in winter. mûf-gó, sort of fur cap, for mandarins and wealthy men.

têng-bó, a cap with an official button. tiáu-bó, a court-cap.

koââ-bó, a mandarin's warm cap, with button.

jåah-bó, man-darin's summer-cap, with button.

chih-bó, a blue cap, half mourning.

sô-bó, a cap of plain black cotton with no red.

hâp-chhong-bó, cap with a ridge in centre, worn by bud. priests, also by children to keep off demons.

hê-siù-bó, id. kun-ki-bó, a cap sometimes worn by nil. officers.

khoo-chhûng-bó, sort of close-fitting cap for soldiers.

tâ-bó, to wear a cap or hat. âi-ti koââ-bó, fond of praise and flattery; vain and conceited.

âi-ti tôa-bó, id. ãi-ti tôa-tâng se-bó, id. chhoong-chit-téng toâ-bó hâ-i-tl, to make him by flattery to take the lead, in an expensive subscription or troublesome matter, so that he may have to bear the expense or responsibility.

chhông-chit-téng toâ-tâng se-bó hâ-i-tl, id.

bô-the, the inner frame of a cap (made first) made of stiff paper or thin bamboo.

bô-khér, a skull-cap without the crown, specially worn by boys.

bô-ã-khér, id. bô-iaâ, tasselled cap.

bô-â-toâ, string for tying on a cap, cap. child's cap.

bó-kôâ, string for keeping on a hat or cap.

bô-â-kê, frame for hanging a cap.

bô-ah, a hat-box.

bô (R. id.), a millstone; a mill (only for grinding), to grind.

bô-â, a millstone.

toâ-chhô-bó, a large millstone.

chhi-tût-bó, a pair of millstones.

bô-pâng, a mill (building).

bô-kêng, id. gû-bó, a mill worked by a cow. tsâi-bó, a water-mill. sâi tsâi-bó, to work a water-mill.

bô, to turn a mill, as by hand.

bô-kau, the hook by which a millstone is turned.

bô-â-chhû, the projection on the upper millstone, having the hole for that hook.

bô-sim, the metal centre on which the millstone turns.

bô-â-tilh-chhû, toâ-bó-sîm, do not set me to be used and abused by both parties in the dispute.

bô-hun, to grind flour.

bô-chhû, to grind rice and water into wet dough.

bô (C.), = A. bong, to touch.

bô (R. biâi). phah-bó, the 40th radical, written at top.

bô (R. id.), (C. biô), to plan; to plot.

bê-bó, id.; a plot or plan.

tô-bó, to plot (v. tô), am-bó, to conspire secretly.

êng-bó sîct-kê, to plot deceitfully.

tông-bó, to plan or plot together (gen. bad).

thông-bó, to conspire or plot together.

thông-bó tâo-kê, id. thô-bó, secretly conspire to mislead or injure some one.

kê-bó, to start a joint trade or business.

chham-bó, an officer on general's staff, who assists in planning battles, &c.

bô-sù, to make a plan in any matter.

bô-sù tsai-jin: sêng-sù tsài-thien, man proposes, but Heaven disposes. bô-hoân, to make a rebellion.

bô-tsâi hâi-beng, to seek wealth at the expense of another's life.

bô-iââ, to plan a surprise (by night) on a camp.

i-lóng bû-bû, boastful and overbearing, but without wisdom or skill.

bô (R. bâng), (C. bâng), mist; thick haze.

tâu-bó, mist or thick haze, as on the sea.

tâ-bó, id.

kâu-bó, thick haze.

kân-bó, id.

bô (R. id. = col. mû, bôtê, hâ-bó, dried toads for medicine.

bô (R. id.), a mould: the swelling made by a blow or an insect's bite; a mass or lump, as of clay or dough.

bô-iââ, a pattern; a model (v. iââ).

phê-bó, a pattern.

thô-kat-bó, a mould for making sun-dried bricks; also used for pressing tobacco.
rall shape of face. bin-bê toá, having a large broad face. phah-chhiu-bê, to make the impression of one's hand (with ink) on a deed of sale, esp. selling a wife. pang-kok kui-bô (R.), the rules and laws of a kingdom (v. kui, a rule).

kui-bô, to become one mass, as dough or clotted blood, q.e.; a whole mass of such things. ka-nêng-bô, a whole mass of such sort. jók tsöe-chit-bô, to work up to a lump, as clay or dough.

bô (R. id.), (Cn. bô), such a man or thing; Mr. So-and-so, bô-bê, such-and-such surname and name. bô-lâng, Mr. So-and-so; what you call him; often said when for some reason it is undesirable to mention his name. bê-mih-lâng, id. bê-sîâ-lâng, id. bê-sim-mih-lâng, id. bê-jît, on such a day. bê-sî, such-and-such an hour or time. bê-mih', such a thing (not naming it).

bê— oat-bô, the 23d radical; this word is often written as a contracted form of "bê," so-and-so.

bê [R. hû, a woman], a wife; observe that in Chang-pô the sound of "bê," mother, comes very near this sound.

ang-bô, husband and wife (v. ang). âu-bô, wife married after death of first wife. chhoâ-bô, to marry a wife. khît-bô, to buy a wife. tsöe-bô, to get a bride betrothed for one's self (v. tao) bê-kîa', wife and children. lê-thâu-bô, woman who cohabits with a man without marriage. bê-thâu-chhin, wife's relations. bê-kim, wife of wife's brother. ûi-bô, tai-tông-hu; phah-bô, ti kû gô; he who fears his wife is a bold fellow indeed; but he who beats her is a pig, dog, or cow; the last clause is also given "chin si-gô," is really a cow.

bê-kat, a loosely tied knot. tsâ-bê-kat, id.

tsa-bô, a woman; (somewhat a vulgar or at least not polite phrase); this name is sometimes given to a male child to deceive the demons. tsa-bé--ê, name often given by a mother to a young daughter. tsa-bê-lâng, a woman. tsa-bê-gîn-nâ, a girl; sîa tsa-bê-gîn-nâ-ji, to write a document for the sale of a girl, as slave or concubine; only done by low fellows who keep stalls in the streets; tsa-bê-kân, a female slave; a concubine. tsa-bê-sun, a granddaughter; a prostitute. tsa-bê-sun-kong, a brothel. tsa-bê-kong, id. thô-tsa-bô, to go after lewd women. chhi-tsa-bô, to keep a concubine.

bê [R. mother, = col. bû], (Cn. biô), hû-bô, father and mother. tôn-gô-lê-hû, having the same mother, but different fathers.

ti-bô, = ti-bó, a cooling medicine. pê-bô, = pêe-bô, a medicine.

bô [R. male], (Cn. bô), bô-tan-hoc, the tree peony. bê-lê, a medicine (v. le). bô (R. id.), (Cn. bô), a Chinese acre; a mow; it is less than one-sixth part of an English acre. chhân-bô, fields in general.

bô (R. id.) kang-bô, = keng-bô, a tree from which potash is made, also good for soles or heels of shoes. kang-bô-chhâ, its wood.

bê (R. id.), a cyclical character.

bô (R. id.) chh'î-bô, to enlist soldiers.

bô (Cn.), = A. bô, a grave.

bô (Cn. boah), to smooth the point of a Chinese pen after it has been dipped in the ink, removing the superfluous ink. bê-pit, id.

bô (R. id.) hîm-bô, to desire greatly; to long after. lôi-bô (R.), id. bê-bêng, to try to get acquainted with an influential man (v. bêng).

bô (R. id.) bê-ôk (R.), to buy and sell.

bô [R. he, time, = col. pe, hau]. tsâ-bê-jît, yesterday. tsâ-bê-kô-hng, yesterday evening. tsâ-bê (C.), formerly; a long time ago.

bô [R. a curtain]. bê-pin (R.), = su-iâ, a private secretary of a mandarin.

bô (R. id.), (Cn. biô), bê-sîng (R.), luxuriant, as the abundant vegetation of many trees. siô-bô, elegant, luxuriant, and beautiful, as a plant; beautifully formed and free from rough features, as a smooth conical hill; also (R.), elegant, polite, and of graceful form, as a gentleman.

bô (T.), = A. bô, soft cooked rice.

bô (T.), = A. bôc. chiâu-bô, a decoy-bird.

bô (T.), = A. mêä. koa^n-bô, a sort of female jailer for women.

bô (T. Cn.), = A. bô, end; tail.

bô (T. Cn.), = A. bô, not yet.

bô (T.), = A. bê, younger sister.

boah (R. mô or mò), to grind; to rub down, as ink; to polish smooth. boâ-kim, to polish smooth. boâ-bák, to rub down ink. boâ-to, to sharpen a knife. boâ-kîa'', to polish a mirror. boâ-chîo, a whetstone.

boah, to toil; to labour hard. boâ-lát, laborious.

boâ lâng-ê-lât, to make men toil hard. boâ kau-sî, to toil all one's life. boâ kâu-beh-sî, to toil very hard. tiôh-boâ, to till, polishes. boi boâ-thoah, to have passed through many hard experiences (v. thoah). thoâ-boâ, to toil very hard; to be ill, long and painful. khang-boâ, to labour and get no pay or thanks. ûi-boâ, unwilling to exert one's self. boâ-chhûi boâ-chîh, to talk a great deal with no result, or not much. boâ-sîm-boâ-kôa'', to exert one's self very much. thoâ-sîm-boâ-miâ", to exert one's self very much.

boî (Cn. T.), = A. mô', hemp.

boî— boî-buai (P.), = (C.) bâ-bui, a fruit used as a scape.

boî— it-ji-boî, all laid along quite level, as books on a table.

boah (R. boat), to besmear; to anoint; to plaster (as wall), boah-îû, to anoint. boah-hiû, to smear with powder (as face). boah-kô, to spread paste (in pasting). boah-he, to plaster with lime. boah-piû, to plaster a (partition) wall. boah-pit (Cn.), = A. bô-pit, to smooth the point of a pen before writing.

boah— iû-boah-boah, very smooth, as the skin of a young person or of a melon; in fine powder.

boah [R. boat, end], articles powdered or broken down small. iû-boah-boah, finely powdered. hiû',boah, powdered incense. tê-boah, broken down tea leaves, cheaper than the whole leaves. tê-kho-boah, broken down refuse from the manufacture of camellia oil (used in washing). iû-kho-boah, id. gêng-boah, to grind to powder. siao-hu gêng-boah, to calcine and grind to powder. liâh lâi siao-hu gêng-boah, seize him, and deal with him severely, violently, or cruelly (sometimes said of a tremendous scolding).

boah— boah-kô-kîh, to brush lightly over (as with one's sleeve) without hurting.

boah (cf. bô), boah-hiô, the hawk.
boāh, to seize with claws, as a hawk; to seduce (as by fair speeches) into evil, danger, or calamity.

boāh (C. bāh). boāh-á, the crocodile (or alligator). boāh-á-khi, crocodiles' teeth, used as ornaments.

boāh — sū-li-boāh, Sourribaya.

boāh (perhaps different character). kā-boāh-chhāi, a vegetable (lettuce). kāu-boāh-chhāi, id. kāu-boāh-hōng (C), a medicinal plant (v. hōng). boāh-tīn (C), a shrub with white flowers that grows by water-courses.

boān [R. late, = col. múg]. boān-pōe, polite phrase for "I," when speaking to a teacher or an old man. boān-seng, id. especially said to a mandarin. boān-seng-tsāi, id. said in addressing a man for assuming airs or authority above his position. boān-chhān (X), the Communion.

boān (C), = A. bān. hun-boān, to be delivered of a child.

boān [R. full; Manchur = col. mōg]. oān-boān, finished, completed, as work or time fixed; fully paid as money. tāo-ōe koān-boān, measure of guilt full. boān-khō ēng-sōng, mouth full of fair promises. boān-bōe chhun-hōng, full ruddy face. boān-tsāi, full cargo. boān-tsāi ēng-kui, to return prosperously with full cargo; said also of an emigrant coming home rich.

boān-thiē-kiōng, a hanging lamp with several wicks. boān-tōng-hōng, hanging chamber with many lamps.

boān-chhūi, Manchuria. boān-lāng, a Manchur. boān-ā, id. boān-pē, Maneh soldiers. boān-ā-kūi, shoes for large-footed woman, with narrow sole and upper-turned point. boān-hān, Manchur and Chinese. boān-hān-tōh, a feast of mixed Manchur and Chinese style. boān-hān-sēk, id. boān-hān-kūi, a vest edged with black velvet, and having many foreign buttons.


boāt [R. end]. bōi-boāt, small and unimportant, as trade, gains, or wages. H-boāt, id. boāt-bē, in a decayed degenerate state, about to perish and come to ruin, as family. boāt-kiāp, Buddhist phrase for the (future) last age of the world. boāt-jiō (X), the last day.

bōe = bēi, to dodge about; to go along slyly, or to keep secretly, as a spy or thief, or any one wishing to avoid observation. thâu-bōe, id. boē-lāi boē-khi, id. tōn-terh-bōe, id. boē-jip-lāi, to come in slyly or secretly. boē-chhūt-khi, to go out slyly.

bōe [R. bī, soft-boiled rice, = col. bē]. tsū kāu bōe-bōe (= nūf), to cook very soft, as rice or rye, &c.


bōe (T. bē), a decoy, as in a trap. chiūt-bōe, a decoy bird. chiū-ā-bōe, id. kīāu-bōe, a man employed to entice men to gambling. chhāt-bōe, a spy used by thieves for spying out things to be stolen, or for enticing a man into their gang. khee-bōe, the passenger who first takes his seat in a small boat, and so leads others to take passage in it rather than in the other boats which are empty; he gets his passage rather cheaper.

bōe (T. C), = A. māi, name of a flower. bōe-hōa (C), = A. māi-bōe.

bōe (T. bē), (T. mōi). ām-bōe, a young frog; some say "tadpole."

bōe — ē-boē (T), = A. ē-phen, the loops at the side of a woman's shoe for pulling it on.

bōe (R. māi), (C. bē), to buy. chhāi-bōe, to select and buy, as goods. bōe-kī-hūng, to buy wholesale. bōe-mō-tāt, to buy too dear. bōe-bō-ē, to fail in buying, as because it is too dear, or none of it in market. tham-sīa kūi-bōe, buying or credit is expensive. bōe-tūg, to buy for ever, without right of redemption.

bōe-chin-kūn, id.

bōe-pān, a steward in a vessel, or a servant who buys provisions (v. pān). bōe-chhāi, to buy provisions.

bōe-chhē, a customer.


bōe-lū-chē, black-mail levied on a road by powerful villages. bōe-hō, to use means to get a judge, arbiter, or influential man to take our side, i.e. to get one of the owners of a property to use his influence (esp. in an underhand way) to let us have it cheap. bōe-soā, to give money so as to find out stolen articles, or the thief, &c. (v. soā). bōe-mīa, to buy long life by burning idolatrous paper; to ransom a capital criminal (?)

bōe-bōe, to buy and sell; to trade. bōe-bōe-chhūi, fast and loose tongue, as of trader; said of two bowls overlapping when laid mouth to mouth; said of folding-doors laid to, but not closely shut, the one leaf slightly overlapping the other. bōe-bōe chhāt-traders are thieves. bōe-bōe sūg-hūn, sa-chhāi bō-lūn, in trade people count to a fraction; in treatment of guests, don't count how much. bēng-bōe bēng-bōe, to buy and sell openly and fairly. bōe-chhūi put-bēng, bōe-chhūi ti-ting, if the buyer was not fully informed, the seller is responsible.

bōe (C), = A. bē, end. chiū-bōe, a town near Chhī-bē; so pronounced also in A., to avoid confusion with Chhī-bē.

bōe (C), = A. bē. bōe-iāh, a butterfly.

bōe (C), = A. bē. bōe-chhī, a sort of root.

bōe (T), to add an extra rope or cord to strengthen one that is not strong enough, so as to serve instead of a thicker rope. ke-chhī-tiāt lāi-bōe, id.

bōe (C), = A. bē, not yet.

bōe (R. māi), (C. bē), to sell; to betray. bōe-bōe, to buy and sell; to trade (v. bōe). piēn-bōe, to sell. bōe-tūg (C. bē-tūg), to sell without right of redemption. bōe-chhūi, id. bōe-chhūn, id. bōe-bōe, to fail to sell, as from asking too much (C), unable.

bōe-lāng, to sell men, as slaves or coolies (commonly said of the coolie emigration). bōe-lāng, to sell to people. bōe-sūn, to sell one's self.

bōe-chhī, to sell for copper cash. bōe-hiēn, to sell for ready money. bōe-hiēn-gūn, do, paid in silver. bōe-gūn, to sell for silver. gū bōe-gūn, to sell a cow for silver.

bōe-pēng, to sell the position of a soldier. bōe-kūn, to sell official rank or place. bōe-kōng, to sell the rank of "kūng-sēng."

bōe kū-hāng, to sell wholesale. lān-sau-bōe, to sell by retail or piece-meal. chhūi-chhūi-bōe, id.
hoe-

hoe, saleable. hoat-hoe, for sale. puh-

hoe (a nightmare for sale), written after an illu-

omened dream. hoe-bah-chi, wages of a "tangle-chi", or of a man who sells himself to personate another, and be known by mandarins.

hoe chit-tiau-le, to throw away a good position or acquain-
tanceship for some improper gain or indulgence; e.g. by stealing from a kind patron, so that one dares not go back to him.

hoe (C. bê), unable; cannot; am not; is not (in some phrases); no, in answer to questions asked of "oe." hoe-oe, unable; cannot. hoe-oe, able or unable; can you, or can you not? can it be so?

hoe-koâ, I am not cold. hoe-ia, I am not tired. hoe-iau, I am not hungry. hoe-joah, the weather is not hot. hoe-hiau-tesit, I do not understand; not to understand.

does-tit, cannot. does-tit-thang, id. does-sitng-tesit, cannot be numbered. does-ko-tesit, to forget. does-tsoe-tesit, it won't do. does-sai-tesit, id.; this last phrase must not be said in Cn.

heng-hoe-khi, unable to pay. hong-hoe-khi, cannot manage to make the copy like. hong-choe-
hich, unable to speak it out. hong-hoe-

lai, unable to persuade or to accomplish by talking. hoe-hoe-lai, unable to learn though making the attempt. oh-
eio, id.

does-eh-lang, a man of no ability. does-bô, it cannot but be there, &c.; it cannot be gone (s. sell).

does (C.), = A. beh, to wish; will.

does (C.), = A. beh or mih, what? in some special phrases. does-ni, what are you about? do you want it?

does (C.), = A. beh, stockings.

does, said in an-hchoe and Lam-oea (some parts), = A. beh, to wish; will.

does (R. bôk), does-tit, do not: does-tit, khah-ho, it is better not to do it, or not to meddle with him. does-bô, khah-hô, id. kah-i-bô, if he will have it so, let him please himself (I will not meddle; let him do it if he please, we don't care, and are not afraid of him).

does-kioh (following such a word as "liën" or "siong-chhiat" in the previous clause), bow then can — e.g. liën-i-kioh, to ni-kâ; does-kioh li-kâ, even his own son dares not do it, how then could you dare?

does (Cn.), = A. beh, to wish, will.

does (Cn.), = A. beh, stockings.

does (R. the eye, = col. bôk), ni-bôk, ears and eyes. iam-jin ni-bôk, to delude people with false appear-
ances while acting wickedly. chiau-lau ni-

bôk, to attract thieves, as a show of wealth (v. lâu).

bin-bôk chihiu-lok, a cloth put over the face and mites on the hands of a corpse.

bôk-liok, a list of contents.

bôk-tong, blind, said in scolding (s. tend). siau-

chiet-bôk, unimportant, as a few cash or a small affair.

bôk-lien, one of the eighteen Lohan, who delivered his mother from suffering in the other world.

béng-bôk, credentials, as of a small official. bô-

béng-bôk, not, as a document or an affair about which there is not clear evidence. cheng-sim

bêng-bôk, heart comfortable and eyes clear, as after drinking good tea.

it-bôk, having only one eye; blind of one eye. it-

bôk liâu-tesit, to perceive at one glance. it-bôk, kahm thien-sioh, the one-eyed man became a great astronomer (said in joke of a man blind of one eye).

bôk — bôk-bu tsun-tiong, contemptuous to-

wards persons in authority or superiors.

bôk — jikô-bôk, to insult; to treat with con-
tempt; to abuse, as a person.

bôk [R. do not, = col. bôk]. bôk-koal ki-jiên, don't be offended because of that; it is quite natural; there is no cause of offence in it. û-lô, bôk têng-

chiiu, if there be a road, don't enter a boat.

bôk (= bong, bôk). am-bôk-bôk, very dark, as night or room.

bôk [R. to tend, as cattle]. bôk-tong, a shepherd boy (s. eye). bôk-su (X.), a pastor, minister, or mis-

sionary. bôk-chiâ (R.), one who tends or feeds (lit. or fig.)

bôk [R. to bathe by throwing water over one's self].

fnai-kaî bôk-iok, to fast and cleanse one's self cerem-

onially (v. tai). bôk-ek-tông, a paper figure of a

bath-room, used in worshipping the recently deceased.

bôk (R. id.) bän-li sa-bôk, the great desert of Shamo or Gobi.

bôk [R. wood, = col. bôk]. bôk-pun, having a woody or shrubby stem, as a plant; said also of a thing having an origin. bôk-pun sui-goân, a tree has its root, water has its spring (v. goân, a fountain-head).

bôk-a, a small coffin, as for a child. si-siâ koan-

bôk, to give away coffins gratuitously (v. siâ). bôk-

tsü, ancestral tablets. bôk-chi (C.), id. bôk-kun, a club. bôk-gû, a wooden drum shaped like a fish.

bôk-hî (C.), id. bôk-siâ, a temporary fort made

for a review.

bôk-seng, large-boxed and awkward-looking in

shape (as a man). bôk-chhî (R.), the star Jupiter.

chhô-bôk, plants of all sorts; herbs and trees.

chhô-bôk-sin, an idol not regularly canonized, but which has recently become popular; an upstart, not likely to be permanent.

bôk-kia, the quince. bôk-pit, a flower like amaryllis (v. pit). bôk-ni, a fungus that grows on

trees (v. ni'). bôk-pih-thiông, an insect used med-

cinally.

bong (R. bê), (Cn. be), to touch; to feel (actively); to feel about; to feel for; to catch, as shell-fish, by feeling in the sand; to handle; to set to work; to procrasti-

nate; to put one's hand to this and that, making an appearance of diligence.

bong-bái, to try by touching. bong-khoâ', id. bong-jiâu, to crumble by touching.

chhun-chhüi, bong sim-koa' (touch your heart

with your hand); let your own conscience speak.

gâu-bong, always procrastinating. put-si toh-

bong, doing work by small bits at a time.

bong sim-mih" hăng-tăng, what is your busi-

ness or trade? tiôh-khi-bong, you should set to work and not be fickle. bong-tang bong-sai, always at work at various things, so as to have no leisure. ú-

si thang-bong; bô-chi" thang-thân, unprofit-
able affair.

bong-so-ti", to touch in a lascivious or indelicate manner, as man touching a woman. bong-leng, to touch a woman's breast (counted a pledge of illicit inter-
course). loân-tsai-bong, to grope about; to touch the person improperly.

bong-hô-taâng, to seek in vain for a clue. bong-

bô-lô, unable to find the road; unable to find any way of doing it. bong-bô-lai, tried and found it could not be done. bong bôe-tit-lai, id. hái-tôe bong-

chinn, to feel for a needle at the bottom of the sea.
bōng chǎn-lè, to catch field-snails with the hand, for food.

ám-bōng-sa, to grope. σ-ám-bōng, id.
ám-bōng-chhāng, very dark; thick weather.

bōng (cf. bōng). tāi-bōng-chhāng, dead-drunk.
bōng — tōā-bōng, flower making a large head, said of the cockscumb.


bōng [R. to receive]. bōng-kō, Mongol, Mongolia.

bōng (R. id.) bōng-sēk, a medicine.

bōng (R. id.) bōng-chhāng, the term that falls about June 6th or 7th (v. chhāng).

bōng [R. to perish]. bōng--lāng, a dead man.
sin-bōng, a man newly dead. kū-bōng, a man long dead. tin-bōng, to die in the ranks. tsoān-ke bīēt-bōng, all the household dead; often said as a curse. síāu-liēn-bōng, may you die young! said also of an unlucky grave.

bōng-hūn, the soul of a corpse. khan-bōng, to bring up the spirits of the dead by incantations. Teh-khan-bōng, you are telling a great lie, esp. said to women or children.

bōng — bōng-bōng, very; úm, as eyes. bōng-bū, id. (s. mist).

bōng — ám-bōng-bōng (C.), = A. ám-bōng-bōng, very dark.

bōng (C.), = A. bū, thick mist.

chhiū-bōng (C.), thick mist coming on. hái bōng-chhāng (C.), = A. hái bōng-chhāng, dim misty appearance of sea, as at horizon. chhun-bōng phák-sī kūi; hē-bōng tsō-toā-tsūi (C.), a mist in spring dries up even the ghosts; a mist in summer causes great rain.

bōng (R. id.) bōng-bōng, oqacare, as sky. bōng-bōng biāu-biāu, uncertain; fabulous; obscure.

bōng [R. quick]. bōng-bōng bōng-bōng, carelessly; hurriedly.

siōng-hā-bōng, the two stated yearly payments of house-tax or land-tax. siōng-bōng, the first of them.

hū-bōng, the second of them.

bōng-bōng (C.), = A. bōng-bōng, perplexed.

bōng [R. lōng, sort of insect]. tōg-bōng (Cn.), = chhān-kīu, an insect like a large grasshopper.

bōng — tsūi-bōng-bōng, deal-drunk.

bōng [R. to forget]. bōng-un pōe-grī, ungrateful. liām-liām put-bōng (r.), to remember and not forget. kām-un put-bōng, gratefully remembering favors.

bōng (R. id.), tolerable; not very good; not very well; just will do; so-so; never mind.

suī-bōng, although.

lō-bōng, hurried, reckless, or careless in action; rude in manner. bōng-tōg, id. bōng-tōng-bōng, id. bōng-chhāng (C.), id.

bōng-kī, tolerable; not very good; but may do.

bōng-bōng, id. tiōh-bōng, may let it pass; let it do. bōng-kī, barely willing to go, but without much heart. bōng kī́-kī́, merely taking a walk or stroll. bōng-bōng, to talk at random; chhī-chāt; sometimes slight jesting, half-joke half-earnest; well now, just speak. bōng-chhā, never mind, just eat it. bōng-kī, can just get on; so-so; barely getting on. bōng-oe bōng-kī, id. bōng-thoā bōng-kī, just getting on, though with difficulty (v. thoā).

bōng-chhā́, just let, — please just —. bōng-chhā́-chhā́, please sit a little longer. hō-sīm bōng-bōng, you benevolent man, just please give me anything you like (said by beggars).

bōng (R. id.) khoānh bōng-bāng, very vast. bōng bū-chhā, — bōng bū-chhā, illimitably vast, as a great flood.

bōng (C.) = A. bū; only in the phrase, toā-bōng, = A. toā-ū, large, abundant, e.g. bāk-chhīū tē toā-bōng-lūi, to stare angrily. toā-bōng slēng-kē, everywhere.

bōng (R. = col. bōng, a net). lō-bōng (R.), a net; net-work. thien-lō tē-bōng, heaven and earth are a net, which wicked men cannot escape; their wickedness will surely be punished; a sort of net-work to protect a vessel from pirates; a sort of rat-trap. it-bōng tē-chhīn, to take the whole at one haul, e.g. one man taking the whole of what should have been shared with others ti-tu kiet-bōng (spider makes a net); ornamental net-work, esp. on top of a mandarin's sedan.

bōng (R. net.), (cf. bōng). sē-sīp bōng-thē (R.), hereditary (of rank or office). khi-bōng (l.), to treat a superior with disrespect or neglect his orders.

bōng (R. = col. bōng, a large sort of snake or dragon). bōng-phāu, a long ceremonial robe with dragons on it, worn by some mandarins. bōng-ō, dress of wives of high mandarins, embroidered with these dragons; worn also by rich lady at marriage.

bōng-kūn, under-dress (or petticoat) thus embroidered. chhāng-bōng, to wear such a robe, esp. at plays.

bōng — bōng-bōng, careless, reckless; intentionally running a great risk (for a special purpose), as of pirates. sim bōng-bōng, reckless. bōng-tā́, recklessly running into danger. hūn-bōng-bōng, head swimming; feeling giddy.

bōng — kim-koe-bōng (T.), = A. kim-kōng-thōi, a sort of mace before idols, mandarins, &c.

bōng (R. bē), (Cn. bē), a grave. hūn-bōng, id. bōng-tūi, mound of grave. bōng-kū, do. bōng-tōh, the flat stone or table in front of grave. bōng-pái, tombstone. bōng-chhī-bōng, engraved stone put inside the grave (v. bōng). bōng-chhīu, the long arms encircling a large grave. bōng-tā́, the level place in front of a grave. bōng-tō, stone tablet at side of road directing to the adjoining grave of a distinguished person. bōng-am (C.), grave with a sort of pinnacle. bōng-mōa, the circular back of a grave. bōng-khōng, the cavity or pit of a grave (v. khōng).

tsō-bōng, to bury. phī-bōng, to worship at grave. teh bōng-tsō, to scatter paper on graves. chhīu-bōng, to make offerings and worship solemnly at graves (on the “chhīu-mā” term). chū-bōng, id. thō-bōng, a grave with a mound of earth or turf.

he-bōng, a grave made with a mound of cement in shape of tortoise.

bōng (cf. bōng). bōng-bōng, giddy. bōng-hūn, id.


bōng (R. = col. bōng, to look at). bōng-hōng-tā́i, an elevation in Hudes, from which the dead see their old home and family;
bū [R. id.], military (including naval), as opposed to civil (so all through)—bū—6, a military one, e.g., a military mandarin, bū-būi, the official temple of Kwái, bū-būi-ko, military affairs (v. gōe).

pi-bū, to practise military exercises. ōn-bū, to learn them. khō-bū, to have examination of military candidates.

bū-ōh, a military Sew-tae. bū siū-tūai, id. bū-tōng, military students or candidates. bū kū-jin, a military kūn. bū-ku, id. bū-khoe, id. bū-sōi, a military mandarin. bū-tūi, id. bū-bu, said in dispensary of military mandarins on account of their want of learning. bū—ji bū-chī-phàet (the character “bū” has no down stroke), said with the meaning that military mandarins don’t know the characters well. bū-toa, a man (actor) representing a female warrior.

ién-bū-tēng, pavilion for mandarins at the review ground. iāu-bū iōng-u, a man showing himself of importance (v. nī).

būn-būi, civil and military; Wen-wang and Wū-wang. būn-būi-tūi, an accusation lodged at same time before the civil and military authorities. būn-būi-ko, civil and military mandarins. būn-būi-koan, civil and military mandarins. būn-būi-būan, having both civil and military ability. kēng būn, pū bū, the poor study in order to get civil office, but military students are usually from the wealthier classes. būn-pan būn, ranks of civil and military mandarins at imperial audience.

Wū-wang, the founder of the Chow dynasty. bū-i-soa, the Bou-ha hills.

chin-bū tē-kun, = Hīn-thien Siōng-tē, bú-tōng-san, his birthplace bú-tōng-tīn, his temple. hin-bū, the Tanist spirit presiding over one quarter of the sky. hin-bū-tāi-tī, id. goan-bū, id.

bū, bū-thūn-bū-thūn, short and stout, as a man.

bū, chhi-bū chhi-chū, to whisper. chhi-bū chhi-tsū, id. li-bū li-liē, talking on far too much.

bū (C. bōng), (Ch. sometimes ēi). toā-bū-liāp, very large man. toā-bū-hūn, id. toā-bū-lāng, id. toā-bū-sia, loud noise or voice. toā-bū-kōng, large, long, and hollow, as a large bamboo, or as a crab’s claw, or as a large suppurating sore. chē toā-bū-ūi, to sit so as to take up a great deal of room. tin toā-bū-ūi, to take up a great deal of room. sim-koa's toā-bū-ūi, asking far too much.

toā-bū-si-kē, everywhere; very abundant. toā-bū-si-kōng-kē, id. toā-bōng si-keng-kē (C), id.

bū (R. id.), toā-pū-bū, the thumb; the big toe. kха toā-pū-bū, the big toe. tsāng-thāu-bū, the thumb. kха tsāng-thāu-bū, the big toe. kūn-thāu-bū, the closed fist.

bū (R. id.), eng-bū, a sort of parrot.

bū [R. hū, to stroke, to tranquilize]. bū-sōi (Ch. hū-sōi), the lieutenant-governor, i.e. the governor of one province. bū-tāi, do. tok-bū, the governor-general and the lieutenant-governor. bū-biūi, to nourish and carefully bring up, as a child.

bū (R. affairs), sē-bū, the affairs of the world. put-am sē-bū, ignorant of the way of managing matters. put-sek si-bū, does not know how to regulate one's self by circumstances, e.g. making a quarrel with a very powerful adversary. sē-bū-sī, commissioner of customs (foreigner in Chinese service). tsūi-bū (R.) marine matters. ni but tsūi-bū, ignorant of navigation and seamanship.
tao-bun, to give in an official letter, as the courier does. beng-bun, credentials. bun-pin, official proof of a mandarin's office, &c.

so-bun (R.), paper prayers, burned. chioh-bun, written prayers recited and burned, as in worship of Confucius. cheh-bun, a paper informing the dead about the offering; this also is burned.

chun-bun, auspicious. teng-chiai-bun, riddles on transparent paper, put on lamp at doors. im-chok-bun, small tracts, as are bundled by Bun-chiiong. khoan-se-bun, do., sometimes larger, and of various reputed authors. peh-bun, the text of a book, as dist. from commentary. pun-bun, the original text. pung-bun, the text of an imperial proclamation. ke-bun, a book consisting of a selection of ancient essays; elegant extracts. lien-bun, ornamental written scrolls. chihen-ji-bun, the thousand character classic (all different words), much used for naming are consecutive series.

bun-chiiong, the god of literature, Wen-chang (v. chiiong). tsu-bun-kong, the commentator Choo-ki, once magistrate of Changchew. bun-kong-si, his temple.


hoan-bun, the 66th or 67th radical written at the side, pai-bun (T., id.), id.

bun (R. wavy lines), bun-gun, syce silver. bun-gun pi-tsoe be-khau-thih, syce changed to tinklep; a valuable thing changed to worthless.

ka-bun-chhiioh, a finely woven mat made of reeds. lo-bun-choa, a sort of lined writing paper. chhia-bun-be, cotton drill; drill or twilled cloth. chhia-bun, id. sio-bun-be, id.

bun (R. = col. mg, a door). oan-bun, the side gates of the open space in front of main-gate of a yamnn; often a street passes through them. ngou-bun, do. in front of imperial palace. hiien-lan bun-lu, to become a great mandarin or very illustrious graduate. hiien-lau bun-hi, id.

kui bun-koan, the gate of Hades, Buddhist (v. koan). thien-bun khai, heaven's gate open on G., a mirror is put in water in a new wooden basin, and the splendor of heaven with the "thien-an" are seen; this day "thi-kong" is specially worshipped, and it is ten times more use to burn mock paper this day than on other days.

sin-bun, the soft place on a child's head.

hut-bun, the Buddhist sect or society (v. hut). bun-song (R.), a pupil.

liang-bun-san, a sort of edible shark.

chhut-bun kien-hi, to see a good omen on leaving the door. ngou-hok lim-bun, may the five blessings descend on this house.

bun (R. to hear). sin-bun, news. sin-bun-teso, a newspaper. thoan-bun-lai, learned only by report. bun-hong (r.), to hear a rumor (a. literary).

bun-hong song-tam, lost courage at the news.

bun-beng (polite phrase), famous, as man or thing; I have heard that name. bun ki-beng, hi-kien ki-bien, I have heard of bun but have never seen him.

bun (R. id.). tsu-bun, to cut one's own throat.

bun (R. corner of mouth). hou-koan-bun, good at talking in a winning pleasing manner. ba-chhiai-bun, to smile. bun-bun-choi, id.

bun (Ch.), = A. bun. to-bun, a worm.

bun [R. sad]. iu-bun, sad. bun-iu-iu, id. ut-bun, griefed; vexed; dull; having a feeling of ennui. un-bun, do. sim bun, mind sad. sim-koa bun-chiua-chiua, very sad. bun-tsausau, id. koe-bun, to remove sorrow, as by amusement. koe sim-bun, id. siau-chhii kai-bun, id. chhiu-chheek, koe sim-bun, to sing songs to put away sorrow.

bun — bun-bun, dull throbbing pain. bun-thiai, id.

bun — liem-bun, the rose-apple = hoan-kod-chi (foreign fruit): Sanke. Djamah.

bun (T. bun; C. chheng). pun-pang, to boil rice dry with little water and moderate fire.


bun [R. = col. mg, to ask]. bun-pok, to consult a diviner. bun-song (R.), to make a visit of condolence to a house where a corpse is lying and worship it.

bun-tsou, id. to condemn. bun-toe, id. (different distance).

bun [R. reputation, by change of tone from "bun," to hear]. hak-bun, learning; scholarship; literary knowledge. u-hak-bun, to be a learned man. hak-bun chihm, id. them lang-=e hak-bun chihm-khin, to try the depth of a man's scholarship.

bun [R. hun, a division, a part]. bo-lo-bun, a paper with divisions and figures or characters on it, used in a sort of gambling. lin bo-lo-bun, to throw the dice upon it.

but — ti-but-but, very sweet.

but — iu-but-but, very small, as infant; said also in general. but-but-aa, very small, as fish, &c. but-but-atoa, id.

but — song-ta-but, a small edible white scarab, sharp at both ends.

but (R. id.) but-ah, a small white fish. sek-but-ah, do. cooked ready, and so sold in streets.

but (R. id.), to strike with a thin stick, switch, or whip; to switch. but-sut, id.

but (R. id.) but-ih, myrrh.

but (R. to sink; to perish). but-koa, to be confiscated. bai-but, to bury or hide so that it may never be found (v. bai). bun-but (R.), to be destroyed; to disappear, leaving no trace, as merit unacknowledged, or as a thing put out of the way.

but [R. do not!] chiht-chiht but-g, be careful to make no mistake (phrase much used in letters).

but [R. = col. mi], a thing. put-seng-bun, an ill-behaved worthless fellow. giet-bun, you vile thing; you wretch (said to children). koai-bun, a very malicious demon in shape of an animal (v. koai). he-bun, good.

suh-bun, four drugs counted of great use, viz. "khi, kiong, chhio, to." suh-thung, an infusion of these four drugs mixed.

bun-bun, all things in heaven and earth. thien-to bun-bun, heaven, earth, and all things. jin ti bun-bun chi-leng, man is the most excellent and intelligent of all beings.

jin-bun, distinguished men, in relation to their place of birth, &c. toai-jin-bun, a high mandarin or Tsing, said in relation to the grave or village or family from which he comes. chhut jin-bun, to produce dis-
bút

tingnished men. bó sim-míh jin-bút, no illustrious man belongs to the place. hô-jin-bút, a fine-looking man; a man above the common average. it-piâu ê jin-bút, a fine-looking and elegant man. uî jin-bút, to draw or paint pictures of men. jin-chêng bút-li, the proper way of action; the principles of what is right and proper in any affair.

ch always has the sound in "church." By others it is used both for that sound and for ts; but never in this Dictionary except sometimes in the aspirated form chh (q.v.).

châ, châm (in various tones); better tsâ, tâa, &c. (q.v.)

châh, châm: better tsâh, tâh (q.v.)

châi, chêm, chak, cham, chan, chang, chap, chât, chau, chauh (in various tones); better tsâi, tâi, tsâ, tâ, tsam, tsan, tsang, tsap, tsat, tsau, tauh, &c. (q.v.)

che (R. id.), this; those. che-lâng, this man, &c.

che (C.), = A. tsoo, dough.

che (R. tsâi, to fast ceremonially), (C. che). che-chhâm, Buddhist rites (generally for several days) for getting. souls out of hell. kong-tek che-chhâm, id. tsöe-che-chhâm, to perform these rites shortly after death. tsöe-che (C.), id. phoâ-chez (C.), = tiân-tsod, to call and present offerings while these rites are going on.

che (R. tsâ), (C. che), dregs; sediment. che-tâi, do. che-tsâi (C.), id. kau-chê-tâi, full of dregs; said of a troublesome meddling man.

ioh-che, second infusion of drugs. tâu-che, refuse from making bean-curd. han-tsâche, refuse from making potato-starch. täh-che (C.), = A. tâ-tâi, sediment of oil.

che-liâ, a soft tumour, white within (v. liû).

che (C.), = A. tsâ, san-che, small crab-apple.

che (C.), = A. tsa, to investigate; a surname.

chê (R. siên), (C. chê, P.tê, Cn. also tsân). am-pô-chê, the cicada. am-pô-chê (C.), id. ka-chê (Cn.), id.

ché — lô-tên-chê (T.), = A. lô-tên-sê, a hand of boys with music in idolatrous processions.

ché [R. together, even, regulate]; "ché" and "tsâo" are sometimes interchanged in some phrases, esp. chê (C.) often = A. tsâo.

ché-kok, the state of Tai in the Chow dynasty.

hé-kâ (R.), to rule one's household well.

ché-pî, complete in number. chê-chip, to assemble in full number (v. chip). ngô-lô chê-koat, affairs or persons coming all at once from various quarters.

ngô-koan put-chê, having some ugly blnsh in the features. chê-tsâi (C.), complete; perfect.

ché-bi, a heavy club about the height to a man's eyebrows (v. bi).

ô-lô-bôk-chê, Urunmutsi, a Chinese province in Central Asia; said also in reference to travellers' tales, "all bood."

ché — chê-a, a short, dark-grayish edible scalug, = kôc-lun.

chê — pin-pin chê-chê, clean and neat in dress and person; elegant and polite.

ché (R. chê), allix to names of some women. chê-bû, a large-footed concubine, said of her when spoken of as a mother. chê-â, a secondary wife; a concubine. chê-â-chê, shoes for large-footed women. chê-â, mother (large-footed concubine! A-chê, do., said by her child; also; "elder sister!"

ché [R. to rule, to shape], to ward off evil influences. chê-soaâh, to ward off the evil influence of the demons called "soaâh-šin." sai-thâu chê-soaâh, lions' heads doing so. chê-ân, to ward off or expel demons.

at-chê, to keep down (by power) so as to prevent doing something; chê-ap, id. ap-chê, id.; to oppress, as a powerful man; to keep down or ward off danger. ap-chê siâ-kâ, to ward off the evil influence of demons. ap-chê ó-tit-kê, able to keep off the danger or trouble. hiap-chê, to use improper pressure or strong influence to force a man to do what he does not wish.

ché-tâi, the governor-general. chê-tô, the rules (of a dynasty) as to dress, &c. (v. tô).

in-si chê-gî, to accommodate one's actions to the circumstances. bô-chièt-chê, too free and lavish in the use of money. si-toâ ê-chièt-chê, rules and regulations of our superiors.

ché [R. pattern; to compound]. chê-iôh, to compound or prepare medicines. chêu-chê, do. both by cutting and by the use of fire. chê-chhâ, to prepare by roasting, as medicines.

kô-chê, old-fashioned, as dress or other articles. si-chê, fashionable form of dress. khoân-chê, pattern or form; character or behaviour. pûn-tiâu hûâ-khê, the form of dress prescribed by the present-dynasty. û keng-chê, correct in style, as a composition (some assign this phrase to the next word); this word and the former are sometimes interchanged.

ché [R. to cross; to make successful; to assist], chên-chê, to give alms to. si-chê, to give alms. iông-chê-i', a sort of public poor's-house.

put-chê-sû, it will not do; will not effect the purpose. bôe-chê, id. tông-bôe-chê, all efforts to prevent it are unsuccessful. kong-liâu put-chê, utterly useless to raise the subject.

kong-jîu sîng-chê, firmness and gentleness well united and balanced. un-jîu sîng-chê (C.), two parties settling a quarrel by each yielding a little.

ché (R. tî; cf. pian-tî). chêng-chê, beautiful, as person or thing.

ché (R. tsâ). chê-khui (C.), to burst, as a gun.

ché (C.), = A. tsh, false.

ché (R. tsâ). chê-chê (C.), a sort of vat for making liquor (r).
chê [R. a limit]; it-bông bû-chê, vast; illimitable, as a great flood.

chê — tô-chê, just one year from birth. mê-chê (C.), id.

chê — oan-ke niâ-chê, to have a feud or violent quarrel. oan-ke niâ-chê, id.

chê — koân-chê (C.), = koân-sê, power.

chê (R. id.), (C. chê), a debt; a loan of money. chioh-chê, to borrow. chioh liû-hoàn-chê, to borrow from northern exiles, the worst usurers in Amoy. moâ-têng-chê, debts to be paid when father dies. khiâm-chê, to owe a debt. khiâm-kha-chê, to have a walk to no purpose. khiâm-chê oân-tski-tsê; put-hau oân-pê-bû, the debtor hates the creditor; the unfaithful son hates his parents.

chê-tsê, the lender; the creditor. pâng-chê, to lend on interest (v. pâng). bô-kiâ-chê, usury so heavy that Heaven refuses posterity to the usurer. thô-chê, to demand payment. pek-chê, do. very urgently; to run for payment.

chê is also to be responsible for payment of a debt. ân-chê, to promise to pay a debt at a fixed time. hoân-chê (C.), to pay a debt. hiau-chê, to refuse to pay a debt, or insist that it has been paid. tsâu-chê, to abscond in order to avoid paying a debt. tô-chê, id.

giâp-chê, very miserable condition because of wickedness in a former life, for which full satisfaction has not yet been made. phâi-miâ-chê, id. lô-kôc-chê, id. lô-lôc-chê bê-môâ-chê, id.; lit. the debt of misery not yet fully paid.

chê, better "chêh," or "chît-â," an enclitic particle; v. chêh.

chê (R. id.), a sacrificial offering; to make a sacrificial offering to. chê-mîh, things offered. chê-sû, a sacrificial offering. chê-bûn, a written or printed prayer, read and burned.

chê-sô, to make offerings and sweep the tombs.

chê-hien, to worship by offerings. hiên-chê, id.

tsâu-chê, to preside at a sacrifice. hîng-chê, to accept or receive an offering. päi-chê, to make a visit to a family where a death has occurred, and worship the dead with a great quantity of offerings, much more in the rite of "tsû-tsoê-ê."

chê-têng, to make offerings on those days that contain the cyclical character "têng," in the spring and autumn worship of Confucius. chê-tang, to make offerings to ancestors at the winter solstice. chê-ki, to sacrifice to the flag. chê-tôk, de. to general's flag.

chê-bông, to make offerings at the tombs. chê-kang, to make offerings at an inlet or strait, as to call back the soul of a drowned person, or as to avert calamities when e.g. an army is about to cross. chê-ku, to make offerings to deceased persons who have no posterity; said also in scolding a man eating voraciously.

chê-thien, to make offerings to Heaven. kâu-chê-thien, the monkey who sacrificed to Heaven, and became ancestor of the foreigners.

bôe-chê-tit, not pleasant to eat, as food ill cooked. tsâi-sti, mân-chê nâ-fû; si-lêh chêh-hau kon-chê-thâu. will not support parents while alive, but will make offerings to the coffin after death.

chê [R. sêi, to sleep], (C. tôê, T. tôê). ka-chê, to sêi in sleep. tâh-kâ-chê, id. tôk-ka-tâê (T.), id.

chê [C. chê, to seek]. gâu-phi"-chê, very knowing (v. phi").

chê [R. tôê, guilt], (T. Cü. tsô), also in II = A. tôê, guilt.

chê-koâ, guilt, crime as related to punishment. si-chê, guilt involving punishment of death. si-chê, bô-gô-chê-tâng, the penalty of death is not so severe as that of starvation; a starving man does not fear to risk anything. sîu-chê, to bear guilt, penalty, or responsibility for it. sîo-chê, to atone for guilt by burning paper, and making offerings &c., esp. for killing cows. thôu-chê, do. as Tâist priests do.

chê (C.), = A. tôê, many.

chê (C.), = A. chiâ, chê-ko, a partridge; some say "chêh."

chê — tô-chê, = "lun," to push a boat straight backwards. chê-â, id.

chê (R. tôê), (Cn. tsô), to sit; to be responsible for (C. chêh, in this sense only); to settle, as edict or foundation; to abate, as pain; to have its back to a direction, as house.

âm-chê, the hind part of a carcass, as of a pig or goat, about one-third part of it. bê-chê, the upper support of a Chinese helm.

chê-the, to conceive; to have in the womb.

tâi-le pi"-chê-khiâ, all about a similar position in life, e.g. all mandarins or graduates (v. khiâ).

chê-soâ'-ê, the charterer or owner of a vessel, who lives on shore, as opposed to the supercargo (chhut-hái); either may be called "tsân-tsê." khui-hâng chê-tiâm, to have a hong or shop, as merchant. chê-tang hiông-sai, having its front to the west, as house, &c. siâng-chê, facing the same way, as two houses.

chê-chêng, to settle and become clear, as a fluid.

chê-téo, to settle down, as settlement. kah-chê-abated, as pain. chê--lôh-khi, to sink or settle down in one part, as a house on a soft foundation. chê-khu, a Chinese door become too low, by the gradual wearing away of the socket on which it turns like a hinge.

chê-kio, to travel in a sedan. chê-tsûn, to go by boat. chê-chhiâ, to travel in a carriage or cart. chê-liën, to use the imperial sedan or idol's sedan.

chê-thi, to be emperor. chê-tiâu, to give audience. chê-thiân, id. chê-tû, to sit on a throne; to take a seat, as guest or scholar. chê-tûg, to sit on the tribunal, as mandarin.

chê-siën, to sit in profound abstraction or meditation, as Buddhist priest. chê-thiâo, to sit performing certain rites, as Tâist or Buddhist priests. chê-phû-tê, to sit performing special rites (called "phû-to") for getting souls out of hell.

chê-bôe-tiâu, cannot sit still; I cannot sit idle.

chhiâ"-chê, please sit down; don't go away. chê-chih, to break by sitting upon. chê-khi-chiâ, to sit straight, looking straight forward, not sideways. chê-khi-thêng, sit straight up.

chê-tâu, to accept the responsibility, as for a man's conduct, or for payment (C. chêh, in this and all the following phrases). chê-giâh, to be responsible for payment. chê-chî, to be responsible for payment. chê-siâu, to accept the responsibility of payment of money. chê-siâu, to accept the responsibility of payment of account. chê-chê, do. of a debt. chê-tû, to accept the responsibility of another person. chê-toâ, to accept a bill. m-chê (C. m-chê), refuse to pay, as a bill; protest a bill; also (C. m-chê), will not sit. chê-tô-tûg, to agree to take back a thing sold if the purchaser does not like it. chê-tsêo, to bear the responsibility of a fault or crime. thôe--lîng chê-
chē (C.), — A. tsōeh, to slice vertically. pōa'-chēn-bōeh, stockings of two colours or stuff at the foot and leg.

chēh (C.), sound of walking on a wet road.

chēk (R. form, traces = col. jah). pit-chēk, handwriting. chhin-pit-chēk, one's own handwriting. tsong-chēk, traces, as of a thief, or of things lost or stolen (v. tsong). kō-chēk, ancient remains. seng-chēk-mih", things having some traditional connection with ancient sages. u-hēng-chēk, to have traces or clue, as to something stolen, &c. hēng-chēk kho-qi, ground for suspicion.

boat-chēk, to rise to high station, wealth, or distinction from a low position, so as to "make one's mark."

chēk (R. siok), (P. chioh, chioh), younger brother of father; any man of same surname or clan who is one degree nearer the common ancestor than we are, but younger than our father; polite title to a moderately old man, not so old as "peh." ān-chēk, do., esp. vocative; sometimes "father!" ā-chēk, id. pau-chēk, father's younger brother. chhin-chēk, id. tōng-chēk; a man of same clan who is one degree nearer common ancestor than we, and younger than our father, but not his brother; father's younger cousin of same surname, however distant the cousinship may be. chióng-tōng-chēk, father's younger second cousin, or more distant cousin, of same surname. piāu-chēk, younger son of paternal grand-aunt, or of grandmother's brother, &c.

chēk-peh, paternal uncles in general; and all cousins of father having the same surname. chēk-hā'-ti, cousins of same surname; relatives of the same surname. chēk-kong, paternal grandfather's younger brother; any junior cousin of paternal grandfather (of same surname) however distant; also, polite address to old man. chēk-kong-tsō, younger brother of paternal great-grandfather, or any junior cousin of his, however far removed, only of the same surname. lāu-chēk-kong, venerable sir!

āu-chēk, step-father. chhin-ke-chēk, younger brother of man whose son or daughter is married to our daughter or son. ūh'-lāng-chēk, younger brother of wife's father. chēk-ko'n, younger brother of husband's father. sī-chēk, husband's younger brother. sē-chēk (C.), id. sōe-chēk (Am.), id.; (T.), youngest uncle.

chēk (R. chioh), (C. chioh, chioh), a candle. iū-chēk, a tallow candle. lāh-chēk, a wax candle. chhi-čēk, a wooden imitation candle with a lamp at the top. chhā-chēk-kē, id. chēk-kē (Cn.), id. chhi-čēk-āu, small cup on top of it, holding oil. chhi-čēk-tih, candlestick for imitation candle. boe-chēk, flowered candles for festive occasions. thong-siau-chēk, long red candles.

tsūi-chēk, a sort of reed with a head like a bulrush, used for stanching blood. chhō-chēk, two pillars (shaped like candles) at graves of high mandarins. tsūn chhah-chēk, the boat has sunk to the bottom, leaving only the mast visible.

chēk-sim, wick of candle. chēk-bāmg, candle-stems, made of a sort of reed. an-chēk-bāmg, to attach the stem to the candle. chēk-kē, a frame used in making candles. chēk-tāi, a candlestick, esp. larger. hōh'-ā-chēk-tāi, a stork-shaped candlestick. chēk-tīn, a small candlestick. chēk-chhāng, socket of candlestick. chēk-lūi, candle-droppings. chēk-sāi,
cheng (Ch.), = A. ch'iang. cheng-chiu, Ch'ang-ch'ew city.

ceng (R. id.), to go out to battle, as against rebels, banditti, or pirates. chhut-cheng, to go out to battle against inferiors, as rebels, &c. gu-kâ chhin-cheng, the emperor going out to war in person. cheng-chhât, to go to attack pirates or bandits, as marauders. cheng-hoan, to invade a foreign country; to bring foreigners to submission. cheng-hoan (Ch.), to eat sweet potatoes (said in joke).

cheng-lâm tsâu-pak, kiâ-tang khi-sai, to travel in all directions.

ceng (R. seng). lông-cheng, a banner with name and titles of the dead (used at funerals of the rich or of persons of distinction).

ceng (R. id.) cheng-chiet, chaste and pure, as a virgin keeping single, or as a widow who will not marry a second time. cheng-chiet-hing, memorial archway erected by imperial permission in memory of such a widow. cheng-lù, a woman who remains a virgin all her life.

ceng (R. to increase; Ch. chêng). chêng-täng, to adulterate with an inferior article so as to add to the weight; also, to make an article of fixed price (e.g. a cake) a little larger when the price of the said material falls, instead of changing the price of the article. ke-chêng-täng, id. ke-chêng-hô-i, give him a little more, e.g. when the amount is calculated in gross instead of reducing to net weight.

ceng (Ch. ch'eng). (P. ch'iih), to pound with a pestle or such instrument, not triturating, but only striking or pounding; to strike or pound a man with the fist; to clean rice by pounding; to make a wall of clay and cement, or a mud wall; to beat hard (as mortar on a floor).

cheng-piâng, housebreaking (v. piâng).

cheng-khû, a mortar for pounding, not for triturating (v. khû). cheng-chhû, a stick used for mixing mortar, &c. cheng-chhi (C.), a pestle for a pounding mortar.

cheng-tüi, to work the pestle of a rice-mortar with the foot. cheng-bî, to clean rice in such a mortar. cheng-pêh, to beat (rice) till white.

cheng-chhôe, to beat and work soaked rice into dough. cheng-ku, to pound and work up rice for making the cakes called "ku;" and so with other cakes. cheng-i, do, so as to make balls. cheng iô-ôân, to work up mixed medicines for pills.

cheng-he, to beat mortar hard, as on a floor or drain. cheng-chhâu-phia, to beat straw cut small so as to mix it in mortar. cheng-chhiû, to beat the mud or clay mixed with lime (in a frame) in making a wall without stones or bricks at all; to build a mud-wall, &c., by pounding it in this way.

cheng — cheng-tiôh, to run against, as person or thing. thâu-khâk sa-cheng, knocking against each other's heads. sio-cheng-tiâu (C.), id.

cheng (R. minute, lively; also = col. chi, chîa, evil spirits), intelligent; acute (as hearing); animal semen.

cheng-sin, animal spirits; animated, lively; skilful (v. sin). cheng-eng, lively; intelligent (v. eng).

cheng-thong, skilful at some special sort of work or business. cheng-kong, very finely made; very fine and accurate; as workmanship; very skilful, as at any work or at managing affairs. cheng-chê, beautiful, as man or thing; very skilfully made. cheng-ti, made with very minute but distinct and beautiful workmanship; small and finely made.

gân cheng, chhiû khoâi, eye and hand very quick, as of thief or juggler. khoâi-cheng-cheng, see accurately. khoâi-cheng-cheng, to see indistinctly. hi-khâng put-chi-cheng, hearing very acute. chhiû-mi cheng; ê-kâu long, blind people and dumb people are very skilful (said of people who cannot read, but who have a good memory for the money they pay out).

kut-cheng, animal semen. cheng-tsuî, id. tîu-cheng, spermatorrhea. pô-cheng, assisting men to act lasciviously without injury, as medicine. hû-cheng bò-hiet, male and female generative principles (v. b. h. iet).

kok-cheng-chi, a medicine (v. kok).

chêng (R. id.), (C. chih). kut-chêng-ho toâ, a severe form of seminal flux.

chêng (R. a Buddhist priest). (Cn. chêng). û-tuî-chêng, to have the rule of giving lodging and food for some days to travelling priests who have certificates, as some temples do.

bit-tô-chêng, litharge.

chêng (R. seng, a domestic or sacrificial animal). chêng-ai, domestic animals. nà tì-kâu chêng-ai, as stupid as pigs, dogs, and cattle! (said in scolding.) tì-kâu chêng-ai, id.

chêng — hiên-chêng (Cn.), at present.

chêng (C.), = A. chêng: chêng-tông, distant cousins (v. tông).

chêng (R. fair weather, = col. chi=.), hong chêng, ú lô, four states of the weather and sky, as in paintings.

chêng (R. tông), (Cn.), = A. chêng, the banyan-tree. chêng-chhiû, id. (v. chêng); sometimes said also in Amoy. kang-chêng, a sort of banyan supposed to be male.

chêng (R. sîoûng), better "chêng." chêng-pêh, the fir-tree.

chêng (R. id.), circumstances; affairs; affections, feelings, desires, &c.

sin-chêng, one's appearance or manner, as indicating what he means to do. sim-chêng, the desires and feelings. sêng-chêng, character and disposition. chhit-chêng, the seven affections and desires. chin-chêng, one's real thoughts and feelings. thô-chhût chin-chêng, to manifest one's real thoughts and feelings; to speak the truth.

chêng-goân, heartily willing (v. goân). goân-chêng, to forgive; having a forgiving disposition (v. goân). liông-chêng, to forgive; to act with gentleness or forbearance. lêng-chêng chhiû-sî, no, I thank you (e.g. declining a present).

tsoât-chêng, quite alienated in feelings. pô-kchêng, having grown cold or ungrateful towards a friend (v. pök). bû-chêng, unkind; ungrateful. put-chêng, id. hôtan-bû-chêng, suddenly ungrateful, or causelessly angry at a man who was our friend.

hoân-bion bû-chêng, id.

tsoè-chêng, to behave kindly; to do a favour. tsoè-chêng hât-lang, id. bû-sûn-chêng, impartial (v. sinh). liâm-tiôh i-chêng, in consideration for him, as doing a favour to a third party. hôtan-chêng, to do a favour to a third person at a friend's request. kông-chêng, to ask a favour for another. kii-chêng, to beg for a favour. ti-chêng, grateful (v. tî). un-chêng, kindness; grace (v. un).

jin-chêng, favour; kindness. bô-ju-i-chêng, want
chéngh

ching, in kindness; unkind. bat-jin-chéngh, grateful. goá ú-jin-chéngh tu-in-tau, he owes me a favour. kóng jin-chéngh, to ask a favour for another. thó-jin-chéngh, id. hé-jin-chéngh, to claim the credit of having procured a favour to another (v. hé). hœe-jin-chéngh (C), id. hong-tho-jin-chéngh, character of people and customs of place.

chéngh-bien, influence with others (v. bién). ú-chéngh-gi, to be grateful, as to a friend (v. gi).

hö-kheh-chéngh, polite and kind to visitors. uk-kheh-chéngh, to study the bò-kheh-chéngh, wanting in politeness to visitors.

chéngh-i, temper; disposition. hö-chéngh-i, having a kind and friendly manner; kind and polite. bø-chéngh-i, cold, unpolite, or unfriendly. phái-chéngh-i, id. ú-chéngh-i, habitually kind and friendly.

lœ-chéngh (Cu.), interjection finding fault for breaking a thing, or for utterly spoiling an affair by mismanagement, or by letting out a secret.

kien-kéng sîông-chéngh, sympathy stirred by other sorrows (v. kén). sù-chéngh, a matter; an affair. sit-chéngh, the real facts of the case. chéngh-i, causes; circumstances.

chéngh-héng, state and circumstances of affair. chéngh-chiet (R), circumstances of affair. chéngh-kéng, circumstances or condition, as of a place, person, or affair.

ân-chéngh, the circumstances of a lawsuit. chhát-chéngh bêng-táu, legal cases of robbery or murder.

kang-chéngh, work, as to its amount (v. kang). häng-chéngh, market price of goods (v. hàng). tsaí-chéngh, talent; ability. kun-chéngh, affairs of an army; state and circumstances of an army. thâm-kun-chéngh, to make secret inquiries about state of army, as a spy; or, a spy; fig. of other matters. tâ'-thâm kun-chéngh, id.

chin-chéngh, to exert one's self to the utmost for another. chin-chéngh ti-i, id.

sè-chéngh, the ways of the people of the world, esp. prevailing character and customs of the people of a place.

sè-chéngh-táu, usual customs, e.g., as to polite intercourse among friends, or to idolatrous celebrations. khoá-phòô sè-chéngh, to see through and despise the world's ways.

sè-chéngh, khán lêng-loán, the way of the world is to look whether a man is rich or poor, influential or not, and act accordingly. sè-chéngh lêng-loán, id.

chéngh-li, the correct principles for right action in a case (v. li).

chéngh (R. chéngh), (Cn. tâi, C. tsái, but P. chéngh), before, in time or place; former; front. chéngh-aü, before and after, of time or place (v. âü).

chhùi-chéngh-bëe, conventional polite phrases used when people meet.

tao-chéngh, before the term or festival. sa'-nî'-chéngh, three years ago. tsâ-chéngh, formerly; long ago. chéngh-tsâ, formerly. chéngh-bëe, on a former occasion. chhóô-páî, id. chéngh-jit, a previous day. chéngh-nî, a former year; the former year.

chéngh-al, in a former life. chéngh-táu, former generations. chéngh-lâng-kidâ, wife's son by former husband, and former wife.

bök-chéngh, before the eyes; at present. gén-chéngh (C. chán), at present.

bin-chéngh, in front of. pái bin-chéngh-khiä, to put on the appearance of great diligence or obedience in master's presence, or before some one who we wish to please, e.g., by talking obsequiously, or working hard at that time.

hiân-chéngh, the forehead. hêng-chéngh, the breast; the bosom.

chéngh-thâu, the front load on a pole; also (C.), formerly. chéngh-thâu boe, áu-thâu im, first to buy a great quantity of goods, and then lose heavily by a fall of price. chéngh-bin, front side; the front. chéngh-lôh, front part of a house. chéngh-iâ, vanguard.

chéngh-kun, do. in march or action.

chin-chéngh, to advance; to go forward; also (C.), formerly. chî-chéngh, to strive hard to be first, as in a race.

tsêe-chéngh, please walk first. kiâ' tsêe-chéngh, to walk first. tsêe-chéngh song-lêi, to arrive first. tsêe-chéngh-thâu, to walk first.

chéngh-kéng, to approach. hông-chéngh, facing forwards.

chéngh (R. a wall, = ool. chêng), chéngh-ti-oa (frog at bottom of well), an inexperienced fellow.

chéngh (R. id.), to put in order; to adorn; to fit out or set up, as boat or school; to invest, as capital.

tsêe-chéngh, neatly arranged, as furniture or dress, &c.; in good regular order, as teeth. chêng-chéng, id. chêng-tsêe, to put in order. chêng-chê, id. tâ'-ngê chêng-tsêe, the ranks in good order.

siu-chéngh, to repair; to set in order; to beautify.

tâ'-chéngh, to adorn one's self. chêng-tun, to put in good order. chêng-thek, do. as one's person or house.

chêng-thit (C.), id. chêng-li, to arrange neatly.

chêng-kê, to beat drums just before a play. chêng-hi, to engage a company of actors to play. sa'-kap-chêng, to do so together, &c. chêng-ôh, to set up a school, as the patron (long ka) does. chêng tsêe-pân, id. chêng-tsêe-n, to set out a vessel with all its fittings, goods, &c., as owner or charterer does.

chêng chhâat-tsêe, to set out a pirate vessel. chêng-pân, to invest capital. bô-chêng-thang-chêng, have no capital to invest. goá kâ-li chêng-chê, I advance the money, paying expenses for you, as a favour, not expecting interest.

chêng (R. chêng), (P. chêng), to swell; a swelling.

chêng-chêng, swollen; dropsical. hâm-chêng, very much swollen; dropsical. kha chêng, leg swollen.

ni' chêng, the breast of (any one) swollen by disease.

chêng-nî, breasts of a girl grown to full size, when about come of age.

fag-chêng, jaundice.

chêng (C.), = A. tâig. chêng-kah, finger nails.

chêng (R. chêng, to destroy), (= chin). pô-chêng thien-but, to misuse things by a wasteful or lavish use.

chêng (R. chêng, embers). bô-chêng, live embers or coals for kindling a fire; the spark of a conflagration.

chêng (R. chêng, (C. chêng, esp. P.), seed, of any sort; posterity.

han-tău-chêng, potato slips. chhek-chêng, seed rice. chêng-chî, seed of plants. iâ-chêng, to sow seed, esp. broadcast (v. iâ). châm-chêng, to sow the seed before sowing.

tsâu-chêng, scar of small-pox, for inoculation.

phâh-chêng (vulg.), to copulate, as animals. tsâp-chêng, a bastard. tsâp-chêng-kidâ, id.

chêng-lúi, descendants. i'-ô chêng-tâk, his own real posterity (v. tâk). thoâi-chêng, to leave posterity.

chêng-chêng, posterity all exterminated.

bông-chêng, one of the 24 terms of the solar year, a fortnight before midsummer; June 6th or 7th. bông-chêng-hô, rain on that day, supposed to cause drought.

bông-chêng, hô: lâk-gêh, hê-sio-po, if it rain on that day, the grass will all be burned up in the sixth
chêng

chêng [R. (chêng). (C. chêng)., to sow, esp. by carefully dropping the seeds; to set, as potatoes or as shell-fish (to inoculate or vaccinate).

chêng-tsoh, to cultivate the ground; to farm. tsai-chêng; to sow and plant out; to plant in general. chêng-tâu, to sow leguminous plants. chêng-bêh-tâu, to sow wheat, barley, peas, and beans.

chêng-tau, to inoculate; to vaccinate. chêng-tho-kui, to set beds of the shell-fish called thô-kui.

chêng [R. (id.) kân-chêng, to expostulate with a superior, and exhort him to reform, as son to father, or minister to sovereign.

chêng [R. testimony], (C. chên). kân-chêng, testimony; evidence given by a witness. tsê-kân-chêng, to give testimony. tsê-chêng, id. tsê-chêng-ki", to give evidence of what we have seen. chêng-kui, evidence of what we have seen. tu-chêng, to examine and compare the evidence on both sides (s. disease). sa-tüi-chêng, id.

chêng [R. (id.). coll. chên], correct; right. chêng-tsong, correct in conduct. chêng-kêng, correct and right, as actions, person, or principles; honest, virtuous, moral. m-chêng-kêng-hong, an unsteady troublesome wind. chêng-tit, upright; honest; straightforward; just. chêng-khi, virtuous; just. put-chêng, depraved. su-chêng, correct, as in conduct. tuan-chêng, id. chêng-tho, safe to have to do with, as man or affair.

chêng-li, correct doctrine or principles. chêng-kâu, do.; a moral and correct sect or school. chêng-hoat, to execute a criminal; right way or plan (v. hoat).

chêng-sin, any idol regularly canonized or very widely worshipped; esp. thê-thi-kong (v. sin). (s. all).

siâ-chêng, depraved and correct; false and true (as doctrine); bad and good in character or conduct. siâ-chêng put-liông-lip, the good and the bad cannot live long together. khi-siâ kui-chêng, to reform one's self. siâ put-tâu-chêng, the evil or false cannot resist or overcome the true or good.

chêng [R. (id.).], a disease. pü-chêng, id. chêng-thâu, do. toa-chêng-thâu, a severe and dangerous chronic disease. phái-chêng-thâu, a very dangerous disease, almost certainly and speedily mortal. phái-chêng, id. phái-kìa-chêng, venereal disease. kin-chêng, a sudden dangerous disease, as cholera, &c. kin-kip-chêng, id. si-kil-chêng, an epidemic. phiah-chêng, a disease to which a man is constitutionally liable. si-chêng, a mortal disease. lœe-chêng, a deep internal disease. jíe-tchêng, fever. im-chêng, a deep-seated pain causing a swelling that often lasts several months and does not come to a head, gen. inside of thigh. si" im-chêng, to have such a swelling.

tüi-chêng, suited to the disease, as medicine (s. testimony). khoâ-chêng, to examine the disease; to visit a patient. tsâp-chêng tsêo-khi, taking many diseases at once.

chêng [R. (id.).], (C. chêng)., all, esp. said of persons. chêng-lâng, all the people; everybody; very many people. chêng-peh-si", all the people.

chêng-sin, all the spirits (s. correct). chêng-sin-bêng, id. chêng-kong-mâ, a shrine containing numerous tablets of persons who have no posterity.

chêng-hâng, all sorts or kinds. chêng-hâng-miêk", all sorts of things.

kong-chêng, public, common; possessed or shared in common. kong-chêng-lô, a public road. kóng-chêng, common to a ward or division of a town, as idols or idolatrous ceremonies. toâ-ko khâu-chêng, family very large.

ôe-kî-chêng-tit, fit for the view of all men, as person or matter all correct, not afraid of publicity. ôe-kîn-chêng-tit, id. boe-kî-chêng-tit, not fit to be looked into, as a matter that is shameful or that has a serious flaw. boe-kîn-tit-chêng, id. boe-kî-tit-chêng, id. boe-kham-tit-ki"-chêng, id. liên-hóe sî-chêng, utterly disgraced for ever in the sight of all men, as for some vile action (v. höe).

chêng [R. (government)., chêng-sü, government; government matters. pân chêng-sü, to manage government matters. put-tsâi ki-ui, put-bô kîchêng, not being in office, I do not meddle with government matters; that is not my affair.

po-chêng-sì, the provincial treasurer (v. pê). tsân-chêng, superintendent of arsenal and naval docks, as at Fuh-chau. tsän-chêng-thi", id.

chêng [R. (chêng)., (T. tsäi); Cn. tsâi", C. tsân; but P. chêng]. ka-chêng, a sort of straw mat.

chhâu-chêng, a very coarse sort of mat put under bedding to make it warm and soft. tsâng-chêng, a mat made of palm fibre. koâ"-chêng, a coarse underfoot made of the reed called "koâ", esp. put under the marriage bed.

chêng [R. (chêng)., to add]. tsâng-tsüi, to mix water, as with wine or milk, for adulteration. chêng-tàng, to adulterate (s. cleanse). ke-chêng-tàng, to charge a little more than the real weight (?).

chêng [R. (id.).], quiet; silent; still. chêng-chêng, very quiet; be quiet! li chêng-chê, sit still now! an-chêng, enjoying peace and quiet. pêng-chêng, at peace and all tranquil, as a region or as the sea. hông-pêng long-chêng, winds and waves quiet. pêng-hong chêng-long, id. hông-thiâm-long-chêng, id. thiâm-chêng, quiet in taste and habits; not fond of gaiety or much talking or company. tiâm-chêng, id. chêng-sim, quiet steady mind; not fond of moulding.

tông-chêng, to raise a subject; to start a question.

sok-chêng, quiet; still, as a place. lêng-chêng, lonely; desolate; too quiet and dull, as a neighbour- hood. chêng-tsâui, still, as a place. chip-chêng, (v.), id. chêng kau-tag-sin-pe têng-bang-hâu, so quiet that not even a fly or mosquito is heard.

chêng [R. (pure); to cleanse]; net, as weight; to cleanse or purify ceremonially by passing over burning incense (called "chêng-hi")., &c., as hands after touching something defiling; or as clothes after a funeral, or before marriage or worship.

chêng-chêng, clean; pure. put-tek kan-chêng, can never get out of 'he trouble. chêng-tsâi-koâh, white grass-cloth. chêng-phâng, finest white bleached grass-cloth.

chêng, joi-tsoâ, how much net weight? chêng-sit, net, as calculated. chêng-tàng, net weight, as calculated; rather more is given (s. add).

söe-chêng, to cleanse ceremonially, as after a burial, &c. chêng-hi", purifying incense used for this purpose. chêng-tsâin, to perform rites for the good-luck of a boat or junk. chêng-il, to purify (as Taoust priests do) by oil and wood in a rice-boiler; also, lighting a lamp and cutting it off with a knife. chêng-iâ tâ-hé, to do this and walk over a fire.
chi

[Ch. 1. In muscular flesh, a powder for sprinkling on sores, to assist in the formation of healthy flesh.

[Ch. 2. [Use only in book phrases, and nearly half so.

[Ch. 3. It is, him, them, &c.; also “of,” only used in book phrases, and nearly half so.

[Ch. 4. A fabulous plant of good omen. lién-chi-chhó, id. tsu-chi, gunpowder tea.

[Ch. 5. The Bombax or cotton-tree, sometimes erroneously called a magnolia. pien-chi, the Bombax or cotton-tree, sometimes erroneously called a magnolia. pien-chi-hoe, id. pan-chi-hoa (C.), id.

[Ch. 6. To separate; a clan; the 65th radical, some of the phrases are sometimes interchanged with the next word.

té-hi, the twelve characters for the double hours of the day and night. thien-kăn tó-chi, that cycle of twelve along with the cycle of ten, used in combination to make the cycle of sixty years.

chi-phái (R.), a division of a clan; a tribe.

chi-chhi, to help a little so as to keep matters from going wrong. chi-li, to bear the responsibility, as for a debt or for the management of an affair (v. Il). chi-li, troublesome to set right, as an affair; troublesome to deal with, as a man constantly insisting on trifles, or raising new objections. chi-chi-li-li, id.

chi (R. = col. ki, a branch) to-chi-chiet, troublesome to deal with, as a man or matter (v. chiekt).

tó-chi, the hichi or litchi fruit. tó-chi (C.), id. mái-chi (Cn.), id.

[Ch. 7. Ien-chi, rouge, used for painting the lips. ien-chi-hoe, a flower of bright-red colour. kā-i-en-chi, to moisten the rouge with the lips before painting with it. tiām-i-en-chi, to paint with rouge.

[Ch. 8. (Vulg.), the female organ; the vulva. chi-bai, id.

[Ch. 9. A limb. sú-chi, the four limbs: arms and legs. sú-chi ngo-kovan, the members of the body.

[Ch. 10. Small round soft cakes, esp. of glutinous rice. sóō-á-chi, do. made with millet. chhóe-hún-chi, do. with rice-flour. tāu-chi, do. with pulse inside. tău-bí-chi, such cakes of glutinous rice. móái-chi, do. of hemp-seed, sugar, and rice. móái-chi-kö, paste made of these cakes softened, used for shoes, &c.

[Ch. 11. (Cn.), dried persimmons.

[Ch. 12. Soft and tenacious, as a cake; weak, as a delicate child (v. nüng).

[Ch. 13. A. tab, potatoes, &c.

[Ch. 14. Bé-chi, a roundish black sweet root. bóe-chi (C.), id. bóe-chi-hún, a cooling flour like starch made from it. sóoa-bé-chi, a trailing shrub with lance-shaped leaves: the root is used for poisoning dogs and birds; the juice is used for corroding brass.

[Ch. 15. A. tab. chiu-chi, a sort of toad.

[Ch. 16. (T. J.) tō-chi, the commentator.

[Ch. 17. (R. id.), an imperial decree. chi-l, id. säng-chi, id. säng-chi-pái, a tablet worshipped by mandarins. säng-chi-chhúi, said of a man who will not change the price he has named gék-chi, treason.

[Ch. 18. Khi-kun, id. hok-chi, to report to the emperor having fulfilled his commands. kių-chi, id.

[Ch. 19. The (Tai) commands of Lâu-tzen. huc-chi, the commands of Buddha. giok-chi, commands of Yuh-hwang Shang-ti.

[Ch. 20. Chi, a tree with red flowers (v. keng). chi, a yellow wood for furniture. chi-se, a cooling medicine. chi-chhái, a broad sea-seed (tangle !) used for food. chi-kim-tiá, a medicine made up in form of a gold ingot (v. tiá).

[Ch. 21. The god of a star (v. bî). chi-ignored, the temple of Choo-he, the commentator (and school), in E-müg-káng.

[Ch. 22. (R. tab, a son, seed); a seed; fruit; a small ball or bullet; bars or rails in windows or stairs, &c.; affix in forming several names of trades and other nouns.

[Ch. 23. A day. kién-chi-bah, meat of the barn.

[Ch. 24. Siō-liâp-chi, a very little man. kái-chi, a square bit of wood used by Buddhist priests for striking on the table before the prayers (s. finger; s. land-mark).

[Ch. 25. Hong-chi, a small square bit of wood with which mandarins strike the table of the tribunal when scolding the people before them. tâng-hong-chi, to strike the table with it.

[Ch. 26. The cyclical characters (v. kah). Bé-chi, the abbreviated numeral characters, used like the Arabic numerals; sort of counters used in gambling; very low sort of servants, especially in a bad house. Chhái bé-chi (in Tô-thêa), to hire labourers.

[Ch. 27. Tó-chi, a man who prepares feasts to order; a keeper of a cook-shop. kim-chi, a door-keeper in a prison (v. prevent). Tâng-chi, an idolatrous juggler, or sorcerer, or faker, who cuts himself, &c.

[Ch. 28. Ki-chi, chess-men. S-pê-chi, chess-men having 32 of each colour. Chhún-chi, the “cat” or small stick struck in the game of ticepat (v. chhún).


[Ch. 30. Koe sê, chi sek, the melon is small, but has good seeds; said of a man who looks small, but who has more in him than appears. Chhüi-chi, wild nuts and fruits of trees. Chhóng-chi, the fruit of the banyan.

[Ch. 31. Chi, the nut of the indigo plant. Chi-á-chhiu (!), the wax-tree.

[Ch. 32. Pi-chi, fish roe. Him-chi, bits of stone that stand for bear’s cubs in a game (v. him).

[Ch. 33. Io-chi, the kidneys. Bâk-chi-chi, the ball of the eye. Sién-chi, the testes. Sâng-pô-chi, the balls of an abacus.

[Ch. 34. Chêng-chi, a bullet or ball of a gun or cannon. Ien-chi, a lead bullet. Toâ-chi, balls or pellets shot from toy bows. Tó-chi, weights for scales, &c.

[Ch. 35. Kâ-chi, a rod used in twisting a rope tight (v. kâ).


[Ch. 37. Gân-chi-tang, small fire-bricks for such work. Hang-lô-chi, perforated face of a hand-furnace.

[Ch. 38. Chì (C.), = A. tab, to cook.
chi (C.), = A. tsâi, a lord; only in some phrases, esp. those originally book phrases transferred to the colloquial, c. tâi-chi, chî-chi, tsien-chi-kâu, &c.

chi (Cn.), suffix to an old man’s name, = chêk, in this sense only.

chi [R. only], a bundle of idolatrous paper. chî-chi, a small bundle of idolatrous paper fastened together; gen. about 20 sheets, counted as 50; but in the case of “khî-chi,” “each ‘chi’ is counted as ten thousand! chi-û, there is only; there are only.

chi (K. id.) chi-hê-a, a small fish like trout. chi-a-hî, id. chi-bû (C.), id. chi-hû (Cn.), id.

chi (K. id.) kái-chi, a land-mark; a boundary stone (a. finger, s. son). tsâo-chi, place of residence, as set down in a deed, or in an address given for a letter.

chi (K. id.) chi-tso-chi, to put down one’s address, as above.

chi [R. a finger], to point at; to point out; (a ring).

chi-bêk, to write characters or draw sketches with one’s nail dipped in ink (v. bêk).

chi-hû-chi, a finger-ring. chhiû-chi-sôk, rings worn as guards on each side of the principal ring. pan-chi, a thumb-ring, as for archery. kái-chi (K.), a finger-ring (a. landmark, s. son).

chi-chi, a very small bundle of firewood, costing about two cash.

tâi-chi, the two parties making statements face to face. tâng-bin-chi, id.

chi-tiâm, to instruct; to give information about some matter. chi-sî, to point out; to teach. chi-bêng (R.), to explain clearly, as a book or doctrine.

chi [R. embroidery]. chiam-chi, needlework; embroidery. hò-chiam-chi, good embroidery; a good sempstress; good needlework.

chi (R. chê), this; these. chi-kûi-ê, these several (persons, &c.). chi-tso, this time or occasion. tî-chi-tau (T. Cn.), here. ’chi-pê (T.), now.

chi — pâi-chi, gaudy, as house or dress; proud self-satisfied bearing; wearing fine dress, and putting on proud airs, as being successful or powerful.

chi [R. to prevent, to stop], to allay; to stanch; (to terminate; to hinder).

put-chi, very. put-chi-hô, very good. ú-tî-chi, to have a limit, bound, or termination, as an affair of which we can say, this is the last of it. bô-tî-chi, without any limit, as inordinate covetousness or wickedness, or as a hopeless cûânianity, or endless borrowing of money, or any affair that never comes to an end. chiêt-chi, to terminate, as a payment at stated times. ûî-chi, to be the limit; only so far as this. Khu-chi tî-chi, it comes so far, and no farther (as a piece of ground, &c.).

hêng-chi, behaviour (v. hêng). hêng-tông, kû-chi, id.

chi-pô, to stop in walking, as at a door or notice to stop (s. this). tsê-chi, to prevent; to hinder. noî-chi, id. kim-chi, (r.) to forbid, (s. son). at-chi, to repress; to keep from action; to restrain, as others, or as one’s own feelings and desires. chi-tiâm hau-siêk, to close a pawn-shop, and wait a fixed time to let the goods be redeemed.

chi-ki, to alleviate hunger; to appease its cravings slightly. chi-khoah, to quench thirst. chi-khât, id. chi-chui-ta, id. chi-thiâ, to allay pain. chi-siâ, to cure diarrhoea. chi-fu, to cure the tendency to vomit. chi-huih, to stanch blood. huih chi, the blood is stanch’d.

chi [R. the toes]. tâng-chi, a sort of front-bite or chihblain; gen. on foot or ear. si’tâng-chi, to have this front-bite. khu si’tâng-chi, foot frost-bitten, cap. on heel.

chi [R. tai, water]. fû-chi-kîô, a plant (v. kiô).

chi [R. elder sister], also (Cn.), = A. chê, suffix to names of women.

toâ-chi, elder sister. tông-toâ-chi, elder female cousin of the same surname. chi-bê, sisters, elder and younger; a sister, in general. chi-mâi’ (P’), id. chi-mâi’ (C’), id. piâu-chi-bê, female cousins by their mother’s side, she being sister of our father or mother. 1-piâu-chi-bê, daughter of mother’s sister.

ko-piâu-chi-bê, daughter of father’s sister.

chi-hu, elder sister’s husband. chi-pê (Cn.), id. chi-tiâ (Cn.), id. sang-kê-chi (T’), an old woman who accompanies a bride to teach her what to do.

chi [R. purpose, will]. ú-chi, decided in purpose, to do what is right or noble, and avoid what is mean or shameful. bô-chi, idle and lazy; without proper spirit. chi-khi, purpose; will; intention. ú-chi-khi, having self-respect, or sense of honour, or proper spirit, so as not to do what is mean or dishonourable. sim-chi, purpose; intention; will. koi-sim lip-chi, with fixed determination. bô-sim-chi, undecided in purpose.

tsoan-sim ti-chi, to apply one’s mind earnestly.

lip-chi, with determination; steadfastly. hûn-chi, with energy and earnestness (v. hûn). lok-chi, faint-hearted; dispirited. lôi-chi, id. sûi-thâu sông-chi (K’), dispirited and hanging one’s head.

chi-liông toâ, aiming high, as a student who aims at high rank.

oân-chi, a medicinal plant (Polypylla tenufolia?). oân-chi-jîôk, do. after its long fibres have been pulled out.

chi — tâi-chi, business; any affair or matter esp. troublesome. bô-tâi-chi, nothing wrong. pân tâi-chi, to manage an affair or dispute so as to arrange it, or try to do so.

chi [R. to record], historical and statistical works (in this sense interchanged with “purpose”). chang-chi-chi, statistical account of Chang-chew. ë-mâng-chi, statistical account of Amoy. bông-chi-bêng, an engraved stone put inside a grave.

chi [R. to reach, to arrive], extremely — sign of superlative; a beat of the pulse.

chi-chu, all the arrangements quite correct (v. chiu). bû-so put-chi, addicted to all sorts of wickedness. hêng-hêng su-chi, perversely wicked.

chi-u, with regard to (v. u). kip-chi kâu-hît-sî, when that (past) time came. sim-chi kâu an-nî, even to that extent (R’), (v. sim).

chi-tsun, most honourable. chi-toâ, greatest.

kâu-chi-kêk, to the very utmost.

hê-chi, midsummer day, June 20th or 21st. tang-chi, the shortest day.

kúi-chi-mân, how many beats (of the pulse)! hê-khip kúi-chi, how many beats of the pulse for one expiration and inspiration! four or five counted healthy.

chi — i-chi, dirty; filthy.

chi (R. id.) chi-kiên, a present given to a teacher on engaging him, additional to salary; a fee to a doctor when first called, repeated after two or three visits.

chi-kiên-lê, id.

chi (C.), = A. chê. chi-tâi, governor-general.

chi (C.), = A. tsâi. ka-chi, a straw bag.
chi

chi (C.), = A. tsū (to assemble).

chi, to lick. tham-chiāh ê-lâng, liên-ôâ iâh-chi, a greedy man licks even the bowl after eating.

kâu chi chien-poâ²; phî², ú, ch'iâ̄h-bô̄, the dog licks the frying-pan, getting the flavour but no food.


chi (R. id.), (Cn. sûj), a cyclical character. chi-sî, the double hour, 9–11 a.m. ki-chi, a year of the cycle, 1809 was one of them; these two characters are very similar.

chi — chi-bû-chi-tsû, to talk indistinctly; to whisper.

chi² [R. cheng, rock-crystal], té-chî², tea-coloured rock-crystal, used for dark spectacles. â-chi², a darker crystal. tsûi-chî², clear rock-crystal. tsûi-chî²-kû², turtle-shaped cakes, made of rice, with white stuffing made of legumes. tsûi-chî²-a², this stuffing. tsûi-chî²-pî², another sort of cake, made from wheat.

chi [R. cheng, = col. tî², the heel]. ēng-khâ-chi⁵ tò-that, to give a kick backward with the heel. ēng kha-âu-chi⁷ to-that, id.

chi, a wedge; to wedge; to press out oil by use of wedges. chi¹-khûi, to open by wedges. chi¹-kû, to press out oil from seeds by a machine worked by wedges.

chi² = chi, to pull the cars. chi²-hi¹, id.

chi² (R. cheng, (C. chî²),) to quarrel; to dispute; to strive. chi²-chhán, to quarrel or dispute about land.

chi² ke-hô, to quarrel about dividing family property.

hû¹-i-chi³-khî, to have the place we expected taken from us by him. sa²-chi³, to quarrel, dispute, or strive.

sîo-che⁴ (C.), id. tâu-sa²-chi³, to strive for victory or superiority.

sa²-chî³-tâi-sêng, to strive who shall be first. sa²-chî³-thân, great competition in trade, so that the profits are very small. sa²-chî³ pun-toâ-hûn, to take the largest share.

chi — mi¹-chî, very persevering, urgent, and unremitting or importunate, esp. in asking. mi¹-chî-thâk, very diligent at study. mi¹-chî suâ-chî², determined on gain. tiôh khaâ-mi¹-chî, should be more urgent and unremitting.

chi² (R. chien), felt and such stuffs. chi²-bô̄, a felt cap. chi²-tîâu, a rug or mat like a carpet. chhe-chi², coarse woollen stuff like serge. iû-chi², a fine woollen stuff from the north. chi²-chî², to get into a clefted mass, as uncombed hair, &c. kiet-chi²-chî², id.

chi (R. cheng, minute, fine), (C. chî²), evil spirits that take any form; too sharp and cunning, as a man. iâu-chî², malicious demons in P'otean shapes. tiôh-chî², bewitched. tsô-chî², a demon in form of snake. chiâu-chî², a demon in shape of a bird; said of a man who is too sharp. chiâu-chî², to become such a demon; to be quite too sharp in dealings. chiâu-lâng-chi², to be quite too sharp; fond of intrigue and deceit, most usually of a young fellow about twenty. put-chî²-chî², id. chi²-kûi², do. as a young person.

chi² (R. chên, (C. chî²),) fair weather; fine weather. chi²-chî², id. hê-chi², the rain has cleared off. poâ²-im poâ²-chî², dark clouds and sunshine mixed, with perhaps sometimes a little rain.

chi — ni¹-chî², the caves of a house. ni¹-chî²-tâî, water from the caves. ni¹-chî²-kêng, bamboo gutter at the caves. ni¹-chî²-khôi², id. ni¹-chî²-khûu², the space of ground covered by the caves, and a little more. chi²-khûu², id. chi²-khâu-kong, the guardian spirit or god of the caves. chi²-khâu hu-jin, the goddess of the caves, worshipped at many terms.

chiut-chî², to have wide projecting caves (s. cash).

chi — chi²-chî², troublesome behaviour of children (esp. towards parents) pressing on people, wishing to be fondled or petted. kek-chi²-chî², pretending to be ill, &c., so as to get fondled. kek-chi²-chî², id.

chi = chi², to pull the cars.

chi² (R. chên), a round coin; a copper or brass cash; a mace weight, = ten "bun;" one-tenth of a tael; money in general; a surname. chi²-chî², about one mace; a good deal of money. thàn-ki chi²-chî², to earn a good deal of money.

phû-chî², the round flat socket for a lamp-wick, either floating or fixed. ham-khak-chî², cockle-shells used by children in games of chance. gûn-khîg-chî², silver medals worn as charms.

lîen-chî², a solid wheel without spokes, esp. for grinding in a long trough-shaped mortar. lîen-chî², to twirl a cash; to get money by intimidation or such means.

chi²-chhû, a sort of rat (v. chhû). chi²-kê, a tambourine (v. kê).
chiá [R. elder sister, mother, concubine, &c.] chiá-hu, = chi-hu, elder sister's husband. goán-chiá-ô, husband of my sister. goán-chiá (Chn.), my elder sister.

siô-chiá, daughter of a mandarin.

khío-chiá, a midwife. khío-chiá-bû, id. pô-chiá, inferior female spirits, supposed to have charge of infants (v. pô). chiá-bû, id. hâu-chiá (C.), = A. hâu pô-chiá, to make offerings to these spirits. sin-chiá (Chn.), a sorressa. siá-chiá (Chn.), id.

ang-chiá (C.), husband and wife. ang-â-chiá (C.), id. toâ-chiá (C.), principal wife. in-chiá (C.), = A. in-chî-bô, his father's concubine, who is his own real mother.

chiá [R. a final relative particle, nearly "who," "which," "that which," often used to form an adjective; slightly colloquial in C., but still R.] sún-thien-chiá tsun; gêk-thien--chiá böng, they who obey Heaven are preserved; they who offend perish. siá-chiá, a messenger sent by a sovereign. bôk-chiá (X.), id. (or fig.) shepherd.

sú-chiá-kong, a large innocuous serpent that is worshipped. sié-chiá-kong (C.), id.

hóe-chiá tî, it is then too late to change one's mind. hót-chiá (R.), perhaps.

chiá (R. Id.), sugar-cane. kam-chiá, soft succulent sugar-cane, cultivated to be sold for sucking. chhah-kam-chiá, to plant esculent sugar-cane. tek-chia, a harder sort (sweeter), grown for making sugar. koa'-chiá, id. khoeh-chiá, to press sugar-cane in the mill.

chiá-chiá, a sugar-mill. chiá-phê, the premises where there is a sugar-mill. chiá-phô, the cane when the juice has all been pressed out. chiá-tsai, young plants of sugar-cane. chiá-kui, an edible insect found in the cane-roots. chiá-hâh, the outer sheathing leaves of the cane. pak-chiá-hâh, to pull off these leaves. lân-chiá-hâh, id.

chiá [R. to borrow, use as a pretext]. chiá-lâng--ô bêng-sek, to make improper use of a man's name or influence for private ends. chiá-chhûtî-gû, pretending to have a verbal order, so as to get things and appropriate them. kâ-chiá, to pretend to have authority from another.

tau-chiá, to rely upon. tsu-chiá i--ô sê-thâu, to rely on his influence or power. tsu-chiá i--ô hák-bûn, to get the benefit of his learning (as by friendly intercourse) for improving our own.

chiá [R. teâ, suddenly]. chiá-phô, the city Chappoo, near Ningpo, from which junk trade to Japan.

chiá [R. to roast or toast]. iû-chiá-kè, a sort of cake. mi'-chiá, a long lump of glutinous dough made of coarse wheat meal, sold uncooked. kim-mi'-chiá, salted dough. mi'-chiá-chiá-bôh, do. cooked with pork.

chiá-chô, sliced, dried, and sugared licorice.

chiá-ki, a sort of medicine.

chiá (R. Id.), (C. chiá). chiá-kô, a partridge.

chiá [R. kiô, to thank], = niô, a surname.

chiá (C.), = A. chiá, a malignant demon.

chiá [R. chek, red], the lean of meat. chiá-bôh, id. poô'-chiá-phêh, lean and fat mixed in one piece of meat.

chiá [R. chông, correct = col. chiá]. chiá-gôh, the first month. chiá'-gôh-chhôo, the first ten days of the year. chiá'-gôh-chiá-thâu, the first few days of the year (sometimes including to about 15th), in which time debts are not collected and ill-omened language is avoided. sin-chiá, new-year's-day. tsôe-chiá, to keep the new year. hôi-chiá, to pay new-year visits, esp. making presents. päi-chiá, to pay visits in the first few days of the year, esp. first five days. oân-kûtî-páî-chiá (the ghost of the murdered man paid a new-year's visit to the murderer, got him in liquor so as to let out the secret of his guilt), said of a witness or proof of guilt suddenly coming to light. kôa-chiá (T.), the new-year's holidays past. kâh-kôa-chiá (T.), id.

koâ-chiá, siông-goân kê (T.), after the middle of the first month. chiá' koa (Chn.), new-year's time past, about 15th or 20th of first month.

chiá [R. chông, desires, feelings; affairs]. chhin-chiá, connections by marriage in any way; relatives of different surname. chhin-chiá-kan, among such relatives. tsôe-chhin-chiá, to betroth or espouse husband or wife (said either of self or son, &c.). kâp-goân ú-chhin-chiá, connected (by marriage in any way) with some relative of ours. chhin-chiá gô-gêh, relatives, neighbours, and friends (v. gêh).

û-sim-chiá, to have heart for doing a thing.

ko-chiá, to coax; to entreat, as a superior to inferior, or of equals. kô-chiá, id.

kan-chiá, adulterers or lascivious conduct, as matter of an accusation in court.

chiá [R. sêng = col. chiá], to become; complete; almost or about; in round numbers or in rough quantity.

pun-chiá, originally. hiên-chiá, just now; at this time; at present.

si'-chiá, to produce and complete; natural; not artificial; naturally. chiá-taôe, to become taôe-chiá, to complete; to be completed. tsôe-tit-chiá, to accomplish. tsôe kân oân-chiá, to work at it till it is all right. oân-chiá, completed; finished, as an affair. pi'-chî-chiá-hô, to become good. kê-chhut-chiá-lâh, the price is quite fixed.

hún-chiá, extremely like; undistinguishable, as an imitation or a counterfeit; as a tear or hole, &c., mended so that it cannot be observed; or as lies so well told as to appear quite true.

chiá-thî, a clear sky; fine weather. chiá-khiá, determined to take a journey. chiá-taôe, making or becoming a row or line. chiá-khoán, of good behaviour or pattern, &c. chiá'-iu, good or good-looking, &c.

chiá-hâng, in considerable quantities. chiá'-bê, an entire animal of any sort of which "bê" is the classifier. chiá'-tsâu-hô, fuel enough for one using the cooking-place or fire-place. chiá'-chhuh-mi, a houseful of things. chiá'-niu, a whole trunkful or so. chiá'-so, in great quantities; whole mountains of — chiá'-soa, chiá'-hái, in vast quantities; mountains and oceans of (of crops, &c.) chiá'-mi, a whole night or so. chiá'-gôh-jit, about one month. chiá'-bân-lâng, about ten thousand men. chiá'-phâh, about a hundred.

chiá-lâng, to be married. chiá-lâng sêng-khi, to get married and get on in business. chiá-lâng-tsâu, fine-looking man. iâu-bê chiá-lâng, not yet married. in-chiá-lâng, poor or unfortunate; deformed or useless, as a man.

m-chiá-mi, not very good; does not come to anything; of little or no use. m-chiá-khoán, not of a good manner, model, or conduct. tôg m-chiá-chhiá, weak and sickly about the time of coming of age. m-chiá-thî, uncertain weather, scarcely either rain or fair. m-chiá-hô, very slight rain. m-
chih

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā

chihā
chiah

(as a beam); to play some games; to get the better of, &c. &c.

chiah kui-lang, how many guests, &c., do you have at table?

chiah pe-bu, to live on one's parents (v. p6). chiah thau-ke, to get our food from our employer, at his expense. chiah ka-ki, to find one's own food, not getting it from employer. ka-ki-chiah, to eat alone, cooking one's own food, or having it cooked separately from others. chiah-ki-chiah-sun, to live on one's sons or grandsons. chiah ki-sun, id.; also said of an old man who survives all his descendants.

b9o-chiah-tit, not edible; too powerful to let us get money out of him, nothing can be got out of him. chiah--i b9o-to, his work is too heavy or too difficult for me. chiah--i m-ta, do.; also, I can't get the money out of him (v. ta). chiah--i b9o-n9a, I have not ability or strength for his work. chiah--i ke-ke, to have quite the upper hand of a man; to be able to overcome him with the utmost ease. chiah--i sa--t9u-th9u, do. (figure from gambling). g9o chiah-tit-i-kiu, I can hold my own against him; I am not afraid of him. n9a chiah-tit-i-kau, chiah-thang, if you are quite able to hold your own against him, then you may venture. chiah--i kau-kau, well able to get the better of him; not at all afraid of him. khit--i p9h-p9h-chiah, to be oppressed or fleeced by him without power of resistance.

chiah ki9u-tang, to live by gambling. chiah-tang chiah-thiah, to live on others by bold means. chiah chihm-tsu9, to screw money improperly out of people with whom he has no connection.

chiah-thi9-l9u (live on dw), to have uncertain means of living; to live by one's wits, as poor literati who make people pay money by threatening with lawsuits. chiah-thien-tong, to get one's money by improper means, as underlings of yamuos (v. thin), chiah-tsoa, ph9 b9o-b9o-h9 (serpents with tigers blood), said of a very wicked daring man. chiah-chia9u-b9i, to be an employee in a yamun (v. chhau). chiah-pit-b9e, to live by writing documents for lawsuits, as meddling literati.

chiah jin-b9eng, to take money for the settlement of a case about a death. chiah hong-lok, to have official salary. chiah-n9i, to be a soldier. chiah-chheng, to be a soldier who uses a gun. chiah-p9i, do using a shield. chiah-keng, to be an archer, in army.

chiah kui-b9i, to suffer from dearth. chiah-pun, to live on one's capital. sua-tau chiah-so9, to live on the rents of property. chiah-kha chiah-chhia9, to live by the labour of one's own limbs; said also of a mandarin severely punishing his own underlings. liu-chhiu chiah-b9k-chiu, a man must use his eyes sharply (v. chhui).

chiah-t9o, to eat the feast in the ancestral temple. chiah-ki, to eat a feast on an anniversary of birth or death of the deceased. chiah-t9i-jit, to eat a birthday feast of a living friend. chiah put-t9i-jit, to have a feast on an idol's birth-day. chiah-ti9a, to have a feast when the money and presents are sent, after betrothal, but before the marriage. chiah i-6-si, to take his surname and worship his ancestor, as a weak village does to a powerful one, to get their assistance. chiah-kau, phrase used by the heathen for "becoming a Christian". not a good phrase. chiah-chhial, to be a vegetarian. chiah sa-l9k-kau, to abstain from animal food on the days ending in 3, 6, and 9.

chiah-hun, to smoke (tobacco). chiah-phi9-hun, to take snuff. chiah-ng9e-ien, to take snuff, tobacco, and opium. chiah-o-hun, to smoke opium. chiah-ti9a, become an inveterate opium-smoker. chiah-phah-Phun, to smoke only a little opium, not yet inveterate. chiah-chiu, to take wine, &c. (v. chii).

chiah-t9e, to drink tea.

chiah-tsu9, to drink water. ts9n chiah-tsu9, the vessel draws (so much) water. khui-khang h9-i chiah-tsu9, to show him an opening, for squeezing money out of some one.

chiah-t9u, to absorb oil, as a thing steeped in it, &c.

chiah-tso9, to be dyed with sulphate of iron. chiah-chiu, to be starched, as cloth or clothes.

chiah-hong, to take in wind, as a sail well placed to catch the wind. chiah-th9i, to attract iron, as the load-stone. chiah-so9, to make gradual progress, gaining on the land, as a vessel in successive tacks.

chiah-j9i, to take the bait, as fish. chiah-tiu, to bite the hook. chiah-p9g, to eat rice; to take food (v. p9g). chiah thit-th9o, to eat something for mere amusement, or by the way. chiah--be, have you eaten? how do you do? chiah-kh9o9, to taste. to9-chiah, eating m9eh. soe-chiah, eating little. chiah-beh-si, very greedy at food (v. si). chiah-b9e-kh9l, unable to eat more, as when full, or when meat is very fat. p9h-p9h-chiah, to eat rice without condiments (v. p9g). k9eng-chiah, very nice (too particular) about one's food, always wishing the very best. mi9h--chiah, confections, sweetmeats, &c. u-chiah-sit, to live well on good food (v. sit).

chiah-p9, to have eaten enough, or till satiated; to be saturated, as with oil (v. p9).

chiah-li9u, to eat up the whole, leaving nothing. chiah--li9u, after having eaten. chiah--li9u s9u, always lean, whatever he eats. chiah--li9u thit-th9o, doing nothing but eat and amuse himself. chiah--li9u, b9o-si9-s9u, id. chiah o9--l9i, k9ng o9--go9, eats his food, but speaks ill of him behind his back (v. o99). chiah-kh9o chiah-k9a, whether eating better or worse food (rice thicker or thinner). chiah-kho chiah-k9a, ti9h chit--e p9eng-cheng, whatever they have or have not to eat, the members of a family should be at peace among themselves.

thau-chiah, to earn one's food (v. chiah). ts9an-chiah, to get one's food any way, either by earning or by begging. khit-chiah, to beg; a beggar (v. khit).

chiah--id, pun-chiah, to make arrangements for having meals separate from others. pun-kh9ui-chiah, id. thiah-chiah, id. hap-teh--chiah, taking meals regularly together. ts9u-chiah, to cook (v. ts9).

chiah t9g-b9e-si9, to enjoy long life (v. b9e). i be9-chiah kh9h-k9, he hopes to live longer. chiah abe kau-lau, not old yet. u-p9g, chiah kau-lau; b9o-p9g, chiah kau-si, may you lose your riches, and be very poor in old age.

sa"-chiah-k9a", fitting well together, as parts of an article of furnitures; friendly; of one mind. chiah-chh9ng, food and clothes (v. chheng). sa"-chiah-chh9ng, fitting well together. bo-sa"-chiah, not agreeing well together, as essay to text, or as evidence.

chiah-t9o, agreeing well with the text, as essay.

chiah m-t9o ts9u-th9, to be injured in health by the climate.

tham-chiah, gluttonous; small-pox very thick on the body (v. thin).

chiah-chit 6-l9t, learn on this beam for support, as a smaller beam does, or as a set of rafters on
chiak

a great beam. chiāh koñí-á ê-lát, to lean one's weight (more or less) on a staff. chiāh tô-kháu ê-
lát, wind in such a direction that the ear held in the
left hand must be rowed with more force.

chiāh-ngí, bō-chiāh-ngí; determined to carry out
our purpose in spite of any opposition. chiāh-
phiah, having an obstinate temper; dogged and crot-
chety. chiāh i-ó-phiah, id. chiāh-i chît-ó-
phiah, id. chiāh-kiú, of set purpose taking the
very opposite way to that which others wish or advise.

chiāh-ki, diversified, harbouying revengeful
feeling (v. thâi). kap-ô-chiāh-ki, id. chiāh-
koë (C.), in subordinate.

chiāh-tâ, to win stakes in gambling (v. tâ). goâ
kâ-ô-lí chiāh-ô-khí, you win the stakes from me.

chiāh-tît, to play a game called "tit," q.v. chiāh-
ji-ô, a game with bits of tile (v. ji).

chiāh gün-tsûi, to get so much less than the price
would be counted in mixed (good and bad) cash, because
it is paid in silver. chiāh phâi'-chî'-tsûi, id.
khâh-chiāh-ké, paying a little over the price wil-
ingly.

chiāh-ki, to lose money by acting as surely and
having to pay; or as by doing a commission for another,
and having the goods thrown on our hands.

thôe-lâng chiāh-tsôe, to bear the responsibility of
another's crime or fault.

hô-ô-kâ-chiāh, to be scolded by him very viol-
ently.

ôe-chiāh chhâu-bah khî-ô-lâi, able to remove
putrefying flesh, as a medical application.

chiak (C.), = A. chiok. chiak-lâk, a sort of
flower.

chiak (C.), = A. chiok, a sort of cup; a rank of
nobility.

chiak (C.), = A. chiok. chim-chiak, to consider
carefully.

chiak — chiak-sit (C.), = A. tiôk-sit, the real
facts of a case.

chiam [R. to look up to]. sa'-chiam, to observe
each other carefully, as two men on a road avoiding run-
ning against each other; or as two vessels sailing together,
taking care not to part company; or as two men on an
unknown or dangerous road.

chiam [R. to divine by lot], a cent; to prognosti-
cate; to settle a balance. chît-chiam, one cent.

sa'-chiam-tsû, to settle a small balance (either
way) from a payment. sa'-chiam, id. also, three
cents. chiam joa-tsôe chî'-ô-bé, what balance?

thâu-chiam, the bearer who occupies the first place
in front in carrying an idol.

chiam i-ô-bàng, to interpret his dream. chiam-
koà, a sort of divination (v. koâ).

chiam [R. tsâm]. (Cn. tsâm; C. tsâm, in some
phrases), a lady's hair-pin. chiam-ô, id. sek-thîng-
chiam, a sort used (superstitiously) by elderly women.
têng-kô-chiam, upper hair-pin in female head-dress.

hô-ô-chiam, those worn at the sides, with heads of
the "hô-ô" shape.

kim-chiam, a beautiful red flower somewhat like
Amaryllis (Icmerocallis); also used as a vegetable.

kim-chiam-hoe, id. kim-chiam-chhâi, do; as a
vegetable. géô-chiam, the tuberose. géô-chiam, id.

chiam (R. tsâm), (Cn. tsâm; C. tsâm, in some
phrases), a lady's hair-pin. chiam-ô, id. sek-thîng-
chiam, a sort used (superstitiously) by elderly women.
têng-kô-chiam, upper hair-pin in female head-dress.

hô-ô-chiam, those worn at the sides, with heads of
the "hô-ô" shape.

kim-chiam, a beautiful red flower somewhat like
Amaryllis (Icmerocallis); also used as a vegetable.

kim-chiam-hoe, id. kim-chiam-chhâi, do; as a
vegetable. géô-chiam, the tuberose. géô-chiam, id.

chiam-lâi, very sharp. chhûi-chiam, chhî-lâi, a
great talker; a chatterer.

si'-bâk-chiam, to have a sty on the eyelid. liû-
chiam, shoes with only one rib in front. hin-chiam,
the toe of a boot. pit-chiam, the point of a pen
or pen-penel. son-chiam, a mountain peak. jin-
ji-chiam, a roof made with a ridge (not flat). tsâi-
chiam, a fish with a pointed mouth. ngô-chiam,
the head, feet, and wings of a bird. khi-ngô-chiam,
to cut off head, legs, and wings of a fowl before cooking
it (or head and feet of a beast); to cut off the head,
hands, and feet of a criminal.

siu-chiam, to sharpen to a point. khî-chiam,
to pile up (in pyramidal shape) to a point, as stones,
bricks, &c. put-chiam, to heap up earth, lime, &c.,
in a pointed mound of pyramidal shape. chiam-thâu,
pointed at the end, as a pole (s. needle). chiam-
chuûi-ô, a rat. chiam-chhûi (C.), = khoah-chhûi,
a pickaxe. chiam-hô, a fish with a very sharp head.
fig-chiam-li, a sort of yellow plum. chiam-ô-bî,
the best sort of rice. chiam-tâu, a small round bean.

sa'-chiam lâm-kak, all points, corners, and angles;
very irregular in shape; very angular; quite opposed to
our views and expectations, as language of a man to
whom we apply for something. chiam-khaô-
chhî, hands and feet delicate, as of woman or literary
man, or son of rich man. thâu-chiam, phi" thub,
face long and nose sharp; counted good-looking.

chiam (R. chiam, chim). (Cn. tsâm), a needle;
used in the names of instruments having a needle or a
tube.

kan-chiam, a mariner's compass. kîn-bân-
chiam, regulator of watch or clock. hong-n-chiam,
a barometer. hâm-sû-chiam, a thermometer. piô-
ô-chiam, hand of watch. si-chiam, hour-hand of
watch or clock. khêk-chiam, minute-hand. biâu-
chiam, second-hand.

pin-chiam, a foreign pin. siu-chiam, the smallest
sort of needle for embroidery and fine needle-work.

hoe-chiam, id. toô-pô-chiam, a large needle.
ji-pô-chiam, a smaller sort. sa'-pô-chiam, a sort
still smaller.

chiam-tsâi, a thimble. chîm-phi, the eye of
a needle. chiam-khâng, the hole made by a needle.

chiam-bê, point of needle. chiam-chi, needle-work
and embroidery (v. chîl). chiam-khaô, the needle-
work is fine. chiam-ôh, a small needle-case. chiam-
khoej, a small box for needles. chiam-tông, a
small cylindrical vessel for do. chiam-pau, a paper of
needles. chît-pau-chiam, one paper of needles.

chiam-soà, needle and thread. chiam-thâu soà-
bê, do. bô-chiam, put-in-soà, without a proper
introduction it cannot be properly managed.

hài-tôe bong-chiam, to feel for a needle at the
bottom of the sea. kau-chiam, to sew with very close
stitches. kau-chiam tông, bôt-liû poô, very

chim (R. to go deep or secretly). trim-chiâm,
self-collected; thinking deeply or carefully before speak-
ing or acting. chiam-sim (R.), diligent and earnest
in study.

chiam (R. chîm). chiam-thâu = chîm-thâu, a
pillow.

chiam (R. id.), (cf. chîm, chhîm), to take un-
just possession of; to interfere to separate contumants.

chîm-pau, to compel a man to sell cheap. ka-
kî chîm-ôh-kông, to talk right on, maintaining
that we are all right (as when found fault with), letting no one else get in a word. chiâm-tài-seng, to take the first place for one's self somewhat rudely.

chiâm-tsông, to take unjust possession of a grave.
chiâm-tôe, to take unjust possession of land. chiâm-chân, id. chiâm lâng-ê-bô, take unjust possession of another man's wife.

pâ-chiâm, to usurp; to take unjust possession either of throne or of any possessions, e.g. house or land. kiông-chiâm, do, by violence. su-chiâm, to take illegal possession of public property for one's self. chîhím-chiâm, to encroach upon; to take unjust possession of (as of land). chîhím-chiâm kôa'-tôe, to encroach on land that is government property.

chiâm-lông, to interfere to separate combatants or men quarrelling; to try to stop a scrimmage. sáo-chiâm, id. chiâm-lô, to interfere to keep him from being beaten, as in a quarrel, or as a child that parents are beating. sio-chiâm (C.), to assist one of two parties quarrelling.

chiâm — sio-chiâm (P.), = A. sáo-oa, leagued together, as two friends who make common cause in all cases.

chiâm (R. id.) chiâm-chiâm, by degrees; gradually. chiâm-chin, make gradual progress.

chiâm (R. id.) chiâm-si, temporarily; in the meantime. chiâm-si-á, only for a short time. chiâm-toâ, to stay for a short time. chiâm-chiâ, just for a short time let — chiâm-koân, to be a temporary substitute; to use as such, esp. in some work or office. chiâm-koân teh-êng, using it or him temporarily till a better can be got.

chîan (in several tones), better, "chien" (q.v.)

chiarng [R. tiong, to stretch out]. (C. tiong), koâi-chiâm, very stubborn and obstinate; determined to have his own way or say, esp. as inferior.


chinearng-tsân, Changchew & Chinchew. chinearng-tsân-piâ, a feud between Chang-chew and Chinchew men. hok-kiên ôän-ôän, m-tâh chinearng-tsân, in all Pak-hian, Chang-chew and Chinchew are the most places.

chiaeung [R. chiông, an essay]. (C.), = A. chiông, a surname, &c. pió-chiâm (C.), = A. pió-chiâm, a memorial to the emperor.

chiam (C.), = A. chiông, to use (as instrument); sign of future; often R.

chiam [R. chiông, col. chiäng" an ear]. pat-chiâm-tân, eight-oared boats used by custom-house officials. pat-chiâm-tân-á, id.

chiam [R. chiông, to praise]. po-chiâm, to praise an inferior so as to encourage him to more exertion.

chiam [R. tiong, to grow, to increase; by change of tone from "t'iong," long], to rise, as the price of anything. gân-kê chiâm, the value of the dollar has risen. bi-kê chiâm, the price of rice has risen. chiaeung-chiâm (C.), = A. chiông-chiâm, to grow rich (v. chiâm).

chiaeung [R. chiông, the pain of the hand; to rule]. (Cn. chiông). chiaeung-koân, to rule; to have authority over. chip-chiâm, to have (power or authority). chiâm-kuí, the man in a hong who has charge of the silver.

chiaeung-kiö, to hold the poles of the sedan of a high mandarin. chiaeung-sì, a large fan carried before very high mandarins.

chiaeung [R. chiông, a military officer]. làu-chiâm, a soldier. hân-chiâm, a tall fat man.

hô-hân-chiâm, id. chiâm-lâ, low custom-house officials (not in the office) like tide-waiters.

Also (C.), = A. chiông (military officers, idols, &c.)

chiaeung — lài-chiâm (C.), = A. lê-chiâm, an evil disease.

chiaeung (R. tiong). hún-chiâm, falsified, as a document; confused, or out of order, as the management or settlement of an affair. châo-sú hún-chiâm, to manage a matter in a confused or disorderly way. sa'-hún-chiâm, confusedly mixed, as good or bad, or as things belonging to different owners.

chiaeung (P.), = táng, = chiäng, to carry on, as a man or child.

sa'-chiaeung (T.), to stand back to back, as two houses or villages. sa'-chiaeung khi-chiâm (T.), id.

chiaeup (R. id.), to receive; to succeed to; to join; to set, as a broken bone; to splice or lengthen, as rope; to take a piece of paper, cloth, &c.; to make larger.

put-chiâm-it, matters not going well; said euphemistically of death.

teng-chiâm, to receive, as guests. chiâm-êng, id.; also, to assist as with troops. chiâm-lâp, to receive, as persons. chiâm-hong (R.), to give a feast to a friend on his coming home. pi-chiâm (Cn.), to meet and try to arrange a quarrel.

chiaeup âu-siû, a widower marrying a virgin. chiâm-pông-hûn, to keep up the succession, as an adopted son. chiâm lâ-ê-kheh (C. kheh), to fill the vacancy left by him; to succeed him. chiâm-lâ, to succeed to the throne. chiâm-jîm, to succeed to a mandarin's office. chiâm-in, id. (receiving the seal).

u-chiâm-chhah, to have proper connection, as a literary composition (v. chhah). sa'-chiaeup-chhah, connected, as in close succession; adjoining to. soà-chiâm, to succeed to, as inheritance, &c. chiâm-soà, closely connected, as following clause; to succeed. sa'-chiâm-soà, closely connected in succession, as sentences or events. sêng-chiâm, to inherit; to succeed to, as property, &c. chiâm-siôk, in close succession; connected without interruption or intermission. u-chiâm-sihôk, do, as clauses in context, or as train of reasoning. sa'-chiâm-sihôk, id.; said also of money coming in constantly. chi'-gûn-chiâm-sihôk, money coming in from time to time in considerable quantities. sa'-chiâm-sihôk-thàm, id.

kau-chiâm, to associate, as friends. kau-chiâm óng-lâi, id. kau-thâu chiâm-jî, to talk in whispers, "Ule d'Ule." chih-chiâm, to associate or receive, as friend or visitor, or business connection. kâp-chiâm, do.; to have direct dealings with him in business.

chiaeup-chhìu, to settle a bargain. sa'-chiaeup-khâ, to follow in succession, as in walking; to supply a man's place, as in gambling. sa'-chiaeup-khâ lâi, one coming in as another goes out.

chiâm-ki, to graft. chiâm-so, to splice or lengthen a rope. chiâm-lî, to set up the parts of a foreign mast. chiâm-thû, to weld iron. chiâm-sûn, to dovetail; to join by tenon and mortice. gâu-chiâm-sûn-khâ, skilful at saying what corroborates another's story (false or conjectural); talking as if we knew all about a matter which we do not know. chiâm kâu u-
ki ú-chiōh, one adding a tissue of inventions to what another (true or falsely) says, so as to give all the appearance of manifest truth.

chiâu-húnn, the stem or joint, as where one piece of cloth, timber, &c., is joined to another, chiâu-lékh-bah, the meat of the soft loin (v. lêk).

chiâu (R. id.), (Cn. taap.), juice, sap, gravy, &c. tsau-chiâu, watery juice. lin-chiâu, milk flowing in small quantities from the test. sài-chiâu, watery excrement as in diarrhoea, esp. of young children.

köö-chiâu, brine of salt or pickled fish, &c. bah-chiâu, gravel, juice from the root.

chiâu (Cn. chhâi). bâk-chiâu-múng, better 'bâk-chiâu-mûng,' eye-lashes.

chiâu (Cn. chhâu), fast, quick. chiâu-chiâu, often, constantly; diligently. chiâu-chiâu-ôh, constantly learning or practising. chiâu-chiâu-kông, constantly talking. chhûi chhûi-chiâu-chiâu-tân, too talkative.

kin-chiâu, rapidly. kin-chiâu-khôái, nimble; very quick, as at work. kin-thûn-chiâu-lím, (pour and drink quickly), to manage a matter very rapidly. liâm-chiâu, quick; prompt; active; energetic. liáp-chiâu, id. kha-chhûi liâm-chiâu, hands and feet nimble. kông-ôô-chiâu-lút-lút, to talk very fast.

chiâu—chiâu chhûi-tân, to smack the lips. chhûi-chiâu-chiâu-kîô, sound of smacking the lips. chhûi-chiâu-chiâu-hâu, id.

chhâit, chût, better chhâit, chhîêt, q.v.

chiâu (K. tsó). chhâu-that (esp. T.), = tsau-that, to maltreat, &c.

chiâu [R. bright, manifest]. thien-li chiâu-chiâu, Heaven's judgments very plain and manifest, as calamities on the wicked. thien-tô chiâu-chiâu, id.

chiâu [R. name of several plants, sometimes = col. cho]. liâm-chiâu, sort of red arum with large leaves. liâm-chiâu kîet-kô, may the arum have fruit, felicitous words at marriage, represented by two stalks of arum and a cake of dried vines. pa-chhâu-sî, an ancient sort of fan (v. pa).

chiâu [R. certain parts of the body]. sam-chhâu-he, the hot principles of the upper middle, and lower parts of the body. sam-chhâu-he toâ, these hot principles very powerful, &c.

chiâu [R. scorchèd, grieved]. sim-kôa" bán-chhâu-chiâu, grieved, as at leaving relatives or friends. chiâu-ôn, a sort of medicine treated with fire.

chiâu [R. to invite, a confession, = col. chia]. chhâu-jìn, to confess guilt on trial. put-tà, put-chiâu, unless beaten he will not confess. khût-tà, sëng-chiâu, to beat violently and force to confess.

chhâu-iâu, to circulate exciting tidings, as about rebellion or others faults (v. iâu). chhâu-pài, a signboard or trade mark. chhâu-tài-ông, the god of wealth.

chiâu (K. tsóân, = col. tsàûg), complete; regular; even; well mixed, as dough.

chiâu-tâng, complete. chiâu-pí, id.; all ready. chiâu-lià, all have come. chiâu-kâu, all have arrived. chiâu-tû, regularly in good measure, as rain or work (v. tû). chiâu-hô, all right and ready, as something prepared. in-chiâu-liàu, not wholly finished. A-bê chiâu-liàu, id.

chiâu-chiâu, all alike. chiâu-chiâu beh, all of them desire. chiâu-chiâu-tô, all of the same size.

chiâu-chiâu hinh-tôa, id.

siâ-khi-chiâu, write evenly. boah-khi-chiâu, spread it (as lime) evenly all over. liáp hô-i-chiâu, work it up (as clay or dough) with the hands, till it is well mixed and of uniform consistency.

chiâu [R. wood for fuel]. gû-chiâu, kông thôk (r.), fishermens, wood-cutters, farmers, and scholars.

chiâu [R. grieved], (cf. chhâu, chiâu). chhâu-sim peh-pak, sorely grieved and distressed, as at things all going wrong. chiâu-tsô, grieved and vexed in mind. chiâu-tsâi, miserable and mournful looking.

chiâu (R. nía"), a bird. chiâu-á, do. chiâu-chiâu, birds in general. chiâu-chhûi (C.), id. koo-chhâu, fowls and birds in general.

chiâu-chi"a, a malicious demon in the form of a bird; a person who is too sharp and cunning. hê-chiâu, an ill-omened bird supposed to appear about a fire; a boy who is over sharp, cunning, forward, or impudent. gân-chiâu, a man who is more knowing or skilful, or better at talking than others, and so naturally takes the lead. thâu-bâk-chiâu, do. but, with more influence.

thôi chiâu-á-kôa, to divine by a bird picking out one lot from several. tiau-hoe khêk-chiâu, to carve wood in general. chiâu-lài, a wild pear. chiâu-tâm-chhi, a thorn with a yellow leguminous flower. chiâu-á-hûn, white pigment for the face, in small bits.

chiâu-Câa, legs without calves. chiâu-gâng, appearance like squatting, when the skin of the eye is drawn up at the corner; cross-eyed. bâk-chiâu tsôh-chiâu, id. bâk-chiâu phon-chiâu, id. phah-chiâu, to shoot birds. bâng-chiâu, to catch birds by a net.

chiâu-kông, a male bird. chiâu-kâk, id. chiâu-bû, a female bird. chiâu-bôc, a decoy bird. chiâu-chêng, a small-bore fowling-piece. chiâu-tauh, a sort of snare for birds. chiâu-siî, a nest. chiâu-lâng, a cage. chiâu-lûi, a bird's cup. chiâu-tâh, a roost, as in a cage.

chiâu-tsûn, a junk, with picture of bird on stern. chiâu-chiâu, boats that carry grass and shrubs for fuel; boats like them in size and shape. chiâu-chhiû, a bird's beak or bill; the two projections at the bow of a junk, between which the windlass is placed. chi'hui-chiâu-chhiû, a junk with blue bow (Cantonese).

chiâu-chhiû, gû kha-chhiû (bird's beak, but cow's posteriors), little coming in, but much going out.


chiâu (R. tiâu). làn-chiâu, the penis.

chiâu (R. id.), an imperial decree. chiâu-tsi, id. chiâu-sê (C.), id. pan-chiâu, to publish abroad an imperial decree. siâ-chiâu, an imperial decree of pardon. chiâu-chhûi, to receive the imperial commands with ceremonies, as the mandarins do. û-chiâu (R.); imperial last will and testament.

chiâu [R. to shine, = col. chhâu; to protect], according to.

chiâu-kô, to protect; to take care of; to take charge of. chiâu-ông, to assist and befriend. chiâu-ôâ, to take charge of, as a house. chiâu-iâu, to assist (as by influence) and make prosperous (v. iâu).

chiâu-âi, as formerly; as before. chiâu-goân, id. chiâu-sîng, according to the usual manner.

chiâu-sit-kông, to speak truthfully. long-bô chiâu-kông, not according to the truth. chiâu-ki-kô, according to what is right, orderly, or proper. chiâu-ki", id. chiâu-tôe, doing work diligently and well. chiâu-ê, according to the pattern. chiâu-khôân, id.
chhauh

47

chién

chhauh—chhauh-khok-chi, to toss up small round stones, as children in play. chhauh ji-á, id. chhauh-kun, id.

chhauh (C.), = A. chhauh. chhauh-chhauh-hátu, incessant talking, &c.


chien [R. thick rice-gruel]. tâ"-chien, to take a meal (as a mandarin) at a roadside stage; said politely by inn-keepers to travellers.

chien [R. carpet; felt, — col. chi"], mâ"-chien, a sort of coarse hairy stuff. tê-chien, a carpet. tóe-chien, id. jîng-chien, a hairy rug. tông-chien, a soft jîk, soft mattresses and coverlets, above and below, as in bed of a rich man.

chien (R. id. = col. tso-â", chi"), to fry with little fat; to melt (as silver) in purifying. chien-iô, to fry in little fat. chien-khi-se, fry till crisp. chien-kê, to fry steamed cakes. chien-chhá, to fry crisp by stirring constantly. chien-tsoán, to fry and then boil (v. tsoán). chien-poâ", a flat frying-pan. chien-st, a spoon for stirring things in frying. chien-te, sort of fried cake. boán-chien, sort of cake rolled up and fried. koân-chien, id. koân-chien-ko, id.

kheng-chien, to fuse and cast large quantities of (silver) silver in pieces (phông-sim) of ten taels each; formerly done in Amoy; not done now. kheng-chien-hâng, a sort of mint (licensed by the mandarins) for this work. khau-kheng-chien, to have such a mint; said of the company or firm that holds such a license.

lô-h-chien, to melt (as silver) in purifying.

chien [R. unlucky]. tso-chien, to meet with bad luck. tun-chien (K.), unlucky, as a man.

chien (R. id.), fine glossy paper in large sheets (of various colours), used for scrolls, &c. chien-tsoá, id. chiang-chi-chien, do, from Soochow. sâm-chien, a very smooth waxed sort of paper.

chien (K. = col. chong, before). chîng-chien, formerly. gân-chien, at present. hông-chien-chiok (candle before the wind), said of an old man's life. ku-chi-chien-chháu, plantago (v. ku). â-chien (before the rain), a sort of tea (young Huçon j).

chien-têng, persons who have a degree, civil or military. chien-poé, persons one generation (or more) above us in the genealogical tree, as parents, uncles, and their cousins, &c. chien-hó (K.), before and after. chien-iá, the van of the army (one of the five divisions); the commander of it. chien-thín (K.), his assistant.

chien [R. a coin; money, — col. chi"]. chien-kok su-iá, the mandarins' private secretary and adviser who attends to the land tax and grain (v. kok). jû-chi-chien-song, hô-chi-chien-sú, money decides life or death, said of bribes.

chien (R. id.) chien-hêng, to give a man a parting feast, before he makes a long journey, or goes abroad. chien-hêng ê chiu-toh, such a parting feast.

chien (C.), = A. chit. chien--ô, this; these. put chien--ô, very —, said as an elliptical expression, when the speaker does not just know how to end the sentence, or wishes to suggest "very bad" or "very improper" without exactly saying so.

chien —, chien-â, the book-worm, that eats books and clothes. chien-á-thang, id. chien-tsoâ, id.

chien (R. id.), to cut with shears or with a hinged knife; to buy, as cloth and medicines. chien-jioâng, to buy stag's horn medicine; also, a sort of flower.

chien-ôh, to buy a dose of medicine; to cut down medicinal plants small with a hinged knife. chien-som, to buy ginseng. chien-pê, to buy cotton cloth. chien-ni", to buy woolen cloth.

chien-lió, a pickpocket. chien-ché, to prepare medicinal plants by cutting and by fire.

ka-chien, scissors. sî-chien, small scissors used by dressmakers, sempstresses, &c. chek-chien, candle-snuffers. gun-chien, strong shears for clippers. iôh-chien, a knife on a hinge for slicing medicines.

chien [R. an arrow, — col. chi"]. jît-goâ jù-so: kong-im sú-chien, days and months are like a shuttle; days and nights like an arrow.

chien (R. id.), to recommend or introduce, as for a situation. kù-chien, id. chien-lâng, id. in-chien, id. ngî-chien, to recommend very urgently for a situation, generally engaging to be security for him. tit-thâu-chien, id.

bit-chien, fruits preserved with sugar, &c., for idolatrous worship. bit-chien thûng-kó, id. ta-chien, dry sorts, wrapped in paper or put on a tray. tám-chien, preserves, jellies, &c. (same use), put on a frame or basket. chien-áp, a few sweet things offered to idols (v. áp).

chien [R. to fight; to shake and tremble]. kau-chien, to fight in battle. tâ"-chien, id. cheng-chien, id. chhit-chien, to go out to war or battle. toâ-chien, a great battle or series of battles. tâ-chien, a naval battle. chien-tsu, a challenge to battle. hâ-chien-tsu, to send a challenge. tô-chien, to challenge to battle. koat-si-chien, to fight for life or death. taû-chien, to help in battle. chien-tin, to be engaged in battle, as armies.

chien-kah, a coat of mail. chien-tsûn, a ship of war. hê-hun-chien, a war steamer. chien-kô, a war-ship. lû-chien-kô, to beat the war-drum. chien-bô, a war-horse. chien-pêng, soldiers for battle, better than those for garrison. chien-hiông, this better class of soldiers, drawing more pay.

chien-k hô, good at fighting, as a soldier; good at any work, as workman. chien-chông, good at warfare, as a military officer; bold and skilful at managing any affair.

sim kia", tâ" chien, very much terrified. chhûi chien (R.), hand shaking.

chien (R. id.), (C. thán). chien-pâng, a storehouse; a godown. chien-pâng-sé, rent or charges for use of storehouse or godown. thiap chien-pâng-sé, to pay warehouse dues or charges. té-chien, a godown or storehouse for tea.

chien (R. id. = col. tso-â"), mean; low and coarse; my (in some phrases) in polite expressions.
liam-chien, to reject with disgust.
chien-beng, my name. chien-mia, id. pi-chien, in a low or humble position. hui-chien, mean, as employment or station. pin-chien, very poor.
chit--chien-jin, what a low fellow! said in scolding an inferior for acting very improperly. phont-chien, fond of scolding and quarrelling, said only of a woman.
chien-chuan, very mean and low; as character; very worthless, as a thing. chuan-chien-kut, having a mean manner or appearance, as a rich man wearing mean clothes, or associating with low characters; also said of an over-humble manner, as of a man who will not accept our hospitality in full, e.g. sleeping on floor when asked to take a bed, or sitting on a stool instead of a chair.
chhut-chien-siong, id. chien-kutsiong, id.; also said of oneself (when reproving an idle inferior), "I go through hard work."
chien, to play as children, rather in a troublesome way. chien-thang (troublesome insect), said in scolding a child. caiin-chhiu, over-playful and troublesome, restless and mischievous, as a child. chien-khan-chien-chhiu, id. khan-chhiu-chien, id.
chhiu-chien, fond of pilfering small things, &c.
gau-chien (C), joking; practical jokes; mischievous.
bou-gau-chien (C), this is a serious matter; this is no joke; dangerous or serious, as of affairs.
chiet (R. a joint, & a term, circumstances or items, chastity, moderation, — col. tsoch, tsat.) sii pat-chiet, the four seasons and eight principal terms of the year.
chiet-tsau, to memorialize or report to the emperor.
phou-chiet, to carry an express despatch from a high mandarin to the emperor.
koan-chiet, having secret underhand dealings with officials, so as to have one's matters settled. thong koan-chiet, id. siuan-chiet-bok, unimportant, as of matters, money, &c. cheng-chiet, circumstances of a case. liok-chiet, all the circumstances, particulars, or reasons of an affair, very minutely and plainly.
to-chi-chiet, troublesome or confused with many details, as an affair; troublesome to deal with, as a man who is changing his mind or plans, or raising some new troublesome item. kau-chi-chiet, id. toa-toda chii-chiet, id. chi-chi-chiet-chiet, id.
chiet-khiarn, careful and economical.
bou-chiet-chi, too free and lavish in the use of money (v. chh).
ko-chi-chiet, to have such self-respect or conscience, as not to meddle with shameful or improper matters.
liam-chiet, correct in behaviour, not covetous or improper.
tiong-hau liam-chiet, faithful, filial, pure, and not covetous. chiet-chho (R), keeping one's character free from stain. beng-chiet, good character.
pai-beng sit-chi, to ruin one's own character for ever, as by adultery, or some very great and shameful wickedness. oan-beng taon-chiet, reputation perfectly good in life and death; esp. of a widow or a mandarin; said also of an affair managed well from first to last, and brought to a good termination.
cheng-chiet, pure and chaste, as a virgin, or as a widow refusing to marry again. chiet-hau, do, and remarkably filial (v. lau). chiet-lang, an archway in memory of such a lady. chiet-hu, a widow who never marries again. chhui-chiet, to remain always so. chiet-lu, a perpetual virgin, as on account of the death of her betrothed, or some other important reason. chiet-hu liet-lu, constant widows and suicidal virgins.
chiet-liet, committing suicide for such a cause, as virgin or widow. chien-chiet, to commit suicide, as a widow; or as a mandarin in the hands of enemies, &c. kai-chiet, to marry again, as a widow.
chiet (R. to break, to deduct), to reduce (as money) from one denomination to another; to take off discount; to make a composition for a debt, by money or goods; to contradict to one's face.
nau-chiet, short-lived. chiet-hok, to diminish the fated portion of one's own good fortune; said of a man taking his full swing of the power, honour, or pleasure within his reach; of a too fastidious man, refusing good common food; or of a careless thoughtless fellow, living above his income.
chiet--lang, to contradict a man to his face. tang-bin chiet--lang, id. kong-oe chiet--lang, id. chiet lang-e-o, id.
chhut-bi-chiet, to pay money in lieu of rations to soldiers. chiong-mih chiet-gun, to compound for a debt by goods or articles valued at so much. chiong-mih chiet-chi, id.
chiet-kho-sin, to reduce to dollars (v. sia). chiet-gun, to reduce to dollars or taels. chiet-chi-sin, id. to reduce from (aels or dollars to cash. chiet-chi, id.
chiet phai-chi-tsui, to allow a due measure of discount when all the cash are good, because custom allows several bad cash in each hundred.
chhu-chiet, to pay only a percentage or composition.
chhu-chiet (C), id. chhu-chiet heng--i, to make a composition for the debt. kai--i chhu-chiet, id. bai--i chhu-chiet, to accept a percentage as payment of the debt.
chhit-pat-chiet, to pay 80 per cent.
thein-chiet, to accept a percentage as payment.
liak-chiet, to take off discount, as on price of goods.
pat-chiet, taking off or allowing 20 per cent. discount, or reckoning a composition at 80 per cent. (s. joint). tsoe-pat-chiet-sing, id. tsoe-poeh-chiet-poah, taking off 15 per cent. discount. chiet-sian, to take a composition on a debt.
phah-chiet, to take off discount, as on price of goods, or as on a dollar that has some fault. phab-chiet-thau, id. bo-chiot-thau, an enormous discount taken off, e.g. about half the price on goods slightly damaged. boe-liau, bo-chiot-thau, to sell at a great loss. iau--ui chiot-thau, the discount though large is not ruinous, causing little or no loss on the cost price.
tho-chiet, to collect or demand a percentage on a debt that cannot be paid in full. tho kai-chiet, what percentage have you recovered? tho u-kui-chiet, id. tho-poan-chiet, to get 50 per cent. tho-chiet-chiet, to get 70 per cent.
chiet, rancid; having a tainted smell. bi chiet-chiet, the smell is tainted or rancid. chhau-chiet, having a tainted smell, as salted fish, &c. chiet-bi, id. au-chi, id.
chiet--bok-chiet (E), a shell-fish like the "tho-poe," but larger.
chiet (R. id.) chiet-kang, Chekiang province.
ban-chiet, the two provinces of Fuh-kien and Chekiang.
chiet (R. quick) lien-chiet, quick, as at seeing what course is best in the case; good at determining and acting with decision; ready at understanding when the case is hopeless. naan-chiet, to understand the situation and making the best of it. kin-chiet, quick in general. bin-chiet, clever, talented, skilful, or energetic.
lien-chiet, passing rapidly up from one honour or office to another in succession. kin-chiet, abridged, for clearness or brevity; in summary.
chib (R. chim), to receive, esp. with ceremony. chih-li-lai, id. chih-chiap, to receive, as a friend or customer (v. chiap). ngi-chih, to go out and receive, as a friend or visitor. tan-chih, to go out and wait for (v. tan). chih-lang-kheh, to receive visitors or guests. chih-bin, to receive the spirits when they come down again on 4. chih-pit, to receive (with offerings, &c.) an idol carried in procession. chih-pan, to receive the coffin into the house. chih hoan-tso, to receive the tablet after the burial. chih-chiau, to kneel and receive the imperial commands.

chih-tsai-boe-tiau, too heavy to bear, as a load or a disease. chih-koa'-teng, phds for mandarins resting on journeys.

chih (Ch.), chih-gge, = chih-ti, this.

chih (R. chiap) liap, to fold; to turn down, as a leaf. chih-kim, to fold idolatrous imitation gold paper. chih-tsao, to fold paper. chih-sa, to fold clothes. chih-hun, a crease; a mark left by folding.

chih-chih, a small L. emorandum-book for the pocket, folded back and forwards. chih-chih-ia, id. chih-chih-chih, made to fold in alternate folds, as a bamboo sail. chhia chih-chih, take out one reef of such a folding-sail.

chih (Cn.), chih-tang, the tongue. chih-iau, the part of the mouth below the tongue. chih-thau, the root of the tongue; the tongue. chih-thau ngi, thick indistinct speaking. chih-be, the point of the tongue. tioh chih-be, to liap and speak somewhat indistinctly. tioh chih-be, id. tioh chih-kun, to speak very indistinctly, having great difficulty in getting out the words, the initial consonant being indistinct or wanting altogether. tioh chih-kun, id. chih-kun to (string of tongue short), said of man about to die.

kong-iau, tioh-chih-kun, stuttering or stammering. lih lang-iau chih-kun, to catch peoples' meaning from casual hints in their talk, as fortune-tellers, &c. oan-kaeu thu-chih-kun, said of a man unexpectedly manifesting his own guilt before a mandarin. tung-chih, stuttering or stammering. toa-chih-kau, speaking with difficulty and indistinctness, as from a large tongue, or in great sickness. toa-chih-kiet, id. chih-iau, the uvula. hoo-chih, a tongue of flame. niau-chih, a cat's tongue; a sort of edible fish. hoo-chih-loe, a coarse file (lit. tiger's tongue). hoo-chih-taau, the self-acting bolt of a latch or lock, such that a key is needed to open it. koe-chih-tau, projections below the ends of beams in roof of a Chinese house (lit. fowl's tongue). ko-chih-iau (C.), a sort of spear with a straight flat blade.

tho-chih, to protrude the tongue. tsoa tho-chih, self-acting bolt of a lock; also, the end of a beam meeting through a wooden pillar or post, also, the sloping pavement at the gate of a yaman. na-chih, to put out the tongue for a moment, as in wonder or fear. koah-chih, to cut out the tongue in punishment; also, an enchanter's trick.

gau-taang chih-koan, good at putting the best face on a story, or a new face on an argument, when pressed hard, without any regard to truth. goa ku-lliam-chih, I will pull out your tongue (said to children, &c., when talking improperly). in-kiau-lliam-chih, I am not afraid of his finding fault with what I say. bong-lang-tiu goa-ia-chih, there is no one who can keep me silent.

chhui-chih, the mouth and tongue. uh-chhui-chih, good at making polite talk, as with visitors, &c. in-chhui in-chih, always taking the last word. oh-chhui oh-chih, to repeat a man's words in his presence in a mocking way; to repeat to a man what has been said against him behind his back. bochhui boai-chih, to talk a great deal to no purpose. chhii chiam, chih lai, too fond of talking, often so as to give offence without meaning it. chhui ti', chih kut, words soft and deceitful. chhit-chhui pochhui, equivocating and lying. lun-chhui khiu-ia-chih, to restrain one's appetite or one's anger so as to keep silent. khang-chhui poe-chih (chewing one's tongue in an empty mouth), to make false, deceitful promises. chhit-chhui thoan-chhui-chih, to pass from mouth to mouth, as a report. chhui kap-chih 'us-sa' sa-khap (or 'sa-gai'), even friends and relatives sometimes quarrel.

chih (R. chiet), to break. at-chih, to break, as a stick, &c. chih-li-li, broken quite asunder. chhui-hun, mark of a fracture, esp. after it is mended. chhui-thau, broken at the head (s. tongue). chhui-be, broken at the point or tail (s. tongue). phi-oa' chih, nose naturally too flat between the eyes (v. phi'). phah-chih lang-iau koe-pli, to cut short a man's talk so that he does not gains his end. kut chih, bah lih, flesh and bones broken. kha khem, chhii chih, foot distorted and arm broken.

tsoan-chih, to break by twisting, e.g. a key in a lock. tsam-chih, to break by stamping on. tsam-chih, to sever by one blow of a chisel. tsam chih, the chisel is broken. kng-chih, to break (as a pole) by too heavy a weight in the middle. tang-chih, to pinch off, as a flower. hiap-chih, to break by bending back and forwards, as a nail. klap-chih, to break by accidentally running against. kho-chih, to break by accidentally pressing upon. chih-chih, do. by sitting on. teh-chih, do. by falling on. un-chih, do. by coming against.

chih [R. to pour out gently, carefully]. to kiss. sa' chih, to kiss. ksa sa'-chih, toes turned inwards in walking. chih i-ia-kha, to kiss his feet. chih-chhui, to kiss the lips. chih-chhui-tan, id. chih-chhui-phoe, to kiss, the cheek.

chih chih-tiam-ia, to taste a very little, as wine (of "lim" and "chih").

chih-chih, to consider carefully; to be cautious, as in examining well before acting.

chih [R. moral maxims], (C. tsom), chih-gien (R.), moral maxims; (X.) the book of Proverbs, siu koan-chih (R.), following the proper rules of mandarin action, 1-ia koan-chih ho, his conduct as a mandarin is good.
chim [R. dimin. to search], C. = A. jim, to feel in one's pocket for a thing.

chih (R. sim), a crab. ao-khak-chih, a good firm, full crab. chim-jin, eggs orroe in the crab. chim-ko, soft yellowish meat in male crab. chim-ta, the round exocurrence on belly of female crab. chim-kong, crab's pincers. chim-kong-bah, the large thick muscle between a man's thumb and finger, said to be wanting in men who have a tendency to leprosy. chim-kong-ngh, surrounding an enemy by two troops meeting.

pang-chim, to put out wicker-work baskets to catch crabs. chim-ho, a sort of fish that feeds on crabs.

chim [R. a pillow], (Chin. chim).

au-chim, the projecting part of the back of the head just where the neck joins. thau-khak-chim, id. chim-thau-kut, the bone at that place chim-kut, id. thau-áu-chim (Chin.), that part of the head.

chim-ta, a large boil or carbuncle on back of neck. chim-áu-éng (C.), id. ut-chim, chin stiff and sore from sleeping in a constrained position.

khó-chim, the cushioned back of a ceremonial couch (slightly raised) for resting the elbow. tìn-chim, a rattan pillow. oan-íu-chim, a pair of pillows given to a young couple, as symbol of love (v. íu').

chim-thàu, a pillow. chim-thau-siu, a long narrow box made to be used as a pillow, and for holding valuables. chim-thau-tê, a pillow-case (foreign).

chim-thàn-tho, chim-thô, id.

chim (R. id.), (Chin. chim), wife of father's younger brother; title of elderly women. á-chim, do. in addressing her. m chim, aunts-in-law, in general.

sió-chim, wife of younger brother, when said of a man; wife of husband's younger brother, when said of a woman. chim-pó, wife of paternal grandfather's younger brother; form of addressing an old woman.

chim (R. id.), to soak, to steep, to soak in. chim-khi-thàu, soak it thoroughly. chim-tsau, to soak in water. chim-tsau-chhá, wood that is waterlogged or saturated with water. chim-chié, to soak in liquor, as medicine. chim-míh é-chiú, liquor in which things have been steeped to improve the flavour.

chim tê-á-iú, to steep fragrant things in camomillia oil to make hair- oil. chim thàng-ang, to dissolve sugar-candy in water.

chim-tsúi, quite soaked, as a field with constant rains. chim-tám, soaked by being steeped. chim-si, to be drowned.

chim-lé (X.), baptism by immersion (lit. by soaking).

chim-lé-kau (X.) the Baptist church or system.

chim-khi, the yellow persimmon.

chim - tsúi-chim (T.), name of a bird = "tsúi-kham-chhë", or "ih-chhiok.

chim (T.), = A. jin, in the names of many places, e.g. "chhó-chim."

chim [R. tin, precious]. chim-tsúi, a pearl.

chim (R. id.), real; correct; really true; very -.

chim-sit, true. chim-chiá, really, truly. chim-bó-o,th, certainly there is no resource. chim-sim, a true heart. chim-ké, real and counterfeit (v. ké).

chim-si, really dead.

táng-chim, certainly. tông-chim, of first-rate excellence (as things); very strict, as a master (or man with whom we have dealings) who will not let faults pass.

tông-chim, to write out the fair copy from a scroll.

kó-chim (r.), certainly. jin-chim, diligent in one's duty and proper work. ú kí-chim é-sô-tsái, suffi- cient proof of the truth can be given.

chinh [R. dimin. to search], C. = A. jim, to feel in one's pocket for a thing.

chinh, to examine into the real facts, as of a rumour (v. không).

chinh-bó-chim, to make a mistake in hearing. lì thiô-chim-khi-chim, take care that you hear exactly.

chinh-hó, very good.

gó-chim-á-n-tsaí, really I do not know. gô-chim-tiu" n-tsaí, id. bô-chín-tiu", not certainly.

bô-chinh-tiu" beh-khi, he does not seem to intend to go. kl"-chim-tiu", when it comes to the reality (not mere talk). kl"-chim-tiu", chhú n-ká", when it comes to the reality; then he dares not. chim-kim put-phâ-hó, real gold does not fear the fire. hó chim, kó sit, the articles are good and the price fixed.

chinh chhó, thoán lê, four sorts of Chinese characters.

kàng-chim, incense used in the worship of "thi-kong," kàng-chim-hiú", id.


chinh [R. song, to ascend; a measure], a small measure, 1/6 of a "tâu," sometimes called a pint or a catty, but not exactly, bí-chim, a small rice-measure. chichin-bi, one "chim" of rice.

tsúi-chim, a dipper for a bath, for lading out water, made with one straight handle.

chinh [R. a ferry; to moisten]. thien-chin, the city Tien-tsin (Chin. tien-tin), bô-chim-ék, wanting moisture in mouth and throat (v. ék).

chinh - khoa-chim, a large reed used in making partitions, &c. (v. koa').

chinh - chhi-chim, a sudden start or impulse; acting in a sudden impulsive way.

chinh - tssui-chim, hi-hiën, when the water is clear the fish appear (better "chheng"); innocence will come clear at last.

chinh (C.), = A. cheng. kut-chin-hoé, a sort of disease; v. cheng.

chinh (R. sêng); a line for use in building, &c., for making a straight line; a plummet or chalk-line, &c.

chinh-soh, id. chin-soh", id. hân-chim, a chalkline, used by tailors, &c. bák-thâu-chim, a line used with a black powder; an ink line.

khan-chim, to stretch a line, as a building-line or ink-line, &c. toă-chim, to touch the stretched line with the finger, so as to make the mark. tui-chim, to apply the plumb-line, making it hang down. tâi-chim, made according to the prescribed rule or proper pattern. go-tu-chim, sure to succeed, as a request, &c. tuan-chim, a pattern or rule (fig.) ú-tsun-chin, accurate, as instrument or workman; truthful or correct, as conduct. bák-chim ú-tsun-chim, able to measure at a glance, or to touch any point one may wish.

chinh (K. id.), the state of Tien, at the N.W. of the empire; one of the greatest states of the Chow dynasty; the dynasty that overthrew the Chow: a surname; to be carefully distinguished from 'chim.'

chinh-ťiau, the Tien dynasty, between the Chow (chhau) and the Han. chinh-si-ông, the tyrant who overthrew the Chow dynasty, changed the feudal empire into a centralized empire, and built the great wall.


chinh (K. id.) chim-chhó, to assist by alms.
chio (R. chiao, planthain, arum, &c.) gêng-chio, the plantain; the banana. keng-chio, id. gê-chio (C.), id. chit-ki gêng-chio, a whole stalk of plantains; the whole produce of one plant. chit-pi gêng-chio, one whole bunch making a complete circle round the stem, which is cut across. chit-ê gêng-chio, one single fruit of plantain. chit-tiâu gêng-chio, id. chit-tsâng gêng-chio, one plant of plantain.

pa-chio, a tree like plantain with a large leaf (v. pa). bi-jin-chio, a sort of red arum. un-tsàui-chio, a medical plant (sort of arum). in-tsàui-chio. id. chio-hiêh, leaf of plantain or arum.

chio-koa, a very strong yellowish stuff (colour of plantain), made of cotton and coarse silk mixed; it is hard, rough, and absorbs perspiration, so as to lie cool though thick. chio-à-pê, id. chio-à-sa, dress made of it. chio-sa', id. chio-ê, made of this stuff.

chio (R. chiao), hó-chio, pepper. hó-chiao-kông, a pepper-box. hó-chio-hoe, a pattern like small flowers, cut on wood-work, or printed on foreign calico. chio-liâu, spices for cooking. hoa-chio, a sort of white pepper. hieh-chio, id.

chio (R. chiao), to invite; to call; to bellow; to extol, as soldiers; to call in to counsel; a written confession of guilt, a beacon set on a rock or bank; to get a son in law who adopts the surname of the family he marries into.
chio

chio-bô, to enlist (soldiers). chio gi-bin, to enlist volunteers or militia. chio-iông, il. chio-kun böe-bô (enlist an army and buy horses), said in solemnizing children for making noisy play with companions.

chio-hê, to propose a sort of subscription club for mutual help. chio gâu-lâng, to invite wise men to take official or employment.

chio kiâ-sai, to take a man into the family as son-in-law, so that he changes his surname. hô-lâng-chio, to marry thus, taking the surname of the bride, and becoming a member of their family. chio-hu iông-tsaû, to get a second husband that he may take care of the children.

chio siô-ti, to invite a younger brother to be born, as the elder children are supposed to do. chio-hûn, to invite the soul of the dead (shortly after death), as is always done. chhiit-jit chio-hûn, to do so on the seventh day after death.

chio-in, to invite, as to do something. chio-chiip, to call together, as for some enterprise. sa'-chio-io, to lead one another to do anything (v. io). khâh-kocê-chio, readily going along with others when asked (good or bad). chio-hô, to talk in a polite and hospitable manner to visitors or customers. chio-kheh, to invite customers by polite talk. chio-bôe chio-bôe, to invite to buy and sell. chio-pâi, a sign-board with characters or emblems.

uí-chio, to sign a confession, as of a capital crime.

chhâh-chio, to set up a beacon, e.g. a branch stuck on a sand-bank.

chio (lit. siâu), few; to diminish or take fewer. tsâe-chio, many or few; much or little, in quantity; number or quantity; in the abstract; more or less; how many, or how much. m-.tsâi tsâo-chio, don’t know how many or how much. chio-lâng-chio, few people eat it. chio-kheh, very abundant; very numerous; sometimes said somewhat ironically. chio-kheh (C.), id. tô-chio, deficient; not enough. chio-chhû-chio, a man of few words.

kiâm-chio, to diminish; to make fewer or less. chio joâ-tsâe, how much less! how many fewer! how many are wanting? chio chî, one fewer; there wants one. chio chiî, one below. beh-chio lâng-chio, wishing to pay people less than was promised, or than ought to be paid. böe-chio--tit, cannot be made less; no reduction can be made. kam-goân chio-thêh, willing to take less, e.g. a composition on a debt.

chio (Cn.), in some phrases = tsâu, to walk: better tsâu, q.v.

chio (R. chîâu), to shine; to illuminate; to see or make a reflection, or image, or shadow; to be opposite (as wall, &c.); a passport, clearance, or diploma. chio-bin, to look in a mirror; to illuminate the face. chio-kî, to look in a mirror. chio-chhiên-li-kî, to look with a telescope. chio hâm-kî, to look with a microscope. chio-kî, to look carefully at a thing, as by the light of a lamp, or in a mirror. chio-kî lâng-iâ, to see a man’s shadow cast by a lamp. chio-lâng-iâ, to reflect a man’s figure in water; to cast a man’s shadow, as a lamp. chio-lâng-nî, id. chio-su-iâ, to reflect (as one’s self) in the water. jet chio-iâ, the sun casts a shadow; anything chio-ji-nî, to cast the shadow of a word (on a rock, &c.), so as to trace its outline for cutting. chio-hê-iâ, id.; also to use for our own use the light from a neighbour’s lamp. chio-hê, to illuminate, as by lamp or candle. chio-hêo (C.), = L. chio-hê, to warm one’s self at a fire. chio-kêng, to shine; to reflect light. jît chio, the sun shines on, — chio-jît, to be illuminated by the sun, as a mirror or the surface of water. sni-chîô, illuminated by the light of the western sun, as a room.

bûk-bo chio--chit-ê, chû-tsaî, to understand by a single glanc.

chio-chhiû, the “reflecting wall” placed right opposite the chief gate of a temple or yamun (v. chhîû?).

țûi-chîô, to be right opposite as such a wall, or as one house opposite another, or as the spider called “bîk-kî,,” that causes a sort of nightmare (.). khît-i-chio, to be so affected by that spider. tô-chio, to reflect light; sail of a house on opposite side of a court. ô-chio, to be right opposite, but on a lower level, as a building.

koun-chio, to have reference to, as one passage of a book to another, &c.

chio-chîô, a passport; a license for trade; a diploma of purchased rank issued by local mandarins. pô-chio, a diploma of purchased rank issued by the Board of Office. kip-chio, a diploma of purchased rank; a certificate or deed for public ground sold by mandarins; and such like documents; to give a clearance to a ship or a license to a man. kiâu-chio, to give in the ship’s papers on arrival. tsûn-chio, a port clearance. niâ- tsûn-chio, to get the clearance, before leaving harbour. pâi-chio, the papers of a vessel, the register and the clearance; smaller local junk need only the clearance (chio), without the “pâi.”

chio (R. chîâu), Taish rites of thanksgiving to obtain good fortune or avert calamity. sam-tiat-chio, these rites celebrated for three days. tsôe-chio, to perform such rites. tsôe-chhieng-chio, to fast and have these rites. tsôe-hô-chio, to have them as thanksgiving for rain. hô-chio, rites to keep away tigers, or in expiation for having killed a tiger, to appease the spirit of the tiger. tsôe-hô-chio, to do so. tsûi-chio, rites performed on the water to appease the spirits of drowned men. hô-chio, rites after a destructive fire, to ward off fires. pêng-an-chio, rites to ward off calamity and get prosperity. thi-kong-chio, such rites in honour of the Yûh-lâng Shang-tî.

phah-chio, to have these rites (as sailors do) in a temple on shore specially engaged for the purpose, to which the idol from their junk is carried for the time.

chio-toâ, a room or gallery for a shrine made across a street (raised above a man’s height) for these rites. ke-chio-toâ, to be consecrated in such a shrine, as an amulet. chio-pâg, a bill put out by the Taoist priests stating when the rites are to be held; it is beautifully written like printing, contains the names and subscriptions of the principal subscribers, and is burned as an intimation to the spirits after men have seen it long enough.

chio (R. chîâu), (C.), to chew the cud. hoân-chio, id.

chio, in all the tones; (P.), = A. chûn.

chio (R.), to borrow; to lend; to take lodgings; (politely used in asking).

chio-eng, to borrow for use; to use in a figurative or metaphorical sense.

chio-kô, please let me pass. sa'-chio-mûg, to ask polite questions, as on meeting.

chio-khiû, to take lodgings, or ask permission to stay a short time. chio-toâ, id.

chio-toâ, a promissory note. thi-chío-jî, a
chioh

53

chioh

deed assigning a vessel or some property as security for a loan (v. thaï).

ho-lāng-chioh, to lend to people. chío-h-lāng, id. chío-ī, lend to him. chío-h-khi, to lend.


seng-chío, to get money in advance; to advance money. sāi-lio-chío, id. sia-chioh, to buy en credit and to borrow money. sia-chioh-biēn-giēn, no credit given here. i-chioh-biēn-giēn, id. i-chioh, to borrow. oai-lio-chío, to be constantly borrowing money before paying what is due, or asking help (under the name of borrowing) from friends who have money.

chioh-sat-jin (to kill with a borrowed sword), to use a third party to do an injury.

chioh, to cut down (as small trees).

chioh (R. chēk). mi-lio-chioh, a cotton quilted coverlet in a net-work of cross-threads. pha-lio-mi-lio-chioh, to make such a coverlet.

chioh — na-lio-chioh (T. Cn.), to stay over a night.

chioh (R. sek). (C. chioh). chío-sio, to warm one's self, as at a fire. chío-hé, to warm one's self at the fire; to warm a thing slightly at the fire. chío-hé-thang, to warm one's self with a portable basket-stove. chío-jit, to warm one's self in the sun. loh-sang, ū-jit-chioh: e-koš, si-bō-lioh, in frost one has the sun to warm himself, but cold wet weather is deadly without remedy.

chioh — ng-lio-chioh (Cn.), a seed-bed for young rice.

chioh (= chioh), (P. chioh). kha-lio-chioh-tōe, the sole of the foot. kha-lio-chioh-tōe (C.), id.

chioh — tōe-chioh, the foundation, as of an affair; the original history, as of a house, &c.; e.g. to whom it originally belonged, how bought, &c.; the good-luck of a house, others having had good health or prosperity in it; the good-luck of a shop, as to its position or good name, &c. ā-lio-tōe-chioh, to have some property, to be in good health; safe and good, as title-deeds or a business, or a property. hō-lio-chioh, id.

phāh-khi hō-lio-tōe-chioh, to make good arrangements or good rules from the beginning, so that all goes on well afterwards.

chioh — tōe-chioh, the lower horizontal part of a plough, on the end of which the share is fixed. lā-chioh (C.), id. lē-āu-chioh (C.), id. thoa-chioh (C.), id.

chioh (P.), = A. C. chēk, younger uncle. sa-thioh, third brother of father, younger than he; (but u-sa-lio-chioh (K.), to lend or borrow, becomes "siao-chioh").

chioh (R. sēk), a stone; a rock; granite; a surname; a measure; ten "tān." chío-h-tām, a chisel for cutting stone. khui-chioh, to quarry rocks. pha-hioh-chioh, to work stone in any way. chío-h-kang, stone-cutters. pha-hioh-sai-hō, a stone-cutter. pha-hioh-sai, to make a stone lion. chío-sai, a stone lion.

chioh-khāng, a hole in or among rocks. chioh-tu, a fountain among rocks. chioh-tāng, stone- ballast. chioh-khāi, a stone foundation. chioh-pāi, a small stone tablet, as at a grave. chioh-pī, a large stone tablet, as with a long inscription. chioh-kāi, a boundary-stone. chioh-tsu, stone base of pillar. chioh-grim, a long stone step round a house. chioh-hāk, a stone vault. chioh-hāk, a medicine (v. bāk).

chioh-iū, dust and very small chips from stone-cutting. chioh-phē, chips of stone. chioh-kā, large broken pieces of stone. chioh-thāu, a stone; a rock of a massive or rounded form. chioh-pō, a large flat rock. chioh-phē, a large low flat rock. chioh-phē (C.), a large stone or piece of rock (v. pē). chioh-sūn, a tall pillar-shaped rock. chioh-sūn, a stone tenon. chioh-nng, pebbles or stones worn round by water. toā-liāp chioh-nng, large water-worn stones used in rough form for seats. chioh-lan, a hard knot or nodule in a stone or rock. chioh-tīn, a short cylindrical stone (v. tūn). chioh-lan, a stone roller.

to-chioh, a whet-stone or grindstone. boā-chioh, id. pō-lio-chioh, a grain, a jewel, a precious stone. pōh-lio-lām, a very fine rich blue; ultramarine. chi-lāu-chioh, green granite. chioh-chii, sek, dull-green, like the Amoy green granite. hē-lio-chioh, flint. he-lio-chioh, limestone. chioh-he, lime made from limestone. hip-chioh, the load-stone. gūn-chioh, a touch-stone for rubbing silver on. sin-chioh, arsenic. sia-hioh-chioh, marble. hūn-chioh, a stone from which face-powder is made.

chioh-liū, a yellow wood for furniture. chioh-tak, a thin hard bamboo with short joints. chioh-ko, a cooling medicine. chioh-hoe, a sea plant from which a cooling gelatious drink is made. chioh-käng, a large sort of frog. chioh-soeh, a small green crab that creeps into crevices.

chioh (R. id.), (C. chioh). chioh-iū, a sort of peony. chia-hia-chioh, the red peony (used medicinally). péh-chioh, white peony. pék-chioh, id.

hang-chioh, peony from Hang-chow, counted very good. kui-kiong chioh-tē, the four medicines called "sū-būt."

chioh (R. a candle, col. chek), also (P.), = chek, a candle. hong-chien-chioh, a candle before the wind, said of the uncertainty of an old man's life. hiong-hoa teng-chioh, incense, flowers, lamps and candles, in honour of idols.

chioh (P.), = chek, a younger uncle, &c.

chioh (R. a foot, enough), enough; full measure, or a little more.

chioh-kiēn, evidence enough that —.

chioh-giā, enough. tsāp-chioh, quite sufficient; complete. chhiong-chioh, abundant; having abundance. hiet-khi chioh, having a full-blooded constitution.

tāu-chioh, self-sufficient; prudent. chioh-goān, having all one's desires fulfilled. moā-chioh sim-i, id. (v. l). ti-chioh, attended. sim ti-chioh, id.

put-ti-chioh, covetous, greedy, unsatisfied and discontented, &c. jin-sim put-chioh, man's heart is never satisfied.

chioh-ōng, sufficient for use. fāt chioh-ōng, food and clothing sufficient. chioh-tāng, full weight. chioh-chhīn, just correct in weight. chioh-sāi, of highest purity, as silver (v. sāi). khūn kau chioh-bin, to have had a thoroughly good sleep (v. bīn).

hū-chioh, having enough and to spare; wealthy. hū-chioh, to supply enough for use, as for one's family, or for persons in our employment. hū-chioh hō-i-ōng, id. hū-chioh i-ōng, id.

kha-hioh, rather more than full amount, as of
qióng, very dull in intellect, so as to be useless, as a man.

chìng ([R. all. = col. chêng]; also (C.), = A. chêng, all. hò-chêng, having the power of living harmoniously with all. tông-chêng, to collect a crowd of people for some bad purpose. tâo-tô hêk-chêng, deceiving the multitude by false teachings, as Tusi priests. tông-chêng ([R.], crowded together, as persons. lâng-bê lông-chêng (v.), people in great crowds. châm-kun sat-jîn, tsöe kîp tsù-söe, if any one in the army kill a man, the responsibility is on the general; a superior is responsible for the evil that he allows his inferiors to do.

sì-chîng, to warn all men by the terrible example. kê-têh si-chông, put in the canane as a warning to others. kui-teh si-chông, hung up as a terrible warning, as the head of a criminal.

dài-chêng-iâ, a hideous paper figure, the chief of the “all souls” of the rites called “phù-te;” some say the aggregate of these spirits (s. officer). t'ai-chêng-iâ (C.), = A. chêng-kong-mâ, temples containing tablets that have no descendants. hâu t'ai-chêng-iâ (C.), to worship all the spirits of these tablets at once.

chêng (C.), = A. chêng, to sow seeds carefully.

chêng ([R. a high military officer], (C. chêng), a word forming many titles of high military officers and of idola. t'ai-chêng, a high military officer. bêng-chêng, a brave do. lô-chêng, an old do. (v. hê). lô-chêng, a female warrior; said also of a woman who is too bold and forward in speaking to men. châm-chêng = châm-hû, an officer about rank of colonel. hù-chêng, the next rank ([= háp] above that. ch'iông-sông, very high civil and military mandarins, as generals and ministers of state. ch'iông-söe, high military officers, as generals and commander-in-chief. ch'iông-lêng, a general's orders. ch'iông-tâi, a raised platform at review-ground, where an officer stands to give orders.

chêng-iâ (Cn.), = A. chêng-iâ, underlings of the customs.

â-chêng, gambling cards with the word “chêng” in black. âng-chêng, such cards with “chêng” in red.

hê-chêng, an image of a tiger that is worshipped (v. hê). chê-hsin-chêng, stone figures of tigers worshipped together; gamblers trust much to their income; one of them is specially powerful; so they say, “lâm-siân-kêng â t'ai-chêng; chî-tien chîhâ, na-siân siân” (v. siân). t'ai-chêng-iâ, any one of these four idols; also (T.) a defiled tiger (s. all). koân-chêng-iâ, images made with a sword as body, and only a human head instead of the handle; placed as attendants on idols, esp. on “ông-iâ.” koân-chêng-thâm, do. esp. five such. sâ-tâ-châm koân-chêng, the thirty-six attendants of “t'ai-tông-kêng.” koân-chêng, spirit soldiers sent by the gods to assist their votaries kun-chêng, il. pâng-kun-chêng, to send these spirit soldiers to assist. kô-chêng, to make offerings to them.

chêng ([R. tông], chêng-goân, the highest literary degree; the highest name on the list of new Han-lin members (hâm-lin) on each occasion (v. goân).

chîp, to sip with the lips. chîp-chîh-chûi, to sip a little. chîp-teh, chîp-teb, sipping little by little (all with lips).

chîp (Cn.), = A. jîp, to chase. chîp-siang (P.), = A. jîp-siông, to object to a house being built, &c., because of the injury to the “hông-sî.” chîp (P.), = (C.) jîp, = A. tông, to come forward with claims, &c., when a property is sold. cheng-chîp (P.), id.

chîp (P. jek), to squeeze out, as matter from a boil.

chîp (R. jek), to hold; to hold firm or obstinately). chîp-siô, to observe and keep, as a rule. chîp-hoat, to adhere firmly to strict rules, as mandarin. chîp-chang, to exercise, as power or authority.

chîp-su, the tablets and instruments carried before a mandarin; also (X.) a deacon (v. sû). chîp-thiap-ê, the man in a yamun who has charge of calling cards.

chîp-áu, very obstinate (v. áu). kô-chîp, do. khu-chîp, do. chip-l, do. chip-phiah, id. chip-it, id. chip-si-pàn, extremely obstinate (v. pân). chip-si-soah, id. chip-si-koat, do. chip-bê, obstinate in error or in some bad course of action. chip-bê put-ngê, do. without the least repentance. chip-mít (Cn.), obstinately refusing to have the quarrel settled.

chîp (R. chêk), a sort of census roll (= chêk); according to which men are counted to belong to their ancestral districts, e.g. hok-chi-ê-chêp, belonging by descent to Fuh-châu, so as to go there for examinations, &c.

chîp (R. id.) tsû-chîp, to assemble. chîp-chîp, to call together, as for some enterprise or special purpose. tsôe-chîp, to assemble in full numbers for some special purpose, e.g. graduates for an examination; rowdies for a disturbance, or enemies for a feud. chê-chîp, id.

chîp (R. id. ? chêk).). chîp-chêng (R.), very lonely and quiet, as a place.

chît [R. natural constitution, simple, to cross-examine]. pûn-chît, original constitution of mind or body, as to strength, elegance, activity, skill, or intelligence, but not as to morals. tsâu-chît, natural talents, esp. as to literature. t'ai-chît, natural talents or ability. khi-chît, mental or bodily character (original or acquired), as to talents, appearance, manner, temper, &c., but not as to morals. khi-chît put-ch't-hî, of good talents or general ability. phâm-bo khi-chît, whose manner and appearance gradually changed (as a country fellow come to town), so as to get a polite and cultivated look, even face, &c., changed.

chît-pakh, quiet in taste, and indisposed to display.

chît-sîn (R.), to examine the parties face to face, as a mandarin.

chît (R. id.), official duty, station, or rank. chît-jîm, id. chît-hùn, id. koa-chît, mandarin rank or office. bô-phîn-chît, not having official rank. jîn-chît, to perform one's official duties diligently. chin-chît, fully execute one's office. siû-chît, attend to one's duties.

kek-chît, to depose from office, and degrade more or less in rank. sit-chît, to fail in duty. pi-chît (R.), I myself, said by a mandarin.

chît (R. chêk). chît-hî, a very common small fresh-water fish. chît-á-hî, id. chît-hî-á, do. esp. the small ones. hoan-chit-á, a salted sort from Siam, &c.

chît (R. chêk), this; these. chît—ê, id. chit—
chit (R. id.), to weave. chhái-chit, to weave figured figures in cloth. chit-gim, to weave flowered silk. chit-pê, to weave woven cloth. chit-tascô, woven paper made at Eâg-chhun. chit-chhôh, to weave mats of reeds.

chit-kô, a stuff like coarse white flannel, from the north. chit-kûi, a loom.

chit-lô, the "weaving girl," a star (in Lyra) which is worshipped on 7:7 along with "go-nûg.

chit [R. the back-bone, = col. chiah; the ridge of a hill or house].

soa"-chit, the very ridge of a mountain. lêng-chit, the long ridge of a hill gradually descending so as to end in a small culmence; counted very auspicious.

ku-chiah-chit, the back-bone; the seam down the back of a dress.

tâng-chit, the ridge of a roof. tâng-chit-lô, the ridge-pole. ho-chit, the ridge of the roof turned up and pointed at the ends. chhù-chit, the ridge of a roof. chhù-chit-thâu, the points at the two ends of the ridge. chhù-chit-bê, on the raised ridge of a roof (any part of it), e.g. said of drying or sunning things on it.

chit [R. id.), (Cn. chêk). chit-lô, a thorny shrub (Tribulus) used medicinally for eruptions, &c.

chit [R. a disease, = chêk]. tâi-chit, any severe chronic or invertebrate disease or malformation. seng-khu tâi-chit, to have such a disease. li-chit, dysentery. hâu-chit (T. hâu-chêk), incurable and useless, as a man who is lame, blind, maimed, or a leper, or having some severe incurable disease, often venerable.

chit [R. id. = chêk]. chit-tê, envy; some say, chêk-tê, esp. Cn.

chit (R. it), one; having only one (instead of a pair). chit-bák, having only one eye. chit-nâm, sa"; one, two, three. thâu-chit-thâu, the first (v. thâu).

sam khi-liông; liông khi-chit, three oppress two, and two oppress one. chit-lông, one man. chit-poà, alike. chit-poà"-ii", id. chit-iâ", id.

chit-tasô, all at once. chit-tuî, one heap or company (v. tuî). tsê--chit-càu, to arrive or come all at once. chit-ê-khoâ", at one glance.

chit-pî, on one side. chit-pî" . . . chit-pî", both . . . and at the same time. chit-hî jip, chit-hî chhut, in at one ear, out at the other. chit-lông chit-lông, not having any connection with each other's affairs, as two persons whom you would expect to keep together, e.g. two brothers, or as man and wife. chit-lông siù"-chit-lông, wishes and aims quite different or opposite. chit-hô hah-chit-gai; bô-nông-hô sa"-pî, a good or good-looking man has a bad or ugly wife, seldom are both good; sometimes (fig.) said of other things.

chhù (R. id.), an alluvial island in a river or at its mouth. chhù-chhân, that fields in an alluvial island. jip-chhù, just where an alluvial delta meets the sea.

chhù (R. id.), a department; often used in the name of a Foo, e.g., "chiang-chhù-hâ" (v. hâ), or simply "chiang-chhù," &c.; but by itself it means properly a department (chow) less honourable, and generally smaller and less ancient than a Foo, though not under the Foo, but equally governing districts (koâ"), and immediately responsible to the Tau-tai, e.g. Lóng-u-chhù, and Eâg-chhun-chhù. ti-chhù, the mandarin of such a department. hun-chhù, assistant mandarin of do.

chhù (R. to give charity). chhù-tasô, to assist with money. chhù-tâhân (T.), id. chhù-chhù (r.), id. chhù-kip (R.), to assist those who are in want.

chhù (R. all round, complete), a surname; the Chow dynasty; a segment, as of a cake.

chhù-tuî, all round about. chhù-bit, kept close, as a secret or private affair; very careful or well arranged, so that there is no flaw. jin-ien chhù-bit, the smoke of men (of cooking fires) closely crowded; population numerous, as in a village or region. chhù-chhù, all complete, none wanting, as the furnishings of a room, &c.; without a flaw or fault, as a deed, or document, or arrangement. chhù-tsoân, to arrange so as to be without flaw, as a quarrel, or as a sale of property, or other affair. chhù-soân, to arrange for another, as a quarrel or troublesome affair that had become dangerous.

chit-chhù, one segment or section, or as of a cake. tsé-chhù tsé-chhù-chhù, cut into four pieces by two cuts at right angles, as a flat cake. sô-chhù-sô, a sort of persimmon, very good to eat, having four divisions, and few seeds.

chhù-tluâ, the Chow dynasty. chhù-kong, Duke Chow. chhù-êk, the Yîh-king, or classic of changes. chhù-chhong-ia, the companion of Kwânti. chhù-chhong-kun, id.

chhù [R. a boat, a junk]. chhù-san, the island of Chusan. iu-êk, bôk-teng-chhù, if there be a rogu by land, don't go into a boat. sùn-tâi hêng-chhù (sailing with the tide), all going on well.

chhù - bâk-chhù, the eye (v. bâk).

chhù (R. id.) sau-chhù, a broom or besom for sweeping (v. sau).

chhù (R. id.,) spirits in general; distilled or fermented liquor; generally from rice or potatoes.

chhù (R. siu, to guard), to guard; to keep carefully. chhù-kê (r.), to guard. chhù-chhùn, to watch the crops in irrigated fields. chhù-chhù-lô, a miser.

chhù-kôa", a widow (v. koa"). chhù-chhît, to remain a widow determinedly, refusing to be married again. chhù-khäng-pâng (to keep the empty bedroom), to be a widow. iu" chhù-kê-kîa" lîi-chhù, a widow adopting a son.

chhù-kîi", to keep watch, as watchman; a watchman. chhù-khîa"-chhît chhù-kîi", to have a thief as watchman (proverb). tsê-chhît chhû-chhît-kîi"; chhû-chhît-chhît-mî", the thief comes in one watch only, but we must keep guard the whole night. kîu chhû-chhît, the dog guards against thieves.

chhù (R. id.), spiritsuous liquor in general; distilled or fermented liquor; generally from rice or potatoes.

chhù (jic.,) cocoa-nut milk. pêh-chhù, a fermented (undistilled) liquor, made from glutinous rice and sugar.

pêh-chhù hé-hu, a white powder used for scouring.

pêh-chhù, sweet wine or spirit. pêh-chhù (C.), liquor fermented, but not yet distilled. iô-chhù, a fermented (not distilled) liquor made from rice. tâu-chhù, weak liquor. khi-chhù, a weak liquor (mixed with water) made in Amoy. sio-chhù, hot liquor; spirits; warm liquor. hê-sio-chhù, strong spirits (from the north) that can burn. hê-chhù, id. siang-lâu-chhù, strong spirits made in Amoy. thîam-chhù, spirits in which glutinous rice has been
steeped (v. tiâm), phû-tô-chiû, wine; wine made from grapes. iô-chiû, medicated alcoholic preparations. kok-kong-chiû, a medicated liquor invented by Sáî Kok-kong. chiû-thâu, the liquor of the first distillation, very strong.

chiû-khut, dimples in the cheek near the corners of the mouth, when laughing. chiû-tau, payment for the carriage of a letter or small parcel. chiû-têu, id. hê-li böe-chiû (lit. buy some liquor with it), take this small reward, as above. chiû-lé, offerings of liquor made to the gods or spirits of the dead. chiû-lîu, things eaten along with liquor. chiû-ên, a feast with liquor. chiû-tâk-chiû, one feast with liquor. chiû-phô, refuse from making liquor. chiû-bû, the whole mass of materials (as rice, potatoes, sugar, &c.), all ready for fermenting. chiû-pê, id. chiû-tau, the refuse of spirit-making.

kek-chiû, to distill spirits; to invite and excite one another to take liquor. gô-chiû, to distill liquor (v. gô). un-chiû, to warm liquor. phê-chiû, to take some condiment or cakes, &c., along with liquor; to be so年之久, to make a libation of liquor. tah-chiû, to buy liquor. boât-chiû, to make the loser in a game give liquor as a forfeit to the winner. kêng-chiû, to call on guests to drink bumpers (as host, or as one guest to another), with bowing, &c. sau-piên-chiû, three cups of liquor drunk before eating. sam-sûn-chiû, id.

chiû-chiû, to invite guests to a feast with liquor. chiû-chhun-chiû, to invite friends to a drinking feast in the new year's holidays. chiû-chhî-chiû, a play performed for the amusement of the guests at a feast. chiân-chiû, to drink liquor; to be at a feast; to have a feast. chiên-sî-jit-chiû, to partake of a birthday feast. chiên-hi-chiû, to be at a feast on some joyful occasion, e.g. when a friend gets married or obtains an office. chiên-sân-chiû, to drink liquor without any sufficient condiment. chiû-chhî-tsêu, to get drunk (v. teûi). tsê-chiû, drunk; spoiled, as pineapple.

tsâu-chiû, enerated by drink; constitution broken down by drink. tsê-chiû, wine and women; drink and lust (v. seû). chiû-sien, a drunkard; one of the genial fond of liquor. noât-chiû-hông, mad with drink. hoât-chiû-hông, to have red eruptions from liquor. chiû-bû, smell of liquor. u-chiû-bû, under the influence of liquor. chiû-i, manner of a man who has been drinking a little, so as to be somewhat forward, excitable, or incautious. chiû-liông, a man's capacity for liquor. chiû-liông koâi, he can take a great quantity of liquor. chiû-liông chién, has small capacity for liquor. chiû-tek, the manner in which a man is affected by liquor (v. tek).

chiû-lêm, a machine for heating liquor. chiû-thiû, a syphon for liquor. chiû-lâu, a sort of funnel for filling bottles. chiû-kâu, a measure for liquor. chiû-tâu, a small measure for lading it out. chiû-tiâm, a liquor shop. chiû-khô, a large liquor shop. chiû-lâu, an upper-room in a liquor shop where guests are served. chiû-lông, a spirit shop (foreign). chiû-thâm, a sort of jar for liquor (v. thâm). chiû-thôh, a small jar for liquor. chiû-âm, a large jar for liquor. chiû-âm, a sort of jug or decanter for do. chiû-têo, another sort (v. té). chiû-kan, another sort like a bottle. chiû-kip-sîo, a small thin carthick kettle for warming liquor. chiû-âm, a small cup for liquor. chiû-chhiôk, a large cup used in idiosyncratic offerings. chiû-chhong, a very small cup for liquor. chiû-tsoa, a larger sort. chiû-pê, a large cup for liquor.

chiû (R. tâu), worm-eaten; motli-eaten; holes made by insects; to decay; decayed, as wood, teeth, &c. chiû-thâng, the insect that eats bamboo; it is supposed that teeth also are eaten by an insect. chiû-iê, a small insect that destroys grain in granaries. chiû-khâng, holes eaten by insects; cavities in decayed teeth. chiû-khi, decayed teeth. chiû-hut, a sort of the litchi (nâi-chi) fruit that has a small stone. put chiû, the idol is worm-eaten.

chiû-chhâm, heavy imprecations. hû-chiû, written and spoken Taoist charms and spells.

chiû (R. id.), to approach; according to (in a few phrases); (to accomplish); a connective particle, then, therefore, or immediately.

chiong-chiû, the best that can be got in the circumstances; to put up with the best of a bad case. bông-chiong-chiû, put up with it, as it cannot be helped, at least in the meantime.

sêng-chiû, to complete and accomplish an affair. kông-bêng sêng-chiû, official rank attained. sêng-li tsêo-put-chiû, trade does not prosper.

chiû-lang-ê-ôe, to take up a man's words and answer or convict him out of his own mouth. chiû-phô niâ^-.gûn, to draw money on presenting a bank note, &c. chiû-i-thê tsôh-i-chiû (lit. build the wall according to the mortar); to make the things for him according to the money he allows.

chiû-hâ chhoa (T.)= A. sùn-hâ chhoa, to marry after parents' death.

chiû-sî, that is; just so (v. si). hò, chiû-hô, if you think it well, just let it be so (though I do not think so).

chiû-kún, to approach; to draw near. chiû-oà, id. sáî-khi-chiû-i, sail right up to him. lak-kê lâi-chiû-i, let down the price to come nearer his offer. kâng-kê lâi-chiû-i, id.

chiû, this syllable, in all the tones, becomes chiû in many parts of Chang-chew, esp. 1'

chiû (L. chiong), a chapter. chiû-tê-sat, chapters and verses. têng-chiû, the preceding chapter.

bûn-chiû, a literary essay (v. bûn).

tâu-chiû, a memorial or report to the throne.
pô-chiû, id. piân-chiû, id.

chiû (L. chiong), starch; to starch; fluid matter of small pôx or cow-pôx; (said of various things like liquid starch).

thê-bê-chiû, deep slushy mud. thô-chiû, id. tâu-chiû, soft bean-curd not yet pressed. koân-chiû, full of matter, as a pock. gû-lim-chiû (C.), milk.

bi-chiû, a sort of pulp made by grinding rice with water. âm-chiû, liquid rice-starch, rice water. hûn-
chiū\-e-hng (in Quemoy), this evening. ān-chiū\- si (C. Cu.), thus.

chiū\ (R. chong), a sort of sauce or condiment. 

chiū\-chū\, thick and miry, as roads. iō\-iō\ chiū\-chū\, all softened and spoiled by wet, as things; all miry, as roads. chiū\-chū\ siō\-siō\, softened and spoiled, as by damp.

tāu\-chiū\, sauce made from beans and flour. or- chiū\, a dark sort. chiū\-chheng, the thinner part of tāu\-chiū\, ēm tsau, chiū\, chhào, four conditions used in cookery. hoan\-kiū\-chiū\, this sauce seasoned with cayenne pepper. ti\-mū\-chiū\, a preparation from yellow plums and sugar. iō-bū\ chiū\, a sauce made from pickled shrimps.

chiū\-liâu, various sorts of vegetables preserved in tāu\-chiū\, chiū\-koe, pumpkins so preserved. chiū\-kiu\, ginger so preserved. chiū\-mī\-chiū, wheaten dough balls in this sauce.

chiū\ — chiū\-chū\, troublesome behaviour of children wishing to be fondled and made of (v. chiū\')

chiū\ (R. lòng), to itch. chiū\-ish\-iáh, very itchy; very eager for some bad gratification, as gambling or seeing plays, &c., so that he will not be kept from it. chiū\-tō m-pē; m-chū\-tō, to wishes the itch (won't scratch the itchy place; but where is no itch, scratches till the blood flows), to neglect important matters, while very busy about what does not concern him. chiū\-tō m-pē; m-chū\, chóng-không-pē, do. pé-chū\, to scratch an itchy spot. hi-kháng chiū\; kā\-sī u-ũ-lãng teh-liâm goā, my ear itches, surely some one is speaking of me.

chiū\ (R. sóng, = col. chiū\, siû\), above, upon, upper, superior, former; to ascend, to go up, to come up to, or go above to go to a plus or superior rank; to raise; to place upon, or write down.

māng\-chiū\, a mandarin's secretary. thâu-māng liâm-chīu\-ē, the first wife (as to time) married by a man. thâu-chū\-ē, first-born child. thâu-chū\-kiā, id.

chiū\-bin, upper side; overhead; to come out on the face, as emotion or disease. hoat-chū\-bin, to break out on the face. chiū\-thâu chiū\-bin, devoid of shame and modesty, as a slave girl too impudent towards her mistress, or as a child demanding money from its parents, &c.

chiū\-tsūi, to land goods from a ship; to discharge cargo. chiū\-mī\, the edge (as of a knife) becoming sharp (v. mi\'). chiū\-tsiáng, to add to personal beauty by dress and ornaments, as young woman. chiū\-kāh, to put fetters on the limbs. chiū\-niū\, to put the ridge-pole of a house in its place. chiū\-bē, to light the lamps, as in market streets, or in great idlerous celebrations, at night. chiū\-pēn, to present a memorial to the throne; also, the previous volume of a book, or the first of two volumes.

khoa\-chiū\-bāk, to think well of; to respect. m-chū\-bāk, to think unimportant; to despise.

khoa\-lāng m-chū\-bāk, to despise people.

m-chū\ chū\-gē-hū, not quite a month. bē-chū\ chū\-gē-hū, id. bē-chū\-kūn, not up to a catty in weight. chiū\-kūn-koe, a fowl over a catty in weight. chiū\-grūn, to come up to an amount counted in silver, as price, or account run up to so much. m-tāt chiū\-kūi\-ō-i\, not worth more than a few cash. bē-tāt chiū\-kūi\-ō-i, id. chiū\-kē (C.), = A. tiông-kē, to rise in price.

chiū\-toh, to be placed on the table, as the articles
chiū

in a feast (v. toh). liāh-chhāt chiū-tang, in catching a thief, get the stolen goods, as evidence of guilt.

chiū-chhāi, to write out a fair clean copy. chiū-chheh, to insert in a list; to write down in a book. chiū-ke-kān, to be enrolled in a census, as present inhabitants. miā-jī chiū-teoā, to have one's name recorded formally or officially. chiū-khōe, to set down (as additional items) in a deed of sale, &c. chiū-shāg, to insert in an account, as an item. bo-chū-sāg, not counted in the number, e.g. as foreigners in a Chinese census; not fit to be counted, as a disabled or useless man or thing; need not put it down in the account, as a small thing given extra. ē-chhām-tit chiū-sāg, fit to be counted, as being really fit for use. chiū-siāu, to enter as an item in an account. ki-chiū-siāu, id.

chiū-kang, to begin work, as on each day. chiū-jim, to enter on office. chiū-pan, to take one's turn of duty, as underlings of yamun, &c. chiū-lō, to begin a journey. chiū-kīo, to begin the journey (in sedans from his parents' house to her new home, only on that one occasion, and only of the bride). chiū-māng choāh, bridgroom going in person to the bride's house to conduct her to his own house.

chiū-lōh, to ascend and descend; to go and come. chiū-kōāi, to get higher rank; to go northwards. chiū-tsūn, to embark. chiū-bē, to mount a horse (v. bē). chiū-pī, to mount the stage. chiū-tsāo, to go on the sacred seat (as in seventh moon) to perform certain rites. chiū-hāk (vulg.), to go to street. chiū-chhē, id. chiū-āu, id. chiū-soā, to ascend a mountain; to go ashore; to go to the fields from a village, as for field-work. choāh-chū-śaōa, to be stranded.

chiū-sin, to be possessed by a spirit. chiū-tāng, do. in the case of the "tāng-chhē," or sorcerers.

chiū-pāk, to go to the north. chiū-śa, to set sail on voyage to North China. chiū-kia, to go to the metropolis. chiū-sēng, to go to the provincial capital. chiū-gā-māng, to go to a mandarin's office. chiū-tāg, to appear before the tribunal. chiū-tiāu, to go to have an audience of the sovereign. chiū-tiēn, do. of the emperor. chiū-thiī, to ascend to heaven.

chiū se-hong, to go to the (Buddhist) western heaven. pē-boe-chhū, unable to refund or repay enough.

kang-hu ñh-chiū-thhū, the trade (work) thoroughly learned. kā long-bōe chiū-tsoā, though taught, he cannot do it well.

chiū-chhiū, the title-deed by which the seller proves his right to sell. chiū-chhun, early in spring. chiū-nī, the former year. tsō-chiū, distant ancestors.

chiū-sī, high officials. chiū-uī, upper place or seat, i.e. more honourable.

chiū-kīu, the roof of the mouth; the palate. ng-chhū, upwards. toā-tiōh i-bīn-chhū, in consideration for him (as doing a favour to a third party). bē-chhū, on horse-back. lē-chiū, on the road (v. le). beh-kāng goa-sin-chiū, about to come on my person, as calamity.

chiū-sīa, the shang tone; the second of the four tones. chiū-pia (C. tiō-hé), the upper first or upper ping tone. chiū-ki (C. têng), the upper third tone. chiū-ji (C. têng), the upper fourth tone.

chiū — chiuh-chiū-hău, to squeak, as a rat (cf. kiū).

chiū (cf. kiu: kiū). tām-chiū-chhū, very wet, as house, &c. bāt-chiū-chhū, very crowded, as a street when there is a play in it.

chiū (cf. kiū; kiūh). ng-chū-chū-chhū, very soft, as dough, &c.

chiing, in several tones; better teng, &c., q.v.

cho, che, chū, in several tones; better, tso, tsā, tsū, &c., q.v.

choa, choa, choa, choao, choāi, choan, choot, in several tones; better, tsoa, tsōa, tsōh, toāi, tsō, tsoā, tsō, tsō, &c., q.v.

choe, choeh, chooh, chōh, chok, chom, chong, in several tones; better, tsoe, tsoh, tsōh, toāh, tsō, tsōm, tsōng, &c., q.v.

chōng (Cn.) = A. cheng, in some tones and words.

chū, chū, chūt, in several tones; better, tso, tsū, tsut, &c., q.v.; sometimes ju, jū, esp. T.

chūh, chui, chui, chun, chut, in several tones; better, tāu, tsūi, tsūn, tsut, &c., q.v.

chwa, chwa, chwah, chwái, chwan, chwät, in several tones; better, tsoa, tsōa, tsōh, tsōa, tsō, tsō, tsoā, tsō, tsō, &c., q.v.

Chiū.

Before a, ng, o, u, ü, i, the sound of this initial is often between chh and ts'; and sometimes (esp. in T. and Cn.) the sound is almost or quite ts'.

chiū = toā-chhiu-chhā, great profession of food at a feast, &c. (v. chhi).

chiua ([R. to differ, to send; cf. col. chha, "to send"] (C. generally chha), to differ; different; wrong. cheng-chhā, difference; gen. difference from what is right. ú-chieh-chhā, it is different; not correct. cheng-chhā lāi cheng-chhā khi, variations this way and that way. chhā-chhāk, error; fault. chiū-si chhā-chhok, sudden unpimeditated fault. chhā-hhū (K.), a mistake or fault (v. bi). kīa-chhā-lū, to behave wickedly, as gambling, lasciviousness, and drink.

bō-chhā, quite correct; the same. ù-chhā, different; wrong. toā-chhā, very far wrong; very different, as from pattern. chhā-tit-hīng, id. chha-khihng, id. chha bō-hīng, nearly alike; nearly correct. chhā tū-hiēn, id.

chhā-put-to, nearly the same; nearly correct; tolerable; it will do (in this one phrase C. is also "chhh").

chhā (R. id.), (C. chhe), to overlap. chhā-oā, to make (a dress) overlap, without buttoning. chhā-chhīu, to put each hand into the sleeve of the other; to cross the hands on the breast. chhā-chhā--leh, do.; the hands laid together. chhā-chhā-lāi, id.

chhā — tiū-chhā, a piece of cloth (usually embroidered or ornamented) for holding a bed-curtain close to the bed-post when drawn open. chhā-oā, to fasten the bed-curtain to the bed-post in this way.

chhā (R. tsā), (C. chhē), to search minutely; to
chhā

investigate; to examine into. chhā-khō, id. tsa-chhā, id. chhā-bāi (Cn.), id. chhā-mīg, to inquire into a matter, as a superior. chhā-khō, to investigate (v. khō).

chhā-koe, a sort of policeman who examines the streets and markets; belongs to the office of the military mandarins. chhā-koe koān-hū, id. bū-iā chhā-koe, id. chhā-iā, to make search or investigation in the night, as police or soldiers. chhā lāi-hō, to search the harbour and adjoining creeks (as near Amoy) for pirates or smugglers.

chhā [R. tsa, = col. tā]. chhā kāi-būn (R.), tea dispels sadness.

chhā (R. chhā). chhā-ō, a medicine (v. ǫ).

chhā (R. chhā), wood; firewood; a surname; stiff. chhā-bāk, a knot in wood. chhā-mīa, resinous wood, as in fire roots. chhā-thāu, a block of wood. long-ā-chhā, an unsplit billet of wood. chhā-pēng, a split bit of firewood. chhā-khō, a bundle of firewood. chhā-chhā, a very small bundle of firewood.

chhā-tsūi, firewood and water for cooking. chhā-liāu, timber. tsāp-chhā-ā-tiām, a shop for wooden utensils, as cars, &c. chhā-kīā, wooden-soled shoes.

chhā-chhā, stiff and unmoved, as eyes, or limbs, or features; as man about to die, or in catalepsy; or as an idle fellow; or as an idol. chhā, id. chhā-bōe-tīn-tāng, id. bāk-chhā-chhā-chhā, eyes fixed and motionless, as when about to die; or as naturally so; a look of unconcern or foolishness. bāk-chhā-chhā-chhā tiāu-tiāu, eyes fixed, glazed, and staring upwards, sign of death at hand.

chhā-kang, tall and large-boned, ungainly and somewhat clumsy-looking, as a man. chhā-kang-i, id.

phāi-kha-chhā, ill-formed, as girls' feet; esp. from having been ill bound. pāk--kiā phāi-kha-chhā, feet (of girl) ill bound.

chhā [R. tsāi, materials]. koā-chhā, a coffin (v. koā).

khi-chhā-thāu, to worship the coffin outside the door, just before it is carried to the grave.

chhā (R. chhāu), to fry or parch on frying-pan, with little or no fat. kan-ta-chhā, do. without any fat or water (s. anony). chē-chhā, to prepare medicines by parching thus. chien-chhā, to fry and parch. chhā-khi-so, fry till crisp. jiēt-jēt-chhā, to fry with little fat. jiēt-chhā, a small bowl of fried meat, at an eating-house. kūi-jēt-chhā, how many of them. jiēt-chhā-oā, a small bowl for holding this eatable. siō-chhā, pork cut in very long, thin, narrow slices, and fried dry. siō-chhā-bāh, id. mi-chhā chhā-bāh, wheat dough cooked with pork. pōh-phāi-chhā, fried slices of meat (pork) about an inch broad.

chhā (R. chhās), to make a disturbance; to annoy by noise and clamour. chhā-lā, id. kā-chhā, id. kā-lā-chhā, id. chhā-jōng, id. chhā-kau-loān, make a great confusion and disturbance, as by clamour. kiūu-chhā, to annoy; to make a disturbance. chhā-jēiōk, to make a noise, scolding and insulting.

chhā (R. chhāu = col. chhā). tā-chhā, to annoy; to disturb by noise and clamour.

chhā (= chhā). chhā-chhā-hāu, sound of water.

chhā [R. chhāu, paper money, &c.] chhā-chhā, money in general. chhā-chhā-lā, hard pressed for money.

chhā — chhā-chhā-hāu, sound, as of rain or waterfall, or constant talking. chhā-chhā-lāu, sound as of water dropping from a leak. tsāu kūn chhā-chhā, water hoiling violently chhi-bū chhi-chhā, confused indistinct sound of talking. lōn-chhā-chhā, confused or crowded, as mind with many matters; or as a busy market or crowd. toā-chhā--chhātē, a tremendous turmoil, as on occasion of fighting, or arrival of mandarins or robbers.

chhā — kap-i chhā-chhāiū, to throw out one's arms to fend off a blow.

chhā — chhā-chhā-hāu, confused noise of gongs, drums, &c. lō-kō chhā-chhā-tān, gongs and drums making a loud confused noise. chhim-tīn-chhā, sound of various instruments. pha-chhīm-tīn-chhā, to strike things (to amuse a child) as if they were musical instruments.

chhāh (R. chhāp). thāu-chhāh, ornaments worn in women's hair. chiam-ā thāu-chhāh, ornaments for women's head in general.

chhah (R. chhāp). chhah-kak, to piece (esp. with a triangular bit of cloth), generally at the corner; done in making a garment, from want of material, or to save it; also, an operation in the mensuration of fields of very peculiar shape, so as to calculate the odd corners. chhah-koh, to put in a triangular piece of cloth in the arm-pit of a dress. chhah-āg, to put in triangular pieces in the inner side of the arm of a dress as it gets broader. toā-chhah, a large triangular piece, as in the seat of trousers. siō-chhah, a small triangular piece in a dress.

chhah (R. chhāp). to insert; to set up, as in a socket; to plant slips, as of sugar-cane. chhah-jip, to insert.

kah-chhah, suitling well together, as the several parts of dress, &c. chēng-chhah, manner of dress, as good or bad (v. chēng). ū-chiap-chhah, to have proper connection, as the several parts of a literary composition. chiap-chhah lāng-kiēh, to receive and pay attentions to guests. gāu-chiap-chhah (Cn.), good at any work, esp. at assisting a superior.

chhah-teh-kiēh, to live alone, or almost alone, in a place, among a people quite different from us, e.g. among a different surname. chhah-ti-hiā kīāh, id. chhah-ku (r.), id. chhah-ki (C.), id. an-chhah, to arrange, as troops in garrisons and stations; to distribute those who have been rebels or pirates, and have made submission, putting them in small numbers here and there. chhah kūi-ē, to place a few such men separate from their old comrades.

chhah-kō, to join a mercantile firm, taking a small share (v. kē).

chhah-chhēng, to stick up branches of banyan on 5.5. chhah-chhēng, khan-kiā-lāng: chhah-hīā, ō tōg-mīā, sticking up banyan branches, we grow stronger than dragons; and the artemisia, we get long life. chhah-hīā, ō-khīn-kiā, &c., and we get strong and vigorous. chhah-chhēng, to stick up green twigs (as on a field when the owner or farmer owes money) as a sign that the land or crop is claimed; or as on a house on occasion of rites for good luck, or in time of sickness (by sorcerer's instructions), to warn strangers away; or as on 5.5. chhah kam-chhā, to plant out slips of sugar-cane.

chhah-io, to put the hands on the hip-joints. chhah-chhīū, id.; or, to put the hands in the pockets or into the folds of one's dress for warmth. chhah-kīō, to assist in carrying a sedan, as a third bearer; to
zhai

hold the poles of a mandarin’s sedan. hů-čhái, to hold up by the arm-riits, as when helping to walk.

čhái-hoe, to put flowers in the hair, as women do; to put flowers in a glass, &c.; an additional side-sail (like a studding-sail) in a junk. čhái hoe-kan, to put flowers in a flower-jar. čhái-chek, to put a candle on the stick that serves instead of a socket. tsún čhái-chek, vessel sunk to the bottom, leaving only the end of the mast visible.

čhái-hiu’, to stick an incense-stick in the old ashes in the censer that stands before an idol. čhái-hu, to stick written charms in the hair. čhái-to, to wear a knife or sword at one’s side; the 18th radical when written at the side. čhái-ki, to stick up a small flag. čhái-pio, to stick up the prize that serves as a goal for the dragon-boat race. čhái-pit, to put a hair-pencil in its stand.

čhái (R. id.), a riddle, to guess one. čhái-bi, to guess a riddle. čhái-kho a; to try a guess. čhái-tiō, to guess rightly. si-čhái, a sort of gambling by lines of poetry. teng-čhái, puzzles put on transparent lanterns at the doors of scholars. teng-čhái-bün, do. čhái-gi (R.), to suspect a man or a matter; to have suspicions.

čhái [R. tsä, to cut, to regulate, to diminish], (C. tsa), to cut the edges of paper; to disband soldiers because too many; to diminish the number of officers to a command or division, not as punishment, but permanently for economy.

tsū-čhái, to determine definitely; to settle authoritatively.

tsa-šóng-čhái, the examiner for the Tsin-ese degree.

säng-čhái, ground-rent levied by military mandarins on government ground, esp. on the sea-beach.

čhái-hóng, a tailor. čhái-hóng-čhái4’; a mandarin’s tailor. čhái-chhioh, the foot-measure used by tailors, longer than that used by carpenters and masons (v. chhioh).

čhái khah-chió, to diminish the number, as of soldiers or officers.

čhái-to, a knife for cutting even the edges of paper. čhái-to, to cut the edges of paper even. čhái-chheh, to cut even the edges of a book, as in binding.

čhái (R. id.) čhái-lông, a wolf.

čhái (R. tsa, materials). čhái-lüät, materials.

čhái (R. just at the time). čhái-chhái-čhái-chhái, arrived just now.

čhái (R. coloured ornaments; ornamental hangings; an omen; a present, esp. with idea of good-luck).

sin-čhái, expression of face, esp. as to health or intelligence. ü-sin-čhái, to have a look of vigorous health, animation, or intelligence. sin-čhái chiók, id. bô-sin-čhái, having a spiritless, aimless look. bô-sin bô-čhái, id.

chheng-čhái, clear, bright, and fair, as weather; gentle and polite in appearance, as wealthy or literary man. khl-sióng chheng-čhái, happy, cheerful look (of men or things). khl chheng-čhái, in better health now. pak-tó-lái khl chheng-čhái, feeling better.

čhái-tiū, an omen. hó-čhái-tiū, a good omen. čhái-thâu, an omen. thâu-čhái, id.; red cloth put on the bow of a junk at the new-year for good luck. hó-čhái-thâu, a good omen. phái-čhái-thâu, a bad omen.

tso-čhái, to make a present of money to a man that he may have good-luck. sâng-čhái, to present a long piece of red staff (silk or woolen), as to a mandarin on some joyful occasion; to perform rites on the occasion of burning the idle “ong-ia.” kat-čhái, to hang up ornamental hangings as at idolatrous celebrations. kat čhái-lâu, to make a temporary pagoda of bamboo and wood, ornamented with bright colours, and at night hung all over with lamps; a great idolatrous concourse is held for several days. čhái-lâu, this temporary pagoda; also (v.), an ornamental upper room, as for women. čhái-ló, street full of coloured hangings at an idolatrous display. iû-sona čhái-ló, to have the idol carried in a procession through the country, and also to have these hangings in the streets.

čhái-kio, a red bridal sedan. čhái-pèh-tiâm, a shop for the clothes used in burial.

čhái-chit, to weave coloured figures. čhái-úi, to paint in various colours. čhái-sek, vari-coloured. ngé-čhái, having five colours; variegated. ngé-čhái-bün, a five-coloured variegated cloud. khl-ngé-čhái, to reflect bright colours, as a diamond, &c.

kong-čhái, bright as a mirror, or as the sky when the sun is about to come out; bright as a healthy red or ruddy face; also (R.), very richly decorated. hoa-čhái (R.), very richly decorated.

čhái (R. id.) ü-chhiu-čhái, paying attentions, as to a visitor (v. chhiu).

čhái (R. id.), to pluck, as flowers or tea-leaves; (to buy), (worth while), (perhaps), (a spindle). čhái-hoe, to pluck flowers; to sip honey from flowers, as bees. čhái-té, to gather tea-leaves.

čhái-pán, to select and buy, as goods. čhái-bóe, id. čhái-tiā, to send out and buy grain from many places, as merchant or mandarin. phái-čhái-mái, to levy forced contributions from rich men under the name of buying rice.

thi-čhái, a thin iron spindle on which the thread is rolled by the spinning-wheel. čhái-tsún, the leather-guard on it separating the thread from the endless band.

čhái-liên-xoa, a song sung at the procession of the idol “ong-ia.” čhái-liên, to sing this song at the procession. čhái-liên-thân, the principal subscriber for a boat (ong-tsán) for that idol. tang-čhái-liên, to dress him up in great splendour on the occasion. čhái-liên-kha, the other contributors.

čhin-čhái, at random; no matter how; any way; carelessly (v. chhin). khl-čhái, perhaps; if perhaps. khiám-čhái, id. thiám-čhái, id. tiám-čhái, id. tó-čhái, id.

bô-čhái, alas! how unfortunate! said of the death of a person or of a thing being destroyed. chin bô-čhái, how very unfortunate! (as above). bô-čhái hit-é-míh, said of a thing quite lost or spoiled. bô-čhái-chhái, talking is of no use. bô-čhái-kang, not worth the trouble; to lose one’s pains. bô-čhái kha-kut, thó-kha khit-ló-kía, a long walk to no purpose. bô-čhái in-pô-bu ni’-i, it was not worth while for his parents to get such a son.

čhái (R. id.), vegetables, esp. mustard plant and
chhái

cabbage; meat or any condiment to rice; vegetarian food as opposed to animal food.

chhái-thán, a long sort of turnip; the head man of a vegetarian hall and society.

chhái-gáng, a false jade-stone.

chhái-i, the common pigeon, not the carrier (v. cap.).

chhái-iên, a native sea-weed (used to make a jelly like bird's-nest).

chhái-bú, a very salt kind of sauce. chhái-tsúi, juice of vegetables. chhái-tá, a load of vegetables carried to market. chhái-kóái, a stalk of a vegetable, esp. of mustard. chhái-pau, minced long turnips mixed with various things (meat, &c.), rolled up in a thin cake and fried. chhái-pó, long turnips sliced and salted. khiám-chhái, the leaves of the mustard plant salted for food. khiông-chhái, long turnips salted and boiled soft. chhín-chhái, cold vegetables; to weigh vegetables. liám-chhái, to pick off leaves and other refuse from vegetables before cooking. tóh-chhái (C.), id. (v. tóh).

chhái-chí', money paid for various condiments, meat, vegetables, &c., and all except the rice. chhái-kheng, a basket for buying meat, &c., for household use.

tsú-chhái, to cook meat, vegetables, &c., all except rice. bóc-chhái, to buy meat and all sorts of condiments, animal or vegetable; a comprador who provides provisions. pán-chhái-ú, a man who makes meals or feasts for sale. kā-lāng pán-chhái, to make ready such meals. pán-chhái, to procure and prepare food, as for guests. án-chhái, please eat! pién-chhái, to cook common ordinary fare; pot-luck; a plain common meal. chhó-chhái pién-púg, id. là-chhái, dried or salted meat and other condiments for use on a journey. sàng-ló-chhái, to present such meat or condiments to a friend or mandarin on his starting for a journey.

chho-chhái, animal food and vegetarian diet as contrasted. chheng-chhái, vegetarian diet. chhái-chhái, to be a vegetarian. chhái-táng-chhái, to be a strict vegetarian at every meal. chhái-káu, the vegetarian sect. chhái-táng, a vegetarian hall or lodge. pán-chhái-thóh, to prepare a vegetarian meal. chhái-pút, idols that have no animal food offered to them. chhái-púng, cheap and poor offerings to the spirits (v. púng). chhái-kong, a vegetarian keeper of temple, appointed by priests to cook for them, but not himself a priest.

chhái-soo, vegetables in general. chháo-chhái, vegetables and other small plants. chhái-koe, a long soft sort of cucumber. chhái-táu, a bean with a very long pod; used in the pod. táu-chhái, sycamore beans. chhái-hoe, cauliflower (v. hóc). kó-chhái, the mustard plant. péh-chhái, cabbage. ko-ló-chhái, foreign cabbage. chhái-ki, si-bák sa-túi, one should be equitable in dealings (fig. from embroidery).

chhái — bék-a-chhái, young "bék-a" fish, a few inches long.

chhái — bák-sin chhái-chhái, eyes looking firmly and intently.

chhái — âm-kún chhái-chhái, neck very short, stout, and stiff.

chhái, to set: to place; to place firmly; to be placed, as an idol. chhái-pút, to set up an idol; to have an idol in the house. chhái-sin-tsú, to set up ancestral tablets. chhái-i, to set a chair. chhái-thóh, to set a table. chhái teng-hé, to set a small lamp.

ka-nilg-jit chhái ti-chhá, all day here, without ever going away! as an idle fellow; or as a petitioner urgently asking and refusing to go away. tiâ-tiâ chhái—tchë-chhái, id.; sitting (either as idle man, or person urgently pressing something).

chhái (T. sái; Un. sái), chhái phó-noâ, very urgent and quite devoid of shame or self-respect, in trying to get what one wants; as chhái taking no denial; or as a beggar that you may scold, insult, or beat, but he won't desist; or as poor relative or acquaintance who will have something from us whether we will or no, = siet-nái.

chhái (= sái), chhái âm-tók, to conspire against a man; to cause evil or trouble to a man by secret plots.

chhái (T.), = A. chheng, a thousand.

chhái (T.), = A. chhán. chhén, silk-worm, &c.

chhái (T.), = A. chhêng, a sort of dusting brush; to dust or brush with it.

chhái (T.), = A. chheng, to waste lavishly.

chhái (Ch.), = chhái-úi, to paint in colours.

chhái — chhái-sek, to work in colours, as in painting or embroidery, &c. chhái-péh, some white put on a ground of another colour. chhái koâ-âng, put on a little red. beh-chhái sim-mëh-sek, what colour do you wish to put on?  chhák, a scroll (as a map or picture) for hanging up. chhít-pak-chhák, one scroll. chhák-kóái (R.), the rollers of scrolls. chhák-tó, thick paper used for scrolls. pô-chhák, thick paper used for scrolls.

chhák — chhák-kháiá, stiff, as well-starched clothes, or as thick paste-board.

chhák (R. chhók), to cut with a chisel; to pierce or stab; (a chisel). chhák-ú, a chisel. pœ-chhák, a broad chisel, about two inches. chhúm-chhák, a chisel one inch broad. hun-chhák, a narrow chisel, from one-tenth to four-tenths of an inch. si-hun-chhák, a chisel four-tenths of an inch broad. kúg-chhák, a gouge. pô-chhák, a broad chisel with thin edge.

chhí-chhák, to grieve, as if piercing the heart; pained and dazed (eyes) by the sun. ka-ló-chhák, close fighting hand to hand. chhái-chhák tó-phut, cutting, slashing, and piercing, as in close combat; cutting the material so as to spoil and waste it, as an unskilled workman.

ngî-chhák, too hard, as far or hair; too stiff and determined, as language.

chhák-hë, to caulk. chhák hê-tsoâi, id. chhák pê-lâu, to caulk and stop leaks. chhák-hoe, to carve flowers; to carve. chhák-khang, to make a mortice. chhák-sâm, to make a tenon.

chhâm (R. id.), to mix; to report an officer's misconduct, as his superior does, accusing him to a still higher superior.

chhâm-sióng, to deliberate together.

chhâm-hë, a military or naval officer, below a "hiat;" sometimes called a colonel. chhâm-chhòng, id. chhâm-bô, an officer who assists in planning battles, &c.

kâ-chhâm-ô, mixed together. aâ-lâm-chhâm, mixed, as good and bad, of the same sort of article. chhâm-am, as well taking no denial; or as a beggar that you may scold, insult, or beat, but he won't desist; or as poor relative or acquaintance who will have something from us whether we will or no, = siet-nái.

hô chhâm-phái, good and bad mixed. hô-phái.
chham

chham-poán, good and bad mixed in about equal proportions. chham-thít, to mix some sugar. thâu-míng chham-pèh, hair partly gray. chham khah-pòh, to dilute, as tea or liquor.

cambil [R. the silkworm], C. chém, T. chham, Cn. chhìš). chambil-thó-sí, the silk worm vomits silk. khiông-chambil, a medicinal preparation of preserved silk worm.

chambil (cf. khám, chhám, chhít). phah toá-chambil, to beat large cymbals. toá-chambil-ké, a pair of large cymbals along with drums. hit-hú toá-chambil, a pair of large cymbals.

chambil (R. id.), wretched; miserable. chambil-chhoèh, id. chhit-chhám, do. chhit-chhit chambil-chambil, very miserable and wretched. chhit-chambil lòk-pek, id. ai-óan chhit-chhám, bewailing one’s miserable fate. a-chambil, deeply grieved.

chambil-ah, alas!

chambil-tám, affairs all gone wrong; countenance or sky overcast. chambil-sông, wretchedly poor. tióch-chambil, to meet with calamity. ting-chambil, just now become very miserable. chambil-chhut, a tragedy.

chham (R. chhami), chham-pèn, gray, as beard or hair, white and black mixed.

chham (R. id.), to foretell; to prognosticate. chham-gú, a prophecy. chham i-ê-hô, to prognosticate good fortune for him. chham i óe-hô, id. chêu-chambil, imprecations and curses; imprecations against others. liám-chi liám-chambil, to perform imprecations against others.

chham [R. to repent, rites for the dead, &c.] keng-chham, Buddhist religious books. chin-keng chin-chham, true books of religion (Buddhist). che-chham, Buddhist rites for the dead (v. che). pái-chham, to perform such rites. pái-chambil-tsêe, id. pái-têng-chambil, to perform very expensive rites for the dead for several days.

chham — chham-chham, long continued, as rain or tears. bák-sái chham-chham-lâu, tears flow in streams. hó chham-chham-lòh, rain for several days steadily.

chhan (R. id.), to murmur, as water running, or as kettles simmering. taúi chhan, water murmuring.

chhan, to groan; to moan. aía-i-aí-chhan, to groan sadly. hií-hái-chhan, id. chiá-p-chiá-chhan, to groan incessantly, as a sick man. hií-hií-chhan, id. hê-hê-chhan, id.

iau chhan, pá chhan; chhái-pá, kò kan-lán, always grumbling and complaining; even when just having eaten enough. khâu-chhan, to complain without cause, or for insufficient cause. gâu khâu-chhan, always murmuring and complaining without cause; falsely complaining of poverty, &c., only said in scolding people for being dissatisfied. khâu-neh-chhan, you dissatisfied murmuring fellow!

chhan (C.), = A. chheng, a thousand.

chhan (R. id.) chhan-jiók, having no powerful influence to back one, and therefore weak in a quarrel or feud.

chhan [R. a feast, a meal]. it-jít sam-chhan, to have three meals a day. boán-chhan (X.), the Communion; the Lord’s Supper. hóe-chham böng-chhan (R.), to forget to eat and sleep, as from grief.

chhan (E.), a silkworm.

chham (T.), a large hank of yarn or hemp fibres.


chham (R. tân), cruel. chhe-chham, violent or cruel; fond of fighting, striking, or injuring people. sim chhe-chham, cruel-hearted. sim put-chhí-chham, cruel, pitiless. chhít put-chhí-chham, fond of fighting and striking. chhan-chhí-chhít, id. chhan-thâu, rough and violent, as a coarse low fellow, ready for anything bad (s. field).

chham — chham-chham (C.), = sin-chháu, a plant from which acool jelly is made.

chham — chham-i", a dragon-fly.

chham (R. tân), an irrigated field; a surname. chit-khu-chham, one irrigated field. chham-iù", a flat plain of rice fields. chham-khu, irrigated fields in general. chham-bê, fields in general. chham-híng, cultivated fields, either wet or dry. chham-ti (Cn. T.), id.


chham-khê, deed of sale of fields. chhim-chham, deep miry rice fields.

tsoh-chhan, to cultivate fields, esp. irrigated fields.

tsoh-chhan-làng, a farmer. khou-chham, to begin to cultivate waste land, laying it out for irrigation. éng-chham, to manure fields. pê-chham, to plant out the young rice from the seed-plot.

chham-tsê, yams. chham-ô, grown in wet fields, as potatoes. chham-kâp-ô, a sort of frog.

chham-thâu-má, title of the spirits of a shrine or small temple holding the tablets of persons who have no posterity. chham-siu-kâng, an idol of the surname "chham."

sän-chham gâu-só-tsài (barren dry fields absorb much water); debts eat up gains; lean men eat much (prov.).

chham (C.), = A. chhéng, a duster.

chham — phah-chham (C.), = A. phah-chhêng, to use wastefully.

chham (R. id.) chham-lân, splendid, dazzlingly beautiful.

chham — öe-chham, the inner sole of a shoe, close to the foot. chham-phê, leather inner sole of shoe.

chhang — lin-chhang, the test and the part of the breast close to it, of man or woman.

chhang (R. chhong), an onion or leek; a socket or fruitle or such tube; colour of onion leaf, dull blue of common Chinese cotton cloth.

chhang-không, a fruitle; a funnel for a lamp; a cover for point of pen; or such sort of tube. chêk-chhang, a candle-socket. khî-chhang, porous, as lava, or as leavened cakes.

chhang-chhái, onions, leeks, &c. hong-chhang, a sort of leek, good for colds. chhang-thâu, onions (root). chhang-tau, onions (roots) cut down for eating. chhang-phê, white part of onions near the root.

jé-it-chhang, onions cooked in fat.

chhang, a sort of sweetmeat drawn out in long crisp porous sticks. thêng-chhang, id. pêh-thêng-chhang, white sort.

chhang (R. chhiong). chhang-pô, the Acorus, hang up as a charm on 5. 8.

chhàng — chhàng-pèn, very white gray, almost white.

chhàng (cf. chihiang). jù chhàng-chhàng, entangled, involved, perplexed.

chhàng, to hide, as a tiger among reeds, or as a thief or other bad character among promiscuous company in his resort. chhàng-làng ti-hia, he usually resorts and hides there. chhàng-ke (T.), the head of a gang of robbers.

chhàng (R. id.) chhàng-chhàng, all in disorder, as hair. chhàng-màng, hair dishevelled; feathers ruffled, as a bird when ill; to erect the feathers of the tail, as a turkey-cock. chhàng-bó, to erect its tail, as cat or tiger. chhàng-chhiu, moustaches on end with rage.

hông-hông chhàng-chhàng (C.), incunctious or reckless in doing a thing.

chhap, to meddle with, to have to do with, as with a person or affair; to shuffle, as cards.

chhap-lap, to meddle with, to associate with, as with promiscuous company, esp. with persons of suspicious character; to associate with, rather improperly or incidentally; to mix up, as cards in shuffling. chhap-lap--i, don’t have anything to do with him.

kau-chhap, to be associated or connected, as in business, so as to be involved in his responsibilities or losses. bò-sa”-kau-chhap, not at all involved in his affairs.

chhap pài-á, to shuffle cards.

chhap-tsáp, mixed in confusion. chhap-jióng, all in confusion; great confusion and noise. chham-lài chhap-khi, confusedly mixed.

chhap-chhúi, to talk when we have no business to talk. chhap-chhap chhúi-chhúi, in a disorderly state, as room, &c. chhap-chhúi-chhàng, all in disorder or confusion, as things or affairs. chhap-chhúi ê seng-lí, a miscellaneous small business.

m-chhap, will not meddle with the matter; will have nothing to do with it. m-chhap--i, will have nothing to do with him, one way or another. góa-m-chhap, it is no affair of mine; I will not meddle at all.

m-chhap-li-tiâng, m-chhap-li-tiâ, will not meddle with your affair in any way. bóh-tit chhap--i, have nothing to do with him, either for or against him.

chhap-súi, to meddle with other people’s matters.

chhap táî-chh, id. Ai-chhap-súi, fond of meddling in other people’s affairs.

chhap-éng-sú, to meddle with what is no concern of ours.

chhap (R. id.) chhap-hiet hôi-bêng, to make a league or confederacy by mixing each other’s blood in liquor and drinking it (forbidden by law), esp. for rebellious ends. chhap-hiet kiiet-bêng, id.

chhàng [R. to investigate]. sêng-chhánt, to examine into. siông-sê sêng-chhánt do very minutely and carefully. tsâ-chhánt, to investigate officially, as the messengers of a mandarin. hông-chhánt to make official investigation (somewhat secretly), as mandarin.

án-chhánt-si, the provincial judge. án-chhánt-hâm, having the rank of provincial judge without the office.

sit-kak-chhánt, to neglect one’s duty (as mandarin, or as person in charge of something), so that much injury ensues.

chhánt (R. id.), to blot out; to score out. chhánt-siáu, id. chhánt-siáu, to mark an account settled; to score off an account. chhánt chit-ji, to blot out a character.

chhát (R. chhék), varnish; lacquer; to varnish. sâi-chhát, to varnish. chhít-chhát, id. tsó-chhát, to boil varnish, in preparing it. kà-chhát, to strain and press out the prepared varnish in making “sék-chhát.”

jù-chhát, paint and varnish; to paint or varnish, in general. jù-chhát sai-hú, a painter and varnisher; a painter. chhát sai-hú, id. kông-jú pú-chhánt, paint must be put on thin; but varnish may be thick, several coats.

hó-chhát, a cement like wax, melted by a heated iron. he-chhát, varnish mixed with lime, as a cement for crevices. chhát-mí, a very strong cement made of flour and varnish. chhít-chhát, unprepared varnish, duller colour. sék-chhát, prepared varnish.

kan-chhát, unmixed varnish, without any colour.

chhát-chhíu, the varnish-tree, from the juice of which varnish is made; the leaves are beautifully red in winter. chhát-liáu, material for varnish, ready for use. chhát-seh, a brush for varnishing or painting; a paint-brush. chhát-khi, varnished or lacquered wares.

chhát-kim, to make idolatrous paper in imitation of gold. chhát-kim pê-póh, id. chhát-lêk, to varnish light green. chhát-chhi, to varnish a bluish green. ui-ê-chhát-pê, to scribble and scrawl black and white; said also of a dirty face, esp. of a boy.

khit-chhát-ká, to get a score from the effect of varnish; the exhalation from it is enough to affect some constitutions.

chhát [R. chhék], a robber, a thief, a bandit; a rebel. chhát-thâu, a head of thieves, robbers, pirates, or rebels. chhát-bè, one of a gang of thieves, pirates, &c. chhát-á, a young or raw thief or pirate. chhát-lá, id. chhát-bóe, a thief’s spy.

chhát-bé, thieves, robbers, or pirates. hó-bé-chhát, a skilful thief, robber, &c. hâng-bé-chhát, great highway-robbers. hâi-chhát, a pirate. hok-nóng-chhát, rebels. chhát-huí, banditti. chhát-khó, rebels, banditti, or great bands of robbers. cheng-piâng ê-chhát, a housebreaker; a burglar. kîap-chhát, a robber. kiong-kîap-chhát, a burglar; a highway-robber. kiong-kóng-chhát, a burglar.

chhát-chhát-á, a piller; a thief who steals small articles, as clothes, &c. liông-sim-chhát, a thief or robber who leaves a good deal not stolen. kun-tsâ-chhát, a thief who looks like a respectable man (so that you would not suspect him), who steals small and valuable things; said also of a man who has an intrigue with another’s wife.

chhát-chhi, aascal or scoundrel who injures or cheats, or plunders others. chhát-phe, an abandoned lad on the way to become a robber. sòn”-chhát (C.), a tiger.

chhát-bâk, a covetous eye. chhát-sim, a covetous heart. chhít-sim chhát-hingt, covetous heart and conduct. chhát-hingt, coarse large uncultivated appearance. chhát-sióng, id. chhát-mih”, stolen goods. chhát-hé, id. chhát-siú, a den of robbers or resort of thieves, pirates, &c. chhát-chèng bêng-án, cases of robbery and murder.

chhát--ah, thief! thief! hâm-chhát, to call out “thief!” jiông-chhát, to make a loud outcry and
chhau

shouting after a thief. thong-chháu, to be in league with rebels or robbers, &c. tsáu-chháu, to flee from robbers or bandits. tsáu-chháu gú-tih-hó, fleeing from robbers meets a tiger; out of the frying-pan into the fire. tong-chháu, to wait to catch a thief. chu-ô-chháu, to search for thieves with a light. tiáu-chháu, to tie up a thief by his hands. tôn-chháu, to fasten a thief to a large stone (as punishment). phích-chháu, to crucify a robber. chêng-chháu, to go in force to attack piratical or robber villages. tsóo-chháu chít-ki, chiú-chháu chít-mi, though the thief comes in one watch, we must be on guard all night (v. chháu). khért-chháu, to stain-chháu, thieves or bad men quarrelling among themselves. chháu hoah-chháu, a thief shouting out "stop thief!" that he may himself escape detection (said of a bad man condemning in others the very things that he does himself).

chháu [R. chhó, to hold, to exercise], to drill; to exercise. sa, chháu-khi-lái, to hold up one's clothes with the hand, as when crossing a stream, walking on wet road, or going down a steep path.

canh-porc, to exercise. chháu-lién, to drill; exercise. chháu-lién, do.

canh-porc, to exercise soldiers. khui-chháu, to commence the (half-yearly) drill or review. lóng-chháu, to go to drill or review, as troops. tsúi-chháu, a naval drill or review. soa-chháu, drill or review on land. tou-chháu, a large review. sío-chháu, small do. (s. copy).

canh [R. chhó, chhi, chhóu], a boat that carries grass and brush-wood for fuel. chháu-á-liáu, a shop where they sell grass, &c., for fuel (v. lúu). chháu-tsáu, an instrument for chopping straw, as to mix with lime.

canh-láu, a figure of a man made of straw, &c., as for "tíu-nín" in superstitions rites, or for use as a scare-crow. chháu-pau, a bag made of straw or grasmattting; a stupid fellow. chháu-ô, a wisp of straw. chháu-chéng, a straw or reed mat. chháu-sí, id. chháu-sim, the best sort of reeds for mats. chháu-phí, a small sod of turf. chháu-phí-á, id. chháu-phí-d, a sod of turf; also, straw beaten small and made into round cakes for mixing in mortar. chháu-phí-he, mortar made with lime and these straw cakes (with little sand and little or no clay) for the surface of good walls. chháu-phí-he, to dig up sods of turf for laying turf. thó-tchháu-phí, to tear up turf for fuel. chháu-he, mortar made of mud (only) mixed with coarse cut straw.

canh-iáu, vegetable medicines. chháu-tháu, roots of grass and small plants.

canh-pán, coarsely cut blocks for printing. chháu-mi, an inferior (local) sort of the medicinal plant called "nìu.

chháu-po, a grassy piece of ground; a meadow, a grassy plot. chháu-tiáu (C.), grassy ground. hó-chháu-tiáu (C.), fine grassy ground suitable for grazing cattle. chháu-tó (C.'s.), "soa-tiáu", the country, as opposed to the town.

chháu-â-sông, quick-tempered; a quick temper (like grass that rapidly catches fire and as rapidly goes out).

hoâi-chháu bó-ní, tít-chháu bó-liáu, very gentle; very honest.

chháu-méi, a grasshopper. chháu-káu, an insect like a large grasshopper. chháu-hí, a fish that feeds on grass.

phô-chháu, fur of animals, as used for dresses, &c. hó-li-chháu, foxes' fur. mûng-chháu, fur; hair or wool or fur; feathers on the bird.
chhāu [R. chhāu, to meet with]. chhāu-khām, unexpectedly and suddenly; accidentally, by chance. chhāu-tū-khām, id. sa"-tāu-chhāu, accidentally and fortunately met. chhāu-khiāu, accidentally and fortunately. chhāu-chhi"-kīā, suddenly starting, as at a ghost.

chhāu (R. hiā), bad-smelling; suppurating; rotten; vile; (dead); much said in vile scolding; āu-chhāu, rotten and bad-smelling. phang-chhāu, sweet-smelling and bad-smelling. ni-bat phang-chhāu, not able to distinguish good and bad.

chhāu-lāng, deaf. chhāu-hi-lāng, id.

chhāu-thāu, seabed head. chhāu-bīn, face having sores; unpleasant countenance (v. bin). chhāu-bāk, eyes sore and suppurating, or ulecerated (chronic). chhāu-kha, leg having a bad sore or ulcer. chhāu chhūi-kal, corners of mouth suppurating.

chhāu-sim, having a very bad heart, always trying to injure people; having a rotten heart, as fruit or potatoes. chhāu-sim tō-khēng, heart and conduct very wicked and injurious. chhāu-hēng, very wicked and injurious conduct. chhāu-chhiā, very mean and low (v. chiā). chhāu-mīā, having a vile reputation; notoriously bad. chhāu-chhī, money got by vile means. chhāi-chhāu-bi, said of the underlings of yamuns, esp. of customs.

chhāu-hōe, wild aloe.

chhāu-lāu, appearing much older than he really is.

sīo chhāu-ta, to singe or score; burned taste. chhāu-hē, having a smoky taste. chhāu-hē-hun, id. chhāu-hē-lo-bī, having a singed burned taste (v. lo). chhāu-thē, having an unpleasant earthy taste or smell, as tea or water. chhāu-lō, having an unpleasant oily smell or taste, as food ill-cooked. chhāu-chhō, strong unpleasant smell, as of fish. chhāu-chhī, bad tasted because too raw, as ground-nuts not fired enough. chhāu-sāng, sour from being kept too long. kam-chiā chhāu-bāk, sugar-cane bad tasted. chhāu-hiāu han-tsū, potatoes having faults in them. chhāu-hēn, heavy smell, as of meat. chhāu-hiam-hiām, very stinking. chhāu-sūbh, rather bad-smelling fish about to spoil. m-thang-lā, chit-lā chit-chhāu, don’t raise the matter; if raised it will be very unpleasant.


chhe (R. chhēi), (C. chhēo, Cn. chhī), to cook by steaming. chhe-kē (C. chhē-kē), to cook cakes by steaming. chhe-thāng, a large wooden vessel used for steaming rice. chhe-pē, a bamboo frame used in cooking by steam. chhō-tsoah (Cn.), a bamboo frame for steaming and cooking (v. tsoah).

chhe (C.), = A. chheo, beginning. tng-goān-chhe (C.), at the beginning (s. send).

chhe (C.), = che, chhē, = A. tea, to investigate.

chhe (R. chhe, a fork, to fork or branch out; crossed, as strokes or hands; to overlap), (C. chhe), a cross made in shape of St. Andrew’s cross; one of the notes of Chinese music. Also, chhe (C.), = A. chha, to overlap.

khuī-chhē, to branch out, as a tree or branch, &c. sim-koāh khuī-chhē, mind distracted by having to attend to two separate pieces of work or business, each being important and engrossing. hi-bē-chhē, shaped like a fish’s forked tail. siāng-chhē-lo, road dividing into two. sa"-chhē-lo, road dividing into three.
employed on domestic official business, e.g. carrying despatches, or arresting a criminal at a distance. 

**tung-lái-chhé**, to have one’s work within a yamun, as serving. Tung-go-chhé, to be employed in yamun for going messages (name not enrolled). teh-tng toà-chhé, said fig. of having some heavy expenses to bear, as of idolatrous feast.

pān-chhé, to make all the preparations for lodging, food, &c., of a high mandarin coming on a visit (and for his attendants), as the local mandarins do; to prepare the furniture and fittings of a yamun for a new mandarin, as smaller mandarins do for their superior; and as the constables do for a small mandarin.

ko-chhé, a man who watches the boys of a band of actors (for the man who hires them out), seeing that they do not run away.

chhé (C.), = A. chha, different, in most phrases, e.g. cheng-chhé, to differ, &c.

chhé (R. chhui), (C. chhieh, Cn. chhù), to blow, as the wind does; a wind-instrument, a pipe; a kite; distinguish from “pūn,” to blow with the mouth or with instrument.

chhé-sit-hê, to blow out a light, as the wind does of itself. chhê-hong, blowing (as the wind); to be blown upon by the wind. hong-chhé, the wind blows.

hong-chhé (C. kong-chhé), a paper-kite. páng-hong-chhé, to fly a kite. hong-chhé-têng, a lamp tied to tail of kite. hong-chhé-liên, a toy that turns with the wind.

hun-chhé, a tobacco-pipe. a-phién hun-chhé, an opium pipe. tsâi-hun-chhé, a pipe for smoking tobacco through water. chi’-hun-chhé, a tobacco-pipe with a mouth-piece and a brass bowl. kông-kâu hun-chhé, a short pipe with a very heavy head.

pluh-hun-chhé, to blow the smoke from one’s mouth.

hun-chhé-tê, a bag for holding the pipe. hun-chhé-thâu, a probe for cleaning the stem of a pipe.

hun-chhé-thâu, the bowl of a pipe; the end of a pipe at the bowl; it is a great insult to strike it with.

kê-chhé, drums and wind-instruments; one drum and two pipes. pūn kô-chhé, to play these instruments. chit-tin kô-chhé, a band of them. chít-tin-chhé, chit-tin-chhé, a band of music on horseback, as at idolatrous processions. pat-im-chhé, a band with eight sorts of instruments. chhe-pan, mandarin’s band of musicians.

pūn-chhé, to play a sort of wind-instrument. toà-chhé, a sort of clarionet.

chhé [R. a wife; cf. chhio], hu-chhé [Rt.], husban and wife, chhê-kû, wife’s brother. tek-chhé, the legal wife.

hiên-chhé, my good wife: it-chhé it-chhiap, one wife and one concubine. chhé-tsú sú i-hêk, wife and child are like one’s clothes. cheng-chhé toát-tien, kiên-sú jô-bién, in defence of wife and hands, look on death as a sleep. sang, tsok bân-jin-chhé; sú, tsok bâu-hú-kíi, said of a bad woman, in life having connection with many men, after death belongs to no husband. hân-tan-chhé, sat kíu-hu, the wife of Hân-tan was betrothed to nine bridgemeans who all died. hân-tan-chhé, said of a woman whose horoscope is deadly to those betrothed or married to her or to connections.

chéh (R. săi), (C. chhêi; Cn. chhò), a long thin rod of wood or bamboo. chí-chhé, id. ko-chhé, a long thin bamboo pole. mi-soh-chhé, cross bars of a frame for drying macaroni. hé-chhé, a poker. kô-kòa-chhé, to call out for mercy while being beaten in court. gâu-kiô koa”-chhé, said of a child crying much when struck quite gently. lau-koe mûi-chhé; lau-läng, mûi-kô bin-phê (or, “bô-siôh bin-phê”), a hungry hen does not fear the stick; a starving man does not care for his character.

chhé (C.), = A. chhieh, to crawl on hands and feet.

chhé — khâm-chhé (T.), = A. khâm-chhë, cymbals.

chhé (C.), = A. chhieh, to investigate.

chhé (R. id., perhaps two words), to fold together with a loose tie; to tie a loop, gen. loosely; a slip-knot; a small bank of thread; (to take at an average).

chhé-á, a small bank, as of thread or twine.

chhé-chhiú, bridle; riënch bé-chhé-chhiú, id. sa”-chhé, intertwined, as the coils of two ropes.

chhé tsêe-chit-tì, to fold together, as a pair of stockings. chhé tsêe-chit-tê, id. chhé-lé tsêe-chit-tê, tie all (loosely) together. chhé-khí-an, make the knot tight.

chhé-chhiâm, to bend one knee (as to a superior), but not so far as to touch the ground.

khân-chhé, to accuse of being art and part, as in our own fault or crime.

khien-chhé-ün”-khî, to take things at an average, good and bad mixed (v. ân). chhê-lái chhê-ki, to take at an average (as things or persons) what is better in one making up for defect in another.

chhé (R. chhúi); (C. chhëe; Cn. chhù), narrow; brains. thâu-khak-chhé, brains. kut-chhé, marrow. phài” kâu-jip kut-chhé, very wicked. thài” kâu-jip kut-chhé, pain very severe. lêng-kóa” hông-chhé, dragon’s liver and phœnix brass; said of most expensive food.

chhé (R. id. by change of tone from “chhiet”). it-chhé, all at once, entirely, all.

chhé (=chhé), hò-chhé-chhé, managing matters very carelessly.

chhé (R. id.); (C. chhëe), a necessary. chhê-tí, id. lôh-chhé, to go to stool. chhù”-chhé, id.

chhé (cf. chhëe), tûi chhé, thunder rattling very loud. chhé-chhé-hâu, sound of a rushing stream, or of rain running in torrents from the roof. hû-lêh kâu chhi-chhi chhé-chhé, rain in torrents, as on the roof. chhî-chché-hâu, id.

chhé (R. chhûi), brittle, crisp, as toasted food; crisp, as a vessel. chhé-táuh-táuh, exceedingly brittle. tsûn chhé-chhé, the vessel is very crisp, and ready to upset.

chhé (C.), = A. chhieh, to scrub.

chhé (cf. chhëe); (C. chhëe), chhé-chhé-tô, falling abundantly, as tears, rain, or water. tsûi chhê-chhê-tô, water falling abundantly, as in a catacact, heavy rain from roof. bák-sái chhé-chhé-tô, tears falling profusely. bák-sái chhé-chhé-lâu, id. bák-sái chhé-chhé-tiuh, id. hû chhé-chhé-lài, heavy lashing rains.

chhé (=chhé). tsûi-khâm-chhé, a small bird (the magpie robin!).

chhé (C. chhëe; Cn. chhò), to search; to look for, as for something lost; to demand payment, as from a security; to demand assistance in a matter, as from a surety.

chhiau-chhé, to search carefully, as for something lost. tsâu-chhé, id. chhé-khoa”, to search for.

chhê-tiôh, to find by searching. chhê-û, id. chhê-bô, to search but not find. chhê-ô-kí”, id.
chhê [R. chhou, etc.; C. chhō, chhō; also, chhâ]. To search diligently for something. chhê-chhāu chhê-chhin (to search in the grass for relations), said of a man very good at finding out relations. Chhāi-siā chhê-siā-hin (to search the whole city for a fellow-villager), to look for what is helpless to find (as "a needle in a hay-stack"). Chhê thâu-sû, to try to find a clue to an affair.

chhê-khang chhê-phâng, to look for an opportunity, as of exorting money, or of slandering or injuring another. Chhê sî-lô, to act so as to bring death and ruin on one's self, by any wicked course.

chhê-sin, to call the spirits of the dead. Chhō-siâ (Cn.), to consult a sorcerer who calls up spirits.

chhê [R. tsô, to sit; cf. col. châ, chhāi]. Ām-kûn chhê-chhê (C. chhō; Cn. chhō), ām-kûn chhāi-chhāi, neck very short and thick.

chhê-giâh (C.), A. chê-giâh, to accept responsibility for payment, as of expenses which we had authorized.

chhê (C.), A. chê, to accept responsibility or stand security; but in other phrases chê is both C. and A.

chhê {chhê, chhê} (= chhê, chhê), one of the Chinese musical notes.

chhê {C.} = As. chhîn, when the final of the reading form is eng; e.g. green; raw; star.

chhê {T. chhê}. Chhê-â, small cymbals. Khâm-chhê-kê, musical instruments used at funerals (cf. chhê-â).

chhê {C.} = As. chhîn, to waken; feeling the sexual impulse, as a female animal; said, in vile obscene scolding, of women.

chhê {cf. chhe, chhê}, one of the Chinese musical notes.


chhê-lô, a small gong about eight inches across (v. lô). Khâm-chhê-chhê, a pair of cymbals. Khâm-chhê-kê, a pair of cymbals and a small drum, used for funereal music.

Phâm khâm-chhê-chhê, to strike cymbals, only in funereal music; also, a vile scolding phrase among women with women.

chhê (= chhê). Tsû-khâm-chhê, a small bird. Sáï-khâm-chhê, id. (khâm!).

chhê {R. chhout; C. chhoe; Cn. chhôh}, to sip, as gruel, &c. Chhê-thêng, to sip soup. Chhê-khûi, to take a great mouthful of air, as on suddenly meeting a strong wind.

chhê {R. chheh, thin tablets, a list; C. chhîh}, a book; a list; a record; (not used in Cn. except for "a list"); while "tsû" is always used for a book.

Hâu-pêh-chhê, Venetian blinds or shutters.

Chûi-chhê, to insert on a list or record; to be formally recorded or put in a list.

Chê-chhêh, a book for holding threads of various colours for embroidery, of all sorts.


Chhê-thêh, a weight of metal or heavy wood, for keeping a book open. Chhêh-chiam, title pasted on outside of book.

Chhê-hàm, do., also title-page.

Chhê-chhîh, paste-board cover for several volumes.

Chhê-phôh, book-cover. Chhê-chhâ, cloth in which school-boys fold up their books.

Chhê-pau, bundle of books thus folded up.


Chhê-kê, book-selves.

Chhêh-miâ, name given by teacher to the scholar.

Chhêh-mûg, themes for the third Kuin examination.

Chhêh-â, a book with superstitious receipts for diseases.

Khoâ-chhêh-â, to consult it, in case of sickness.

Chhêh-â-tsosâ, various sorts of idolatrous paper, mixed up according to the prescriptions of that book, for certain diseases.

Poa-chhîh sina-chhêh-â ku-lân-jit, raking up old stories (quite out of date) against people.

Khoâ-chhêh, to read a book silently. Thâk-chhêh, to read a book aloud; to learn and study a book. Thâk-chhêh lâng, a scholar; a literary man.

Thâk-si-chhêh, to read words, learning the sound without understanding the meaning. Thâk-bô-chhêh, not making progress in study.

Thâk-chêng-sî-chhêh, to learn a book very quickly, as if having read it in a former life.


Khoa-chhêh, to select books, as in making up a set or selecting a number to take out. Thong-chhêh, to pile up books in an even pile.

Chhêh {R. chhou, to take up with the fingers}. Chhê, chhêh, a very small quantity, as of food.

Chhêh {C.} = As. chhoe, sad; exclamation of grief and surprise, as at some injustice, misfortune, or great wickedness.

Chhêh {C. chhêh}, to sink down, as a wall on a bad foundation; to come down, as a sail when the rope breaks, &c. &c. Chhêh-lôh-lài, to come down, as a sail when rope breaks, or as a kite; to settle down, as on house on bad foundation, or as a door settling down so that the hinges will not work well.

Chhêh-lôh-khî, very far gone in sickness, as when constitution is broken. Chhêh-tôe, to have the bottom leaky and ready to fall out, as a bucket.

Chhêh, sound of a broken hoarse voice.

Chêh', noise, as of creakery dashed together, or such loud sound. Chhêh'nêh-nêh', sound of loud thunder. Lâi chhêh'nêh-nêh', thunder rolling loudly.

Chhek {R. chhiok, to go, to meet with; as misfortune, &c.; cf. "tak", to meet with, as a bad omen. Chhek-tió-h kúi (lit. meet a demon), to meet with an unexpected difficulty (as by the opposition of some one not thought of) which quite upsets our plans. Chhek-see, to meet with a demon or sickness, or some bad omen or bad luck. Chhek-bô, to offend the majesty of a god by unclean conduct in his presence; to draw down calamity on another by impure conduct (v. 8).

Chhek, to tie a loose knot. Chhek-teh, tied very loosely. Chhek oah-kat, to tie a very loose knot, that is easily opened. Chhek khah-thêg, to tie a loose knot at greater length, as to keep a thing from being in the way; make the piece to be broken off longer than you were going to make it. Chhek khah-tô, tie the loose knot at a shorter length.

Chhek {R. chhiok, to press close; this group perhaps belongs to two words}, to make shorter. Chhek-ô, to press very close to. Chhek oô, id.
chhek

to come gradually to each other's terms (s. fathom). chhek--lōh-lāi, to come down to a lower price. chhek-kē-lōh-lāi chiū-i, to come down near his price.

chhek-khā-lōh-lāi chiū-i, to come down towards his position, as a superior showing condescension to an inferior, as making explanations to him, or dispensing with ceremony; to come down to a lower price to meet his offer.

chhek-kē, to bend one's body (but keeping head straight up), as in order to pass through a low door.

chhek-khān-lōh-lāi chiū-i, to come down near his price.

chhek [R. chheik, to hurry, urgent]. Bek-chhek, too urgent and too hard on people.

chhek [R. chhiok, to cut]. chhek-thâu kœ-bē, to make an old article (of furniture) as good as new by a thorough repair; said figuratively of other things.

chhek-thâu oâ"-bê (T.), id. of anything.

chhek [R. chhiok, a small bird]. chhek-chhiâu-sâ, a small bird like a sparrow. kim-si âg-chhek-chhiâu-sâ, a small yellow bird.

chhek [R. a foot, eq. chhiok]. chhek-chheân put-i, not needing to be changed at all (not a foot or an inch). chhek-tōk, a book of models for letters and such documents (s. fathom).

chhek (R. id.) kē-chhek, a scheme; a plan or plot. sok-chhiú bû-chhek, arms folded on breast, and having no plan to get out of the difficulty.

chhek [R. connections by the female line and by marriage]. chhin-chhek, relations and connections in general. chhin-chhek ke-kù, id. chhin-chhek-kan, among relations and connections. chhin-chhek-kān bô-lûn, accounts are not kept too strictly among connections. bô-chhin bô chhek, having no relations or connections alive. lâi-chhin gōa-chhek, relations and connections by blood and by affinity. gōa-chhek, relations by female line and connections by marriage.

chhek [R. the knee, C. chhip]. lâm-tsâ chhek-hâ, id hông-kim (there is yellow gold below a man's knee), a man should not light a stick orarily kneel.

chhek (R. id.) gîu-chhek, gîu-chhip, a medicinal plant (v. gîu).

chhek (R. slak). (P. chhiok). rice in ear; growing rice; paddy: rice in the husk.

bi-chhek, rice in general. bi-chhek hi-bô, rice. chek-chêng, seed-rice. chek-ge, dried sprouted rice. chek-mi, the awn of rice.

chhek-thâu, light empty refuse rice that does not separate from the husk in the mill called "thô-lâng;" it is used for feeding animals.

phâ'-chhek, empty rice. phâ'-chhek-hiû, a plant used to give fragrance to liquor. hong cheh phâ'-chhek (wind blows away empty rice), said of ill-fated persons taking an epidemic. hong cheh phâ'-chhek, pôk-hôk-chhiâi sî, id.

chhek-sâi, a large boarded receptacle for rice, as in granaries. chhek-chheng, a rice granary. chheng-chhek, rice from public granaries not good. koa'-chhek, id.

phi-chhek, to spread rice in the sun to dry. oechhek (P. o-chhiok), to separate the husk from the rice by the "thô-lâng." koâ-chhek, to winnow rice.

chhek [R. to fathom]. chuî-chhek (r.), to consider carefully (s. shorten).

bôe chhek-tôk-tîi, cannot be searched and found out, as the heart. put-chhek, unexpectedly bad, evil, or dangerous. put-chhek ê-tâi, unexptected evil, calamity, or danger. sim put-chhek, his heart is very wicked. tsûn-sim put-chhek, secretly plotting evil in his heart.

chhek [R. red, = col. chhiâi]. chhek-sîn lê-thê, naked or nearly so, e.g. perhaps short drawers or.

kûn-tsû-chhiâ, chhek; kûn-bêk-chhiâ, he who comes near vermillion gets red, near ink gets black.

chhek (P.), = A. chhiok, in some words.

chhek (P. chhiok), to shake, as pencils or chopsticks, to make them even; to shake up and down, as a sedan, or as on horseback; to shake or jerk, as a bag of rice to make it hold more, or as a bundle to get it right on the shoulder; to compare evidence, or discuss each other's claims (as the two parties) face to face.

chhek-tsûe, to shake even, as pencils or books; to arrange a matter so that both sides are satisfied; all the parties arrived.

chhek-khal-khî, to replace a bag or bundle that was falling from the shoulder, by a jerk of the body.

chhek-gû-lûn, to shake milk (in a bottle) to make butter.

tûi-chhek, the two parties in a dispute discussing their affair together, so as to settle it.

thiô-kha-chhek (T.), to hop.

chhek (cf. jîök), to work up in the hands, as dough, or as clay for an image.

chheng [R. blue, green, = col. chit]. chheng-i, a blue dress worn by Sew-taee graduates. lâm-chheng, id. chheng-lûsn, a purplish blue colour.

ûi tan-chheng, to paint in colours (lit. blue and red).

chheng-phi, a medicinal skin like orange or citrus skins. chheng-tâi, a green medicinal salt. lêk-chheng (R.), bitumen.

chheng [R. chhinn, self, one's own]. chheng-tang, the clerk who keeps the account of goods shipped and delivered; a sort of assistant supercargo.

chheng-thâu, id.

chheng (R. id.) chheng-ho, to address by an honourable designation; to style. chheng-tsaan (R.), to praise. thong-chheng, general appellation politely added to another's name, e.g. ko, chek, teh, chhim, tai-lûn, etc. tsûu-chheng, to style one's self in a boasting or egotistic way. tsûn-chheng, to give an appellation which is indeed customary, but rather higher than is strictly correct. chheng-ông chheng-tê (lit. styling kings and sovereigns); to be one's own master, as man of independent means, or who has a business of his own; or of an employe when his master allows him to do as he pleases.

chheng (R. chhien). (T. chhî, C. chhiî, C. chîan, but P. chheng), a thousand. chheng-it, eleven hundred. chheng-bân, ten millions. kûi-nà bîn chheng-kun ê-lût, strength of several myriads of thousands of pounds.

chheng [R. chooan, to perforate; cf. chông].

chhong-soa-lûng, a sort of gingall.

chheng (P.), = A. chhiang in some tones and words.

chheng (R. id.), clear, pure, clean; to clean; only; to pay off, as an account; clear and bright, as sky, or as red color; (vegetarian); free from care or anxiety or need of toil; comfortable; fair and just; the Manchou dynasty; cooling in its effect, as food or medicine.

sam-chheng, the Taoist trinity. tâî-chheng,
chheng

THE MANCHU DYNASTY. chheng-tiâu, id. chheng-bêng, the "feast of tombs"; correct and clear (v. bêng). koo-nig-chheng, white of (hen's) egg. thîng-chheng, sugar melted in warm water. chiên-chheng, a salt sauce (v. chiên). thâu-chheng, optimal refuse made up for smoking. jî-chheng, the refuse of the "thâu-chheng" made up again for smoking (very poor and bad).

chheng-tsâi, very early in the morning. hiên-chheng (C.), at present.

jît-chheng, a journal or day-book in business. chhô-chheng, a rough scroll-book or sale-book in which sales are entered at the time, to be afterwards copied into the day-book.

chheng-chô, settled, as account; clear, distinct, and accurate, as a statement. chheng-chhê, id. bô-thang-chheng, unable to pay off the score. chheng-siâu, to pay off, as account (v. siâu).

chheng-chhán, id. khích tsõe-chit-ê chheng, to settle a number of old scores at once, either of money or of grounds of offence and quarrel.

chheng-liâm, pure and uncorrupted by avarice, as mand., tsõe-ênă chheng, to be pure in his official duties. lî-chheng, khi bêng, all clear, open, and correct, as a ready-money transaction. chheng-pêk, unsnapped in character. it-sim chheng-pêk, whole life blameless. ke-hong chheng-pêk, family of blameless reputation for some generations. chheng-pêk-ke, id. sam-tâi chheng-pêk, do, for three generations. chheng-thien pêk-jît, in broad daylight; weather fine, clear, and sunny; just and fair, as mandarin (said by himself).

chheng-khi, clean. chheng-khi-siû', id. sê-chheng, to wash clean. sam-kang-tsûi sê-boe-chheng, the water of the three great rivers could not wash it clean. piâ'-chheng, to clear out thoroughly. chheng-tî, to clean out a pond. chheng kau-ă, to clean out a ditch.

ke-sû chheng, very poor. ke-sû chheng-tâm, id. (v. tâm).

chheng-chhêng, only, simply, merely. chheng-chhêng-mi, decidedly refusing; doggedly refusing; often without reason or without giving a reason. chheng-chhêng-beh, decidedly or persistently desirous; often without good reason.

chê-chhêng, to settle and become clear, as a liquid. têng-chhêng, to settle, as muddy water (v. têng).

chhêng-chhêng, very pure. tsûi chhêng, hi-hien (when the water becomes clear the fish are seen), the trick will out at last; and a man's character be cleared. chhêng-tsûi, tsûi pêh-bi (white rice cooked in clear water), candid and trueful.

chhêng-chhêng, vegetarian diet. tsêe-chhêng-chiô, to fast and perform the rites called "chiô." chhâ-chhêng, to take food or medicine that has a cooling tendency (not as to warmth). chhâ-chhêng-khun-keng, to eat vegetarian food and sleep in a temple; to have an easy life of it; said also of a man who lives on his parents or his property without any cares, or of a man who has no family cares.

chhêng-sîng, free from care, anxiety, or need of toiling; in easy circumstances (v. sîng). chhêng-hân (H.), id. it-jit chhêng-hân, it-jit sien, such a man is as happy as one of the geni. chhêng-khô, having a little money or property so as to be in no need of toiling to earn money. hu-sîn put-chî-chhêng, Buddhist priests are very free from care (with perhaps an incunabula at their vegetarianism). chhêng-sim, mind untroubled and free from cares, having no wants and no cause for anxiety. chhêng-sim-tô, taking it easy and amusing one's self; rather jolly. it teh-chhêng-sim, you are taking it far too easy, e.g., refusing to take responsibility that you ought to.-teh-chhêng, the refusal of the "thâu-chhêng" made up again for smoking (very poor and bad).

chhêng-htû, very early in the morning. hiên-chhêng (C.), at present.

jît-chhêng, a journal or day-book in business. chhô-chhêng, a rough scroll-book or sale-book in which sales are entered at the time, to be afterwards copied into the day-book.

chhêng-chô, settled, as account; clear, distinct, and accurate, as a statement. chhêng-chhê, id. bô-thang-chhêng, unable to pay off the score. chhêng-siâu, to pay off, as account (v. siâu).

chhêng-chhân, id. khích tsõe-chit-ê chhêng, to settle a number of old scores at once, either of money or of grounds of offence and quarrel.

chhêng-liâm, pure and uncorrupted by avarice, as mand., tsõe-ênă chhêng, to be pure in his official duties. lî-chhêng, khi bêng, all clear, open, and correct, as a ready-money transaction. chhêng-pêk, unsnapped in character. it-sim chhêng-pêk, whole life blameless. ke-hong chhêng-pêk, family of blameless reputation for some generations. chhêng-pêk-ke, id. sam-tâi chhêng-pêk, do, for three generations. chhêng-thien pêk-jît, in broad daylight; weather fine, clear, and sunny; just and fair, as mandarin (said by himself).

chhêng-khi, clean. chhêng-khi-siû', id. sê-chhêng, to wash clean. sam-kang-tsûi sê-boe-chhêng, the water of the three great rivers could not wash it clean. piâ'-chhêng, to clear out thoroughly. chhêng-tî, to clean out a pond. chhêng kau-ă, to clean out a ditch.

ke-sû chhêng, very poor. ke-sû chhêng-tâm, id. (v. tâm).

chhêng-chhêng, only, simply, merely. chhêng-chhêng-mi, decidedly refusing; doggedly refusing; often without reason or without giving a reason. chhêng-chhêng-beh, decidedly or persistently desirous; often without good reason.

chê-chhêng, to settle and become clear, as a liquid. têng-chhêng, to settle, as muddy water (v. têng).

chhêng-chhêng, very pure. tsûi chhêng, hi-hien (when the water becomes clear the fish are seen), the trick will out at last, and a man's character be cleared. chhêng-tsûi, tsûi pêh-bi (white rice cooked in clear water), candid and trueful.

chhêng-chhêng, vegetarian diet. tsêe-chhêng-chiô, to fast and perform the rites called "chiô." chhâ-chhêng, to take food or medicine that has a cooling tendency (not as to warmth). chhâ-chhêng-khun-keng, to eat vegetarian food and sleep in a temple; to have an easy life of it; said also of a man who lives on his parents or his property without any cares, or of a man who has no family cares.

chhêng-sîng, free from care, anxiety, or need of toiling; in easy circumstances (v. sîng). chhêng-hân (H.), id. it-jit chhêng-hân, it-jit sien, such a man is as happy as one of the geni. chhêng-khô, having a little money or property so as to be in no need of toiling to earn money. hu-sîn put-chî-chhêng, Buddhist priests are very free from care (with perhaps an incunabula at their vegetarianism). chhêng-sim, mind untroubled and free from cares, having no wants and no cause for anxiety. chhêng-sim-tô, taking it easy and amusing one's self; rather jolly. it teh-chhêng-sim, you are taking it far too easy, e.g., refusing to take responsibility that you ought to. teh-chhêng, the refusal of the "thâu-chhêng" made up again for smoking (very poor and bad).
chhêng 71

chhêng  

chhêng (T. chhîi; C. chhûi; C. sometimes, chhîm); to dust; to flap its wings as a bird throwing off dirt; a sort of brush. chhêng-ah, a soft brush for dusting. tsang-chhêng, a brush made of palm fibre. koe-mûng-chhêng, a dust-brush made of feathers. tek-chhêng, a bamboo scrubbing-brush.

chhêng-hê, to whitewash. chhêng-thên, to sweep away the soil of a year in the twelfth moon. chhêng-sâu, to dust and sweep. chhêng-thê, to flap its wings so as to throw off dirt, as a fowl does.

chhêng-chhêng, a little double-barrelled pistol. chhêng-chhêng-boh, hair dishevelled or in disorder; e.g. when working very hard with no time to comb.

chhêng (T. chhîi; C. chhûn). phah-chhêng, to use lavishly, as money; to waste and abuse (in use), as things.

chhêng (C. chhôân), to act in a bragging manner. siaû-liên teh-chhêng, a young fellow acting in a bragging manner. chhêng-pang, to act or speak in a proud or big way; to brag. chhêng-pang-tsûi, id.

chhêng — phôk-phôk-chhêng, to palpitate. phîâ-phîâ-chhêng, id. chhîh-chhîh chhêng-chhêng, playing about, as an idle boy.

chhêng [R. to invite, to request, = col. chhîiâ].

chhêng-an. to salute. chhêng-kong, to request a reward for meritorious services to the state. chhêng-kau (polite), I beg you to instruct me. chhêng-beng, to ask the commands of a superior. chhêng-chî, to request to know the imperial will.

chhêng [R. id. (by change of tone from chhêng, to name or style); to fit, to suit]. chhêng-i, to suit one's wishes. bêng chhêng-ki-sit, having a good reputation and deserving it. put-chhêng, not suitting well with another thing or things, e.g. articles of dress with each other, or as furniture with house. bô-chhêng, id. bô-chhêng-chit, not fit for the office. put-chhêng-chit, id.

chhêng (R. chhôân), (T. chhîî); a gun, a cannon, musket, pistol, &c. chit-mûng-chhêng, one gun or cannon, &c. saî-mûng-chhêng, three guns fired as a salute to a mandarin of considerable rank. an-kiî-chhêng, the one signal gun fired at the first watch (v. kîî). jiû-mûng-chhêng, the two shots fired at second watch. khue â-chhêng, the gun in the early morning, signal for opening the city gates. liên-hoân-chhêng, many guns (musquets, &c.) fired in rapid succession.

phûg-sî-chhêng, a very poisonous serpent, probably a cobra. chhêng-ki-chî, a rocket. chhîû-chhêng, military lasciviousness.

bô-chhêng, a pistol. siô-chhêng, do. siô-chhêng-å, id. hoan-a-chhêng, foreign fire-arms (often said of pistols). gô-pak-chhêng, a five-barrelled revolver. siang-pak-chhêng, a double-barrelled gun or pistol. toaî-pak-chhêng, a single-barrelled gun or pistol. toaî-pak-chhêng, a gun of large bore. chhû-chhêng, a gun, a musket. toaî-chhêng, a large cannon; an opium pipe. gia-toaî-chhêng (lit. carry large cannon on shoulder), to be an opium smoker; to meet with some very great calamity, or severe disease, esp. venereal. liên-không-chhêng, a very large cannon. bô-chhêng, a sort of gunball with tiger's head. bô-goû khi-gia-bô-chhêng, you set me to a very difficult task. kâu-tsât-chhêng, a sort of gigault with nine rings like joints. tek-chhêng, a bamboo gun, used by children.

chhêng-kê, frame of a cannon, instead of a gun-carriage. chhêng-châng, stock of a gun. chhêng-sîn, barrel of gun. chhêng-kôaî, id. chhêng-hî, touch-hole. chhêng-tauh, sort of lock that holds the match of a matchlock. chhêng-khàng, a port-hole in fort or vessel. chhêng-iên, port-holes in a vessel (v. iên). chhêng-bê-to, a bayonet. chhêng-á, a bullet, shot. chhêng-chî bat-lâng, the bullet knows the (fated) man; every bullet has its bullet. chhêng-thok, a ramrod. chhêng-thûh, id. chhêng-lô, gunpowder. chhêng-thàng, small barrel for carrying ammunition for the guns.

chhêng-kêk, an arsenal for fire-arms.

chhêng-tûi, a company of musketeers or riflemen.

chhêng-siû, an artillery-man, a gunner. chhêng-peng, a musketeer or riflemen. chhîh-chhêng, to be a soldier who uses a gun, to be a musketeer or riflemen.

keng pîî chhêng, the three sorts of soldiers, who use bows, shields, and guns respectively; the bow is the highest.

phah-chhêng-siâ (T.), rites to get a soul out of that part of hell where those who have been shot are confined.

chhêng-pé, a target for musket or rifle practice.

kho-chhêng-pé, to practise shooting with guns.

kho-chhêng, to drill or review at shooting (gun-practise), as mandarins. khoe-chhêng-bo, sort of soldier's cap.

phah-chhêng, to shoot with a gun or fire-arms.

sî-chhêng, to discharge a gun (just to let it off) without an aim. pang-chhêng, to shoot with fire-arms, in general. khuî-chhêng, id. tiôh-chhêng, to be shot or hit by ball or bullet, or shot. tiôh-chhêng--siî, to be shot dead. chhêng-siong, a gun-shot wound.

chhêng — chhêng-kâm-pang, the (loose) boards that make the false deck of a Chinese junk, laid above the real water-tight deck.

chhêng — chhêng-êng, to manifest great delight by gesticulation, as a person in inferior position on getting power or influence.

chhêng (C. chhôân); to spout or jet out from an opening, as steam or vapour, or a torrent; to emit steam, as in boiling; to steam; to ascend, as the vapour of a sacrifice; to affect or be affected by, as a vapour or malarious influence; to scent by placing some fragrant thing near; to build a little higher; to cook very dry with little water, as rice or potatoes.

chhêng--tiôh, to affect as a vapour, steam, or odour; to come violently upon, as a torrent. chhêng--tiôh, id.

chhêng-phi, to blow the nose. chhêng-phi-lông-phi-khàng, said of a very strong smell (pleasant as of cooking, or very unpleasant, as of rotten things) coming strongly on the nostrils.

chhêng-tông, the head all covered with a disgusting soft eruption. siî-chhêng-tông, id.

chhêng-kôân, to sing very high notes, as boys. chhêng-bîc-kôaî, unable to sing very high notes; unable to build up high, or to spout up high.

chhêng-khà-kôaî, to build higher, as a house (as by adding a story to an old house); to spout up higher, &c. chhêng-kôaî, to spout up, as steam or smoke in a jet. hô-hun chhêng-kôaî, the smoke rising in a jet. ien chhêng--khî-lêi, steam suddenly spouts up.
chheng — chheng-tê, to flavour tea with sweet herbs or flowers. chheng-hûn, to scent hair-powder with flowers. chheng-chhhu, to scent things by laying them beside inaccessible.

chheng-khi, to be affected by some vapour or exhalation, good or bad. chheng-thô-khi, to be affected by exhalations from the earth; to be cooled by the damp air of the ground, as medicine set to cool on the ground that its effects may be less heating. chhhu-mih-chheng--lêng, bad smells coming to one's nose or affecting one.

chheng-î-pûg, to boil rice dry in a peculiar way (v. pûg). chheng han-tsû, to boil potatoes dry with the skins on.

chheng (P. chhiung), to wear or put on, as clothes (but not hat or cap). chhêng-sa', to put on coat, shirt, or any dress of upper part of body. ko-chhêng-sa', to put on or wear more coats, &c. chhêng sa--a-khoi, to put on coat and trousers. chhêng-oê, to put on or wear shoes. chhêng oê-bêh, to wear or put on shoes and stockings.

chhêng-sun, to put a tenon and mortice together. chhêng-mûg, to hang a door on its hinges. gia-lâi-chhêng, bring (the door) and put it on its hinges. sa--chhia-chhêng, to fit well together. chhêng-pê chhêng-bû, fed and clothed by parents.

chhêng-sin, to wear new clothes. sin-chhêng, good dress (on one's body). û-sin-chhêng, to have on good dress. û-sin-chhêng, to have clothes made for self or for family. sin-chhêng hông-bông, very finely dressed. chhêng-chhêng, common every-day dress.

khab-û-chhêng, has more wear (or a great deal of wear), as shoes or dress. kim-chhêng (C.), having very good wear, as clothes. khiam-chhêng tit-sin, take care of clothes and they are as good as new.

gûn-chhêng-kah, a sort of waistcoat with pockets at the side. gûn-chhêng, id.

chhêng-bôe-tiâu, unable to bear so many clothes because of heat.

chhêng-chhêng, manner of dress, as fine or simple, good or bad. û-chhêng-chhêng, well-dressed. hû-chhêng-chhêng, id.

kidû-kûn chhêng ki-kon--ngôe'h, a skilful gambler grown so poor that he has to crouch between the supports of a flag-staff for warmth. hâm kâu-bôe-chhêng bàng-tâ, lies so big that even a mosquito-curtain could not cover them. thoa-môa chhêng-soh, to wear coarse ropes of raw hemp-bark round the waist, as son or daughter-in-law at funeral; those who have done so should never be put away though they were only adopted.

chheng — lê--nîh chheng--tiôh, to meet on the road.

chhi — sö-chhi, the spring and wards of a Chinese paddock. bi-chhi, lock gone wrong.

chhi — mûg-kâq-chhi kiû, hair standing on end, as from fear or cold.

chhi (R. su), hi-chhi, the gills of a fish. chhhi chhhi-chhî,-kê, the fish called "chhi" drinks water, but it goes out below the gills (said of a man forgetful, who dil him a kindness or favour).

chhi (R. su), gê-tsô-chhi, the part of the cheek at the roots of the teeth (v. ûâo). bi-chhi, slight obstruction in the throat (v. bi), (v. wards of lock).

chhi (ef, chhu), chham-chhi, all in confusion; confusedly mixed. chham-chham chhi-chhi, id.

toâ-chhi-chhna, great profusion of food at a feast.

lâu-jîêt chhi-chhi, very crowded and bustling.

chhi (R. id.) chhi-tsot, stupid, awkward. chhi-gâi, stupid, silly.

chhi (C.), = A. chhu (R.), female.

chhi (C.), = A. chhu, a larva or animalecule.

chhi, to make a hissing sound, as a frying-pan; to sail under press of sail, hissing through the water. chhi-chhi-hû, to make a hissing sound, as frying in a frying-pan. tsûi teh-chhi, water making a hissing sound in boiling. chhi-chhi lâ-là, the sound of meat frying in melted fat. chhi-=-chit, to perch or fry on a frying-pan with little or no fat. chhi-chhi-kûn, sound of water boiling (said also of a child restlessly impatient to see or get something); sound of frying. tit-tit-chhi, to make way rapidly through the water with a hissing sound, as vessel under press of sail. ngû-tïâu-chhi, id. chhi-lài, to come along at full speed, as vessel coming close up to us. chhi-oâ, to run rapidly alongside so as to attack a vessel. chhi-oâ, beh-lâi-phao-goâ, he ran up rapidly close to me to beat me.

chhi, damp, as hair, cakes, floor, &c. chhiu-chhi, to grow damp. iâm chhiu-chhi, the salt grows damp. chhi-kauh-kauh, very damp, as cakes or room. lâu-koî chhi-chhi, slight perspiration on skin.

chhi [R. to hold with the hand] hû-chhi, to aid, to assist, as gods. chi-chhi, to give some little help to keep a matter from going all wrong. tsû-chhi, to have the full management of an affair. pà-chhi, shrewd, difficult to get round. khim-chhi, very shrewd and skilful, as in managing affairs or giving advice about them, so that it is hard to get round him, and that what he does generally comes right.

chhiâ-chhi--teh, a little to consider before deciding, e.g. before beginning a quarrel. fî-chhi, to use temporarily in hope of improvement; to keep up or take care of, as an interim arrangement; to stay for a time in an unsuitable place till a better can be got, or waiting for repairs, &c. bông-î-chhi, id. chhiâ--fî-chhi, id. fî-chhi kë-jît, to put up with temporarily (as with employment, place, or person) till something better can be got.

út-pàng siong-chhi, gû-jin tek-li (prov.), when people go to law the mandarins and their underlings get their money.

chhi (R. sû), (A. chhi, sû; Cn. sû), a surname.

chhi (R. id.) chhin-chhi, prodigal extravagance or luxury.

chhi [R. a tooth, = col. kî]. kâ-gô chhiët-chhi, to gnash the teeth in rage or pain. chhi pêk, tûn hông, teeth white and lips red (said of a pretty face).

chhi (C.) kho-chhi, small flat boats of very small draught for shallow sandy streams.

chhi (C.), = A. chhi, small flat boats of very small draught for shallow sandy streams.

chhi (C.), = A. chhu, rat, mouse, &c. lê-chhi, = A. niû-chhi, a rat.

chhi (C.), = A. chhu, to select, &c.

chhi (C.), = A. chhu, to reside, to manage.

chhi (C.), = A. chhu, a piece of wood for mixing mortar. chheng-chhi, a sort of pestle.

chhi (R. id.) khî-chhi, flags and streamers of an army. khî-chhi sîen-bêng, the flags all new and beautiful.

chhi (R. s), to try; to tempt; to make trial of.

chhi-khoâ, to try; to make an experiment; to see
how it will do. chhi-bài (esp. T.), id. chhi-êng, to use on trial. chhi-chhiâ—chit-â, to taste so as to try. chhi-chhiâ—khâiâ, id. chhi-siú, to consider carefully.

chhi lâng-ô ò-e-i, to try to find out a man's meaning. thâu-mûng chhi-hê, to rush into evident danger (lit. try fire with our hair). chhi-lien (r.), afflictions, trials, or persecutions (X.).

chhi — chhiâ—chhi, to light a lamp near a corpse. chhi-itâ, the oil burned in a lamp beside a corpse (used afterwards for incantations). boâh-chhi-itâ, to sprinkle (secretly) with this oil, supposed to cause a quarrel with a husband. kâi-chhi, to come suddenly in sight of a corpse, coffin, or funeral.

chhi [R. a fin]. hi-chhi, fishes' fins for food, esp. sharks' fins.

chhi [R. a sort of fish]. chhi-hî, a sort of fish very full of bones. chhi-liu, id.

chhi — chhi-chhi-hâu, sound of heavy rain on the roof (v. chhê).

chhi [R. chhê, to pierce, to taunt; interconnected with the next word]. kî-chhi, to ridicule; to taunt; to make sarcastic remarks. chhi-khek, to assassinate or attempt to assassinate a sovereign or very high mandarin by a dagger.

chhi (R. chhê), a thorn; a prickle; a thorny plant. chhi-chhi, very prickly. kî-chhi, rough and uneven, as a surface. giàh-chhi, to extract a thorn.

chhi-chhák, to grieve and pierce the heart; to dazzle the eyes (v. chhák).

chhi-à, a thorn. chhi-phê, id. chháu-chhi, thorny plants. chhi-tsâng, a thorny plant. chhi-loâh, a thorn-hedge. chhi-phê-loâh, id.

chhi-kîi tô, a ball with iron pricks (used by sorcerers to wound themselves). chhi-kîu-â, round thorny wild fruits. mû-thâng-chhi, a sort of prickly seaworm (v. thâng). chhi-sôm, prickly biche-de-mer. chhi-koe, a cucumber. chhi-tek, a sort of bamboo full of thorns. tek-chhi, a long thin bamboo branch; a bamboo thorn. sut tek-chhi, to whip with a thin long bamboo branch.

chhôa-chhi, causing annoyance or trouble by constantly raising objections or finding fault; very peevish.

chhôa-chhi-lî, do.; also said of an affair that involves many troublesome details difficult to set right. kû-chhôa-chhi, do. do. to a great extent. chhit-chhôa poch-chhi, id. bô-chhôa-bô-chhi, there is no flaw or danger of trouble about the affair; no fear (e.g.) of extra expenses or unforeseen difficulties. khî-chhôa-chhi, to raise trouble when there is no need; to cause mischief by raising objections, &c.; to pick a quarrel. khî-chhôa "khî-chhi, id.

noa-thô bô-chhi (soft mud with no thorns), a man who bears injuries without resisting or retaliating.

bô-chhi, a medicine. hó-hàng-chhi, a sort of casta. pông-an-chhi, do., used much on 5. kî-tô-chhi, another casta (upright and tall). gû-kák-chhi, a sort of hard-wood. kô-kak-chhi, the thistle.

kóe-kang-chhi-thâu, the root of a sort of thistle (used as a cooling medicine). toâ-chhi-thâu, a medicine. chhi-thâu-hiu, a medicine. &c.

chhi (R. id.), a market-street; a street with shops; forms the last word in the names of many market-towns or large trading towns.

chhi-thâu, street or streets of shops in a village. kôe-chhi, a market-street; a street of shops.

chhâu-chhi-bô, the whole market. siâ-chhi, a city with its suburbs (v. siâ). hiâ-chhi, a fish-market.

chhin-chhi, a sort of silk (v. chhin).

pâ-chhi, united shutting of all the shops (of a town or ward) as a demonstration against the mandarins for some injustice. hû-chhi, to arrive at the market in good time. khui-chhi, to begin the sales of the day; to begin business, as a new shop, or as after the holidays.

hô-chhi-chhâu, good trade, purchasers numerous and prices good. hî-chhi, id. (s. feed). li-chhi, good sale; good trade. ka-iâh li-chhi, id. tài-kiet li-chhi, good-luck in trade (somewhat superstitious phrase). pài-chhi, bad sale; trade not good.

khâh-pàiâ—chhi, id. (s. feed). kô-mûg tôk-chhi, the only house that has any special article.

chhi — loân-chhi-chhá, crowded or confused, as a crowd, or as the mind (v. chhá), chhi-chhi-kên, sound of men in great numbers saying about.

chhi-bû chhi-chhû, whispering.

chhi — khûn-chhi-chhi, to sleep very sound.

chhi — chhiâ—chhi, smiling pleasant appearance of countenance.

chhi — pê-chhi-â (C.), the young rice-plants that are planted out from the seed-beds.

chhi (R. si), to feed (active), to nourish; to bring up; to rear; to supply food to; to become food for; to temper, as iron.

îu-chhi, to feed; to support; to bring up. hô-iô-chhi, good-tempered and healthy, as child easily fed and tended and growing well. hô-chhi, id. (s. market).

phâi-chhi, difficult to rear and bring up, as delicate child (s. market).

chhi tsâ-bô, to keep a concubine. chhi tsâ-bô-kíâ, to bring up a daughter. chhi-gîn-â, a young boy who serves as a servant (almost like a slave) for food and clothing only.

chhi-it-toâ, feeds (or has fed) you till grown up. chhi thiî-chhô, to keep (as birds) for amusement merely.

chhi-làng, to employ or support people.

chhi bát-sat, to let bags breed abundantly. chhi-hîi, may you be drowned and become food for fishes! also, to feed fish, chhi-chhêng, to be food for powder.

chhi-toâ-chhêng, id. chhi-pân-tso, id. gô-bêng chhi-bàng, the boy named gô-bêng got the monkeys to bite him so as to spare his parents.

chhi-hô, be devoured by a tiger; said of a useless fellow, or of reckless running into danger; said also to frighten children. thâu-khak bôh phi-ang, kî-chhi-hô, to try to poison tiger by one's own head smeared with arsenic.

chhi-chhâu, he-hâu liáu, the keeping of fancy birds for amusement wastes one's property. chhi cheng-sî, to keep or feast domestic animals. chhi-chhîi (esp. T.), id. (v. chhiâi). chhi-kâu, pîu k-kî, to keep a dog that barks at oneself. chhi-tsoâ, kô kôo-bô, to nourish a serpent that eats the bones; to have a secret enemy in our house. chhi niâu-chhi kà pû-tê, to nourish a rat that eats one's bags (same meaning).

chhi-kíâi, bô-lùn pîg; chhi pe-bú, niâu-tîng, sons get rice without stint, but what parents eat is counted up and grudged.

chhi hâu-sî, id. chhi tsâ-bô-kíâ, pât-làng-ô, if you bring up a son he will nourish his old father, but the daughter whom you rear goes over to others. lâng chhi-làng, sin chît-kî-kût; thiî chhi-làng, pôi lut-lut, with all man's feeding he is nothing but
bhí, sick; a beast; to temper iron in water. chhi-tshín, id. chhi-chhúi, to temper the edge, as of a stone-chisel.

chihí [R. cheng, pure]. chihi-miá (C. cheng-bing), the 'feast of tombs,' about April 5th. táh-chhi-, to keep that day by going to the graves and worshipping; repairs are usually made about that time, gen. a day or two before.

chihí [R. seng. to produce. living, raw = col. sán)]. (C. chhí), raw, uncooked, unacquainted; (wild, irascible; unbroken, as horse; in some phrases gives the idea of haste or touchiness or sickeness.

chihi-so, unacquainted with a thing, person, &c.; unskilled, inexperienced; ill-composed and unsuitable, as a literary composition. ló chihi, ignorant of the road.

chihi-chheh, a book that we are not familiar with.

chihi-kóng, acting very impulsively and hastily. chihi-chhin, making a sudden start; do a thing very impulsively. chihi-kía, to be startled. chihi-chhi-kía, sudden start. a. as a ghost. phah-chhi-kía, to stare; to scare away, as birds.

chihi-hoan, savages. chihi-bé, an unbroken horse; a wild, unreasonable, unwhatever man. chihi-bé-khúi, irascible; always ready to quarrel. having violent temper. passionate.

chihi-bin, touchy. readily taking offence, e.g., taking offence at a joke, as if it were in earnest. kão-chhi-bin, id. chhit-e chihi-bin, to take offence suddenly when not meant, as a touchy man. phi-chhi-bin, id. chihi-bin-hó, a very touchy man (lit. tiger).

chihi-gi, feeling a tendency to vomit, as from a bad taste; suddenly taken aback and feeling suspicious, as at what seems dangerous, or at apparent signs of improper conduct; harbouring suspicion or distrust.

chihi-tuan, feeling of sickness, bringing up a little sour water stuff. chihi-tuan, incessant craving for food of a diseased stomach. phah-chhi-tuan, to have this feeling.

chihi-chhin, chilly cold feeling (v. chhin).

chihi-lát-pung, fresh troops.

chihi-khim oáh-liáh, to take alive, as a prisoner; very urgent about a matter (v. liáh).

chihi-thín, unwrought iron. chihi-ióh, raw materials for medicine. chihi-teóu, unglazed paper.

chihi-tám, a large-grained sort of salt (med.)

chihi-hóan, raw alum. chihi-chhónt, varnish not fully prepared.

chihi (R. seng). chihi-áu-chhi, having a heavy raw or unpleasant colour, as fish, or bad smelling things, or as ground-nuts not toasted enough. chihi-chho, animal diet, as opposed to vegetarian. hi-chhi, edible marine animals, in general.

chihi (R. chhe). chihi-chhám, wretched, miserable.

chihi (R. sien); fresh (not tainted), as fish; fresh and unadulterated, as flowers; clean and stiffly starched, as clothes or new cloth.

chihi-hoe, natural flowers. chihi-chhihó, fresh and nice looking, as new cloth or fresh flowers. chihi-khi-chhi, starch it stiff. hi chhi, the fish are fresh. chihi-gü-lín, milk curdled but not yet salted.

chihi (R. cheng); (C. chhí). chihi-mi, blind.

chihi (R. chcheng); (C. chhí); the Chinese indigo plant. chihi-tiá, blue dye. hoan-chhi, foreign indigo.

phah-chhi, to work up the indigo in the vat to extract the colour. chihi-thang, a large tub or vat for steeping indigo. chihi-kang, a earthen vat for dyeing with indigo. chihi-chhi-kang, to have such a dye-vat in one's shop.

chihi (R. chcheng); (C. chhí); green; said also of various shades of blue and purple.

chihi-kun, veins as they appear blue on the skin (v. kun).

tang-chhi, verdigris; a green paint made from verdigris. tang-chhi-hí (having green cars), a sort of bowl supposed to drive away white ants.

chihi-si, a thin silk stuff, of various colours. chihi-si-a, a small yellow bird. chihi-ióh, a small green frog. chihi-thí, green moss.

chihi-a (F.), the areae palm. chihi-a-chi, betel

chihi-liáng, the transparent blue button of third-class mandarins.

chihi-kim, gold of greenish colour. chihi-táng, brass.

hant-chhi, to put out green leaves. tâu-chhi, short sprouted (edible) peas. kau táng-chhi, till no green thing remains, as in great drought. chihi-chhi, to put up green branches on a house or field (v. chhah). kim-chhi, to prohibit cattle from the green crops, done by having a play.

chihi-táu-chhi, the common green granite of Amoy. chihi-chhi-sek, the dark dull bluish green of green granite. ah-núng-chhi, very light blue, colour of duck's egg. liú-chhi-sek, nearly the same colour. chihi-chhúi, verdant. chihi-lang-lang, bright green, as fields. phú-phó-chhi, purple blue, colour of grapes. thiên-chhi, a dull purple. hoan-

chihi, dark blue. hâu-huil-chhi, light dull blue, colour of the blood of the king-crab. anh-kong-

chihi, a sort of violet-coloured silk.

chihi-ngh, pale, as the face of a sick man. bin

chihi-ngh, face of that pale greenish yellow colour.

tài-chhi-ngh, id. bin chhi-péh, face greenish white, as of sickly constitution. bin chhi-sín-sín, face pale with sickness or sudden fear. phah o-chhi, to beat black and blue.

chihi-chhong péh-chhong, not well made; to manage ill and spoil, as affair.

chihi (R. seng); (C. chhí), a star. chihi-sín, stars (many). chihi-sín, the stars and constellations. pe-chhi, a falling star.

ke-chhi, the Pleiades. chhit-chhi, id. (v. chhit). ké-béng-chhi, the morning star. pak-táu-

chihi, the Great Bear. sán-chhi-chhi, a comet. thoan-bé-chhi, id. thoan-sáng-chhi (vulg.), a meteor or falling star. táng-bó-chhi, a comet; also, a son who brings evil on his father. táng-bó-chhi, a wicked child; said in scolding a disobedient boy who is always causing trouble.

phái-chhi, a comet; a very wicked injurious man, as a bad mandarin, or a robber or seducer. phái-

phái-chhi-jip-keng, such a wicked hurtful man coming to a place. hoan-tióh phái-chhi, to come suddenly on some one whom we wish not to meet; to meet with something that we unexpectedly thwart our plans; to suffer injury from some wicked man or malignant spiritual power.

chhát-chhi, a rascal who plunders or injures others.
chhia (R. chhia), (C. chhe), (R. chhii), (C. chhii), a deliverer or benefact. kiu-chhia, a man who delivers us from a very pressing danger. uk-u-chhia, there is some one to deliver us from the danger. hou-kii-chhia, id.

he-chhia, a spark. he-kim-chhia, a fire-fly.

chhia (R. chhia, related); (C. chhe). chhii-mh, the mothers of bride and bridgroom, as related to each other; the wives of the "chhe-ke.

chhia (R. chhia, shallow); light blue, the colour of common Chinese blue cotton cloth. tim-chhia, somewhat darker blue, as that cotton when new and starched. chhio-chhia, somewhat lighter blue. chhii-bo, a light blue cap, worn in secondary mourning.

chhia (C. chhe), chhii-chhia, pretty. chhii-chhin-chhia, to have small-pox.

chhia (R. séng), (C. chhe), awake; having the sexual feeling, said only of the females of lower animals, esp. pigs and cats.

chhii-chhui, to give an appetite, as a relish does.

lim-chit-chhii, to doze for a few moments, as with head on hand.

m-tsi-chhii, very sound asleep. ki-o-chhii, to awaken another.

phii-chhii, to awaken a man unintentionally.

phii-chhii-bin, id. chhii-bin, to awake from sleep; also, to keep one's self awake, as by drinking tea. khun-chhia, to awake from sleep.

poa-chhii-poai-khun, half-asleep. chhii-chhii bô-khun, wide awake. bô-khun tsâ-chhii, late to bed and rising early.

tiam-chhii, to warn (by a hint) of a plot or other danger, as a friend; or as a god, by a dream or vision, &c. chhii-gô (X.), to awaken to the knowledge of a doctrine; to begin to understand it.

chhii (R. chhii), to pierce (chhi), either literally orfiguratively of grief at heart.

chhii, an instrument used in making nets. bô-chhii, a wedge-shaped piece of wood, used by carpenters for dipping in ink and drawing lines on wood. bih-chhii, a plate of bamboo small like a brush.

chhia (R. ku), a carriage; a windlass or capstan; instruments with a wheel, as a lattice, a spinning-wheel, &c.; to turn such a wheel; to turn in a lattice; a surname.

tia-chhia, windlass for anchor, bow of junk.

phang-chhia, windlass for sail, at mast.

tao-chhia, a chain to water-wheel for irrigation.

thai-chhia-lip, the paddles of a chain water-wheel.

chhia-chhia, a sugar-mill.

thi-chhia, an oil press.

chhii-chhia, a spinning-wheel.

phang-chhia, a chaining-wheel.

phang-chhia-lun, the wheel of a spinning-wheel. sâi phang-chhia-lun, to make one's arms round like a wheel.

gu-chhia, a cart drawn by oxen. bô-chhia, a cart or carriage drawn by a horse. he-chhia, a cart.

ho-hun-chhia, a railway train. long-chhia hông-lien, temporary carriage and sedan. chhe-chhia, to ride in a carriage or cart.

kod-chhia, to drive it.

thoa-chhia, to draw a cart or carriage.

tao-lâm-chhia, the smaller poles used in carrying a coffin; so called, though usually only eight bearers are employed. chhong-chhia, to fit these poles for a coffin.

chhia-khoan, a captain's bar. chhia-hu, a character; a driver.

chhia-soh, a carriage rope; the endless band of a spinning-wheel.

phang-chhia-soh, the endless band.

chhia-10n, a carriage-wheel.

chhia-lun-k'ii, a spoke.

chhia-k'ii, id. chhia-

lun-sim, the boss of a wheel.

chhia-lun-sng, the axle.

chhia-sng, id.

chhia-tiû, to raise the anchor. chhia-phang, to spread the sail by raising it.

chhia-sen, to raise (by windlass) a square net set on a pivot on rocks by the sea.

chhia-se, to transfer the thread from the iron spindle to the wooden spools, or what stand for bobblins.

chhia-ké-pô, a man dressed as a woman, who beats the drum at an idol procession (v. ké).

chhia-kui, a turning-lathe. chhia-kang, the expencse of turning; men employed as turners.

chhia-gê, to turn in ivory.

chhia-gê sai-hû, a turner in ivory.

chhia-gêk, to turn jade in a lathe.

chhia-chhia, to turn in wood.

chhia-pô, to say the same thing wearisomely over and over in a discussion; endless weary repetition of the same arguments.

u-hoan-chhia, able to accommodate one's self to the circumstances; versatile.

puk-lai tiôh-ô hoan-chhia, you should be willing to change your mind and plans, on being spoken to reasonably.

tô-lai long-bôe hoan-chhia, too stiff and unable to accommodate to one's circumstances.

bô-hoan-chhia, id.

chhia — pêh-chhia-kû, a white material from a shell, used for opaque white official buttons (v. kû).

chhia — chhia-lât, to be very serious, as a matter of pressing importance.

chhia — tó-chhia, an idol in form of a little boy (tâng-tân goân-söe) holding a spear, attendant on Tâ-tô-koug, and some other idols. lô-chhia thia-tai, id.

chhia (R. îd.) chhia-chhia, lavish; prodigal in gaudy display and expenditure; wasteful and extravagant in vanities or pleasures. chhia-hôa, id.

chhia (C. chhui), to gnaw or eat up by making holes, as ants and such insects. pêh-hiâ chhia, the white ants eat it.

khit-thâng-chhia, to be eaten through by insects.

chhia (R. chhui), to push: falling in floods, as water. chhia-tô, to push over; to overset. sa-chhia, to push each other, as in wrestling or struggling.

lai chhia-bû, bû chhia-lâi, compound interest accumulating.

thap-thâu-chhia, to fall head foremost.

chhia pha-lin-tau, to make a somerset. hoc chhia-teh-piâ, rain coming down in floods.

hô chhia-teh-tô, id. chhia, a waterfall; put after the name of the place, e.g. tâng-â-chhia, the waterfall near the village "tâng-â," near-Chang-poo.

chhia — pô-chhia, to move things about, as in looking for something; to talk over and over the very same thing with wearisome iteration, as in arguing.

pô-chhia sin-chhê-â ku-takh-jit (prov.), to rake up old out-of-date faults or reports against a man.

chhia (R. siä), oblique; slanting; sloping. oui-chhia, oblique. khi-chhia, leaning over, as a vessel, or as a wall about to fall.

jit chhia, the sun about to set. géh chhia, the moon about to set.

chhia-bûn, drill or twilled cloth (v. bûn).

chhia-thong, the sloping beams of a roof which support the rafters.

chhia-thò, the thirty-second radical, as written at the side. chhia-giôk, the ninety-sixth radical, as written at the side.

chhia-ông, id.
chhiā — chhiā (R. sīā), steep; steeper than "lin," but less steep than "kiā," about half a right angle.

chhiā — bê-chhiā (C.), the thickest bristles of a horse's tail.


chhiā (R. sēng), (dist. from chhiā), to make complete; to repair thoroughly; to help a man to complete a thing; to give valuable assistance. chhiā-bê, to complete properly what had been unfinished. chhiā-miâh, to make a thing all right that was imperfectly made. chhiā-hô-i-hô, id. &c.

kôe-chhiā, to repair or correct thoroughly. chhiā-ke, to take care of a household so as to make it proper, as a good wife does. chhiā-lâng, to assist a man to get on in life, as a friend does by setting him up in business, or lending him money; or as a benevolent spirit does to his votaries. chhiā-lâng-hô, to help a man to prosper yet more than before. chhiā-tî, to bring up children till they are married, or can take care of themselves. chhiā-i-chiâ-lâng, to rear and take care of him till he gets married. tîng-chhiā, to become of marriageable age, as boy or girl.

chhiā — pun-chhiā, a coarse shovel-shaped scoop for gathering up sweepings.

chhiā (R. id.), just let —; please just —; now just —; just for a short time. bông-chhiā (v. bông).

kô-chhiā, remissly; carelessly; inaccurately. kô-chhiā (Ch.), id. chiam-chhiā, just temporarily let —; just for a short time. chhiā-bân, wait a little. chhiā-bân-chhiā, id. chhiā-lêng-têh, just wait a little before doing it. chhiā-kia-li, I intrust this thing to you to keep for me for a short time.

siông-chhiā, yet notwithstanding; almost always followed by "hô-hông," or such a phrase, giving the sense "even when... yet... how much more..." (v. siông).

chhiā (R. cheng). to invite; to engage, as a teacher; good-bye. chhiā-mîng, to ask politely. chhiā-chê, please take a seat; please don't go away. chhiā-tê, to invite to take a cup of tea. chhiā-hun, to offer a smoke. chhiā-thiap, invitation cards. chit-chhiā-chit-chhui, to invite, and afterwards urge more strongly.

chhiā-sien-si, to engage a teacher. phêng-chhiā, to make a present to a wise man, and invite him to be a minister of state, &c. (v. phêng).

chhiā-lêng, to ask orders from a military superior, as for an expedition, or for bearing. chhiā-pâi, to ask a license for a pawn-shop, &c. (v. pâi). poa-chhiā, to get one's family to move, esp. a mandarin's family moving to his seat of office.

chhiā-pû, to invite an idol to come from one place to another; to call the spirit of an idol to come into the body of an enchanter. chhiā-lêng, to invite the spirit of the dead to come and stay in the "lêng-chhiā" during the rites for the dead. chhiā-sîn, to invite the spirits to come to some ceremony. chhiā-ông, to invite the spirit "ông-îa" to come. chhiā-bôk-tau, to invite the ancestral tablets to change their place. thau-chhiā, to steal an idol or ancestral tablet.

chhiā-hê, to bring sacred fire from a greater temple to an inferior one. chhiā-khîg, to get an amulet from an idol.

chhiā-lêng, to make a man or friend to go from one place to another; to receive a visit.

chhiā — sa-chhiā, to invite friends. san-chhiā-bô-lên, when inviting friends we don't count how much they eat. chhiā-toh, to give a feast. chhiā-chhun-chhî, to invite to a feast in the new-year's holidays (v. chhiā).

chhiā (R. chhong), to hire as a boat or servant, or workman (but not said of a teacher). sa-chhiā, id. kô-chhiā, id. chhiā-chhiā kô-chhiā, like a hireling (said in blaming a relative for giving too little care to what we intrusted him). tiau-chhiā, to hire specially. tit-chhiā, id. chhiā-kang, to hire labourers; a hired labourer.

ia-chhiā, to intrust a message or commission to a man. chhiā-chhî (v. to hire a spear), to engage a man to write an essay for us for the examination.

chhiā-ph, to engage a man to make repairs.

chhiā (R. chhek, the side). chhiā-bâk-khoa, to look with a side-glance angrily, displeased, or grossly. sâi-chhiā-bâk, id.

chhiā (R. chhek, = chhi, col. chhi, to pierce), to sew or embroider; to brand; to make, as a net; to pierce; to dazzle; to dig, as turf; to stir, as the fire.

chhiā-huih, to pierce so as to bring blood, as in killing a pig. chhiā-tiôh chit-ki-chhoâ, pierced by a small thorn or splinter. chhiā-tiôh-chhi, pierced by a thorn. chhiā-jî, to stamp characters on criminals; to brand.

chhiā-bâk-chhi, to dazzle the eyes, as the sun; to excite desire, as things seen. chhiā-iâh, an uncomfortable feeling of body, as from dirty clothes, profuse perspiration, or prickly heat; uncomfortable disappointed feeling, as from some loss or cross.

phail chhiā-hueh, to belch with a bad sour taste and smell.

chhiā-hoe, to embroider finely with short stitches, the band keeping on one side of the cloth. chhiā-siu, to embroider by passing the needle right through and then back. tho-hoe chhiā-siu, to embroider; embroidering in general. chhiā-oê, to sew shoes in making. chhiā-bâng, to make a net. chhiā-tsang-sui, to make a rain-coat of palm fibre.

chhiā-hê, to stir the fire. chhiā-thô, to stir the earth, as with a spade (a. red). chhiā-chhâu-phîa, to dig sods of turf. chhiā-kôa chhâu-phîa, to dig a few sods.

chhû-chhiā, looking out arratically for every chance (right or wrong) for making money.

chhiā (R. chhek, red), brownish-re^l; naked; very poor, as man or place; rude, coarse, or wild, as persons. o-ang, chhiā-pên-lêk, the five colours.

chhiā-bah, the lean of meat (v. bah). chhiā-li, the brown mucous discharge of dysentery.

âng-thî, chhiā-jit-thâu, very hot cloudless sky.

chhiā-bî, a red sort of rice. chhiā-chakh-tseû, the best sort of glutinous rice.

cnio-chhiā-kin, pure unalloyed gold. chhiā-kau nâo lêk-kin, shining as if inlaid with gold; said also of a man very poor.

chhiā-köâ-köâi, very very poor. chhiā-khîu-khîu, id. chhiā-kâu jî-pê-dông (T.), most extremely poor (lit. to the quick). song-chhiā (Ch.), very poor. sâm-chhiā, very poor; sometimes has the idea of daring to do any bad action to get money, iâ-chhiā, very wild and rude, chhiā-â, roughs, rowdies, and vagrants. phô-chhiā (Ch.), the rowdies of a ward. chhiā-tau-bô, a forward, vulgar, and impudent woman, ready to dispute and quarrel shamelessly with men.
chhiâng

chhiâng (chhiâng), the close-skinned or cooie orange.

chhiâng (chhiâng), nân-chhiâng, too fat and awkward in gait; awkward-looking, from having on too many clothes, or clothes ill put on; vulgar in talk.

chhiâng, to walk with much difficulty, as with a lame or sore leg; to get along by a sort of hopping with a stick or a crutch. ân-chhiâng, to walk along slowly, as with a painful leg. chhiâng-kha-do; sometimes with a sort of hop. chhiâng-kô-le (Ca.); to hop, as a child.

chhiâng (chhiâng), ji-chhiâng-chhiâng, very intricate, entangled, or involved. ji-chhiâng-chhiâng (C.), id. (cf. chhiâng).

chhiâng — chhiâng-chhiâng-tsâu, to run very fast.

chhiâng (chhiâng), A. chhiâng, (to be first).

chhiâng (chhiâng), wây, to ring, to call loud, cf. col. chhiâng), to call out with a loud voice in a formal manner; to make express stipulation verbally, as for price or wages. kap-li-chhiâng, make a distinct arrangement or agreement with you.

tsaü-chhiâng, to go about, as itinerant ballad-singer for money; a street-singer. tsaü-chhiâng ê-lâng, a street ballad-singer.

chhiâng-miâ-chhiâng, to call out a name loud, as in calling a roll of names. chhiâng-miâ-chhiâng, the man in a Yankee whose duty it is to call out loud for whatever subordinate is wanted. chhiâng-lê, to call out the name of each offering and of each rite to be performed, as the master of ceremonies does at solemn offerings.

chhiâng-kô, to call out the price, as an auctioneer.

chhiâng-li-lêk, to state verbally (to superior officer) one's own birth and history (v. lêk).

chhiâng-khi-thâu, to be the first to propose a matter or to raise a subject (perhaps this phrase belongs to the previous word),

chhiâng — chhiâng-chhiâng-kôn, to make a noise, as a number of people, or as water bollying (cf. chhiâng).

chhiâng (cf. chhiâng), C. chhiâng-kha-ke, to hop.

chhiâp (chhiâp), R. a concubine. it-chhe it-chhiâp, one wife and one concubine. khi-chhe thiong-chhiâp, to put away the legal wife, and take a former concubine as wife, punishable by transportation. bi-chhû-chhe, sien chhû-chhiâp, to take a concubine before marrying a wife; against Chinese law, and counted highly improper by the people.

chhiât, chhiêt; better chhiât, chhiêt (q.v.).

chhiâu — chhiâu-chhé, to search, as for a thing lost. chhiâu-khôâ, to search, as a person or house for stolen articles. chhiâu-kêe, to search a mandarin's family residence (at home), to see if he has embezzled or squelched seriously; generally it includes the idea of confiscation. chhiâu-û, to find by searching.

chhiâu — chhiâu-poâ (chhiâu-poâ), to talk over the same thing with wearisome reiteration.

chhiâu — chhiâu-sam-tsôk, to put to death a criminal with his relatives, and those of his master and of his wife.

chhiâu, to mix by stirring, as a powder with a fluid or semi-fluid, as dough, mortar, &c. chhiâu-thô, to mix mortar. chhiâu-kâ, to mix leaven. chhiâu-kêe, to mix the materials for the cakes called "kê," chhiâu mi-kân, to work up wheaten dough. chhiâu-chhôe, to make rice-dough. chhiâu-ti, to mix sugar in dough, for making sweet cakes or sweetmeats. chhiâu-tû, to mix water with a powder, such as lime, flour, &c. chhiâu-û, to mix oil as above.

chhiâu — bó-chhû chhiâu-leh, move the stern-oar like a helm, with a slight motion.

chhiâu — R. to excel, to raise. chhiâu-seng, to save a soul out of punishment, so that it is again born into this world. pit-hâ chhiâu-seng, the pen writes down that the criminal may live. chhiâu-tê, to save a soul out of hades; to get again born into this world.

chhiâu-poât, having an appearance of intelligence and talent; also (R.) to rescue a soul from hades to be again born into the world. chhiâu-thoat, easy, off-hand, and unconstrained in manner; also (R.) to get a soul again born into the world. chhiâu-chhêk, exulting manner; high spirits.

chhiâu-san, to be the best of the best, as gods or men.

chhiâu-kôn, R., to have surpassing talent or excellence of any sort, mental or physical, or in external appearance. chhût-chông chhiâu-kôn (R.), id.

chhiâu-têng, the ten competitors who get the highest prizes at the (giok-plân) Amoy local examinations.

chhiâu (chhiâu), chhiâu-sim peh-pak, sorely grieved and distressed.

chhiâu, to move a thing slightly so as to get it into the right place or position; to alter slightly for the better; to set to the right time, as a watch; to give a slight twist to a statement or message for a purpose; to adjust by a small change; to adjust a dispute, esp. in money matters, by getting each party to abate something of his demands; to get a man put out of his situation by statements not strictly true.

bôe-chhiâu-tit, it is fixed or settled, so that it cannot be altered in the least, so that it cannot be changed, e.g. a demand that will be insisted on, or an incautious statement made in evidence, or an inconvenient promise or agreement, that we are held to.

chhiâu-tâm-pôh, to alter slightly, as the terms of a bargain, or agreement, or settlement, &c. hô-goâ chhiâu-tâm-pôh, allow me to have somewhat better terms, e.g. let me have a little more money than was promised; let me alter it slightly according to my views of what is better.

chhût-chhiâu, to adjust a difference in money matters; to discuss a bargain till the price is fixed; to haggle. chhiâu kâ-chhû, to adjust the price by mutual concessions. kap-i-chhiâu, to come to an agreement with him, by each yielding a little. goâ kâ-lin-chhiâu, I will adjust and arrange your dispute so as to bring you to an agreement.

chhiâu-poâh, to put a matter (that was in a bad state) into a better state. chhiâu khah-hô-chhûn, to alter slightly our report of an affair, or a message given us, so as to make it sound better. chhiâu khah-hô, id. chhiâu khah-phû, to alter the report slightly, so as to make the affair seem worse than the reality.

chhiâu chhû-chhû, to get the price a little lowered. m-hô-li chhiâu-chhû-chhû, won't let down his price or monetary demands in the least for you.

chhiâu i-ê thâu-le, to make him lose his situation by making misrepresentations against him to his
chhiǔ

superior. khit-i chhiǔ-khi, to lose one’s place through his misrepresentations.

chhiǔ-kut, to set a bone that was displaced.
chhiǔ-i chhiǔ-toh, to move furniture (chairs and tables) into proper positions by slight changes. chhiǔ-khi-chiá, alter it a little so as to make it quite even or correct.

chhiǔ - chhiń-chhiáu, mischievous, behaving badly, as troublesome child. chhiń-chhiáu- chhiáu, id.

chhiáu (C.) chhiáu-chhiáu khah-toh, just a little larger.

chhiáu [R. siú, C. (R.) chhiáu, to laugh, = col. chió]. sait-chhiáu, to jest and joke, to talk laughable things. chhiáu-tám, jocular talk. kóng chhiáu-tám, to make or tell jests and jokes; to talk foolish talk.

chhiáu, a bamboo instrument used as an accompaniment in some songs. phah-chhiáu, to beat it at the set times while singing. teh-chhiáu, id.

chhiāu - chhiń-chhiáu, mischievous, behaving in a disorderly manner, as children or women.

chhiáu - chhiáu-chhiáu-tiō, to jump up and down angrily; to dance about, as a Tartar sorcerer (táng-chi) in ecstasy. khi kǎu chhiáu-chhiáu- tiō, dancing with rage.

chhiáu (cf. chhiú). chhiáu-chhiáu-háu, clattering sound, as of shoes worn loosely; said of a man (esp. an inferior) talking on long when he should stop. chhui chhiáu-chhiáu-háu, talking on when he should stop. chhiáu-chhiáu-liam, to talk on in a low discontented tone, when he should be satisfied. chhiáu-chhiáu-nih, to wink or blink constantly, as from custom or from state of eyes.

chhiń [R. id.]. chhiń to migrate; to change one’s residence. chhiń-i, id. chhiń-khi pát-sós-tsi, id.

chhiń-so, (r.), id. chhiń-kü (r.), id. chhiń-ki (C.), id.

kí-kó chhiń-si-én, to reform one’s faults and return to virtue. pién-chhiń, to change for the worse, or passing away. sé-sú pién-chhiń, affairs all changing for the worse.

chhiń (R. id.); (T. chhiń, chhiń). chhiń-chhiń, a swing. hi-chhiń-chhiń, to swing a swing. hi-chhiń-chhiń, id.

chhiń [R. a thousand, = col. chheng]. chhiń-kim (polite), a daughter. chhiń-kim-tuí, a medicinal plant. chhiń-jit-hóng, a sort of everlasting flower.

chhiń-ke-li, commodities that are in constant use by every one, so as to be very safe to trade in. chhiń-tsóng, a mandarin who commands (nominally) a thousand men, but really few. chhiń-li-kíá, a telescope. chhiń-li-bé, a courier.

chhiń-bán, most earnestly—said in urging or entreating. chhiń-bán-m-thang, on no account do so. kóng-chhiń kóng-bán, to entreat or exhort very earnestly. chhiń-qién-bán-gú, a vast deal of talk. chhiń-chin bán-chin, most certainly true. chhiń-qién-bán-hoá, all sorts of changes and transformations (v. book). chhiń-gún bòe-chhú, báng-gún bòe-chhú, to delay longer. chhiń-i-é-kang, to interrupt and delay his work.

chhiń-uki, to refuse to sit down till the other sits down, or, urging the other to take a higher seat. sa-chhiń, id. or asking one another to take precedence in walking.

chhiń - khoih-chhiń, to pile up cakes, fruit, &c., very high on a flower-pot by means of a stick as a back-bone; done in the seventh moon for worship of the spirits. kā-ngh-chhiń, a whole pile of catibles so arranged.

chhiń (R. id.), shallow; simple and easy, as doctrine or instruction.

chhiń-ā, a small bamboo wicker dish. chhiń-poah, a shallow earthen basin. chhiń-tsún, a very shallow flat-bottomed boat for shallow streams. chhiń-tiá, an anchor with only one fluke. chhiń-tho, slippers without heels.

ko-chhiń, a small bamboo basket with offerings to the dead, in general; (poor men go and eat them).

nāh-jī-chhiń, a hundred and twenty of these small baskets with offerings; if more numerous they are in the same proportion.

chhiń-liōng, having but small capacity for drinking liquor (said by one’s self); also, standing too rigorously on one’s rights. chhiń-kiōn, of shallow understanding. chhiń-hák, of small scholarship. chhiń-hien, plain and easy, as a character, or as doctrines or purpose; open and exposed, as a house. chhiń-pōh, shallow and thin. id-chhiń jip-chhiń, to proceed from the easy to the difficult.

chhiń [R. te manifest, to explain] chhiń-bèng (R.), to comment upon; to explain, as books or doctrine. sū-sū chhiń-tsū, a commentary on the commentary on the Four Books.

chhiń [R. chhiń, cash; said in imitation of the mandarin sounds and tones, = col. chi]. it-tiū-chhiń, one string of cash. ang hien, té-tsū liá-chhiń (C.), when the idol is powerful, his votaries have to spend money.

chhięt (R. id.), to cut, to slice in pieces; urgent. chhięt-chhięt, earnestly; urgently. chhięt-liū, important. chhūn-chhięt, earnest, urgent. pek-chhięt, id. chhięt put-khó, certainly it will not do at all. sim kion, l chhięt, purpose of heart determined.

khak-chhięt, true and important, as proof. chhięt-sit, sincere, safe, very honest, as person or words; quite correct and as it should be, according to pattern or promise.

chhięt-mi, to cut dough into long strings, to be cooked. kā-gō chhięt-chhi, to gnash the teeth.

ū-koan-chhięt, important in relation to some matter or thing; to count of importance so as to give diligence to it. put-chi koan-chhięt, very important. bō-koan-chhięt, not important to, or not concerning us. koan-chhięt ti-bit-hāng, specially important as having relation to that matter. tiōh khah-koan-chhięt, you should count it of more importance.

chhięt, sound of going slip-shod, with shoes that are too loose. chhięt-chhięt-hāu, id.

chhiń, to bend down; to stoop. bih-chhiń, keeping out of the way, as afraid to meet people. si-khōchhiń, wherever he goes he falls asleep; said of a child.

hó khah-chhiń, hold the torch more down, to make it burn better.
chhim-thâu, having its head pressed down, as a boat with men sitting on the bow. chhim-thâu chhim-nâu, keeping one's head bent down, thấu-khak chhim-chhih, id.

cchhind — 1. tu-jiet chhim-chhim, very crowded (with persons). bô-ông chhim-chhim, very busy; having no leisure. chi-tit bô-ông chhim-chhim, no leisure all day. bô-ông chhim-chhim; chien-chim chhâ-chhîh, o-koo sâ-pih, so busy cooking that I have no leisure, said figuratively.

cchhind — ok chhim-chhim, very overbearing or tyrannical.

cchhind — chhim-chhiau, mischievous; behaving in a disorderly way, as children or women. chhim-chhim-kûn, swaying back and forwards, as a crowd. chhim-chhim-kâng (T.), id. chhim-chhim chhêng-chhêng (C.), playing about, as an idle boy.


cchhind (= chhî). chhim-chhî-thî, to sob. chhî-chhim-hâu, to sob; to make a hissing sound, as a vessel sailing rapidly.

cchhind — chhim-chhî-hâu, to stutter or stammer; to talk on in a low displeased tone. chhim-chhî-kio, to talk on in a low displeased tone.

cchhind — lok-chhim-chhim, very wet, as roads, tám-chhî-chhî, all wet, as with dew.

chhim (R. chhî). the spotted crab or croa-fish. chhim-jîn, eggs or roe in it. chhim-ko, soft meat in the male. chhim-hoê, cluster of its spawn on outside. hoe-kha-chhim, a large speckled sort. ti-bû-chhim, a sort (= hai-ka-to) with two very large long claws, and the rest very small and short.

pun-chhim-kha (lit. to divide a crab's leg); to insist on the division of a small thing that might well be left undivided; to make two bites of a cherry.

chhim (= jìh), to crush; to press with the hand. chhim-pî, to crush flat. kiông-kiông-chhim, to force a man by strong pressure to do something against his will. at-chhim, id.; also, to prevail on the underlings of a yamun (by strong influence) not to issue a warrant that has been ordered.

lái chhî-lôh-khi tsôe-bû, compound interest counted.

lôk-chhim lôk-chhim, having a terribly broken-down look, as an opium-smoker.

chhîh (= chhim). chhîh-chhîh-thêi, weeping and sobbing bitterly. chhîh-chhîh-kio, making a hissing sound, as vessel sailing fast.

chhim, deep. chhîm-bô-tôe, bottomless. chhim long-long, very deep. chhim-ô, deeply concave, as a bowl. chhim-khîn, deep and shallow; depth in general (v. khîn). it-chhîn jip-chhim, proceeding from the easy to the difficult.

chhîh chhim-tsûi, to meddle with other people's matters so as to get money out of them, though he has really nothing to do with them. khîa chhim-tsûi, pleased to see our enemies quarrelling with each other, or doing something wicked that will bring trouble on themselves. lôh-chhim, to get into deep water, as vessel. chhim-tin, to venture into great danger, esp. run great risk in a venture in trade.

chhim-chhî, the open court in centre of a house (v. chi). chhim-kui-lû, a virgin. chhim-sóu, far among the mountains. chhim-khu, a deep abyss or chiasm (v. khî). chhim-chhân, deep wet miry fields. chhim-bûk, deep-set eyes. chhim bût, id.

ki'-chhim, late in the night. ni' chhim, near the year's end. nî'-kû geh-chhim, for a very long time, e.g. ten or twenty years, or for one's lifetime.

chhim-tim, very profound; very cautious or scheming (v. tim). chhim-sû, to think deeply. chhim-sîn, to believe firmly. ji'bûk put-chi-chhim, well acquainted with books; learned. chhim-ti kì-sióng, intimately acquainted with the matter, e.g. some business, or a man's character and history.

chhim [H. chhim, to sleep]. chhim-i hok-kun, dress and hood for a corpse.

chhim (R. id.), to embezzle; to encroach upon or take unjust possession; to spend one's own reserved earnings; to get into debt; to retain too long a balance due to another; to use secretly or in advance the money of employer or partners, but not necessarily dishonestly.

chhim-chhâm, to take unjustly, as land (v. chhim).

chhim tôe-ki, to take another's ground unjustly, to build on. chhim-hôan-tiôh, to offend, as a person; to encroach on, as land or territory.

chhim-êng, to embezzle; expenses beyond income. chhim-thô, to embezzle.

chhim-chhû, id. chhim-chkô, to embezzle from the national treasury. chhim-bô-tîn, to have embezzled so much that he cannot give a plausible account of the whole. chhim-loh-khi, to get deep in debt.

chhim-khâm, to be in debt by having got large advances, or having used employer's money or goods.

chhim-khâm tsôe-i khi, absconded for debt. chhim-thâm-ki, to spend all one's reserved money; to get deep in debt.

chhim [R. sim, to search]. chhim-chhiôh, to draw out information gradually (v. chhim).

chhim (cf. chhim, kham), sound of cymbals clashing, toö-chhim-kô, large cymbals and drums. chhim-tôa-chhim-kô, large cymbals and gongs with two sorts of drums. chhim-tih-chhâ, sound of several sorts of instruments (v. chhâ).

chhim (= chhâm). bôk-sâi chhim-chhim-lâu, tears flowing abundantly.

chhim (R. id.) ûn-á-chhim, to walk slowly, as man unable to go quick. chhim-khoâ, to feel one's way slowly with the feet, as in the dark, or when fording a river. chhim-kha-kîa, to walk slowly with short steps, as in descending a steep hill, or when lame.

chhim [R. to sleep]. hôe-chhim bông-chhân (R.), to neglect food and sleep, as with great sorrow.

chhim, just having — chhim-chhim, id. chhim-kâu, having just arrived. chhim-khi, having just gone. chhim-nî, just about the end of the year. ni' chhim, id.

chhim-chiáh-lái, just come. chhim-chim-kông, liâm-pî bôe-ki-tit, I have just told you, and you have forgotten. thi' chhim-chhim-kng, just at first dawn. jît chhim-chhim-am, just getting dark. jît chhim-chhim-am, id. chhim-chhim-kî-ân, just exactly enough; just arrived. chhim-chhim-á khi, has just left.

chhim (= sui). (C. chhân, T. sieu). chhim-chhâu, a plant from which a cooling cooked jelly is made, called chhim-chhâu-tâng.

chhim [R. jh., a man]. kong-chhim, a sort of arbiter who tries to get the parties to agree, but without authority.
chhin (T.), = A. chhien. chhin-chhia, a swing. 
chhin — chhin-chhia, pretty (v. chhiu). 

chhin (R. sin, new). chhin-chhia, a sort of cream-coloured silk; of medium thickness, but good and strong. chhin-chhia-t’ang-sa, a long dress made of it.

chhin-kun, a relative; (near); affectionate or intimate; self; one’s own; (used in many phrases about marriage).

chhin-chhia, alike, similar, same kind as if (v. chhiu).

chhin-teng, confidential attendant of a mandarin, gen. from his own home. chhin-teng (C.), = A. chheng-teng; a sort of supercargo or purser in a vessel.

si-chhin, the near relative of a man found dead under suspicious circumstances, to whom explanation or reparation must be made.

chhin-kun, to approach (a person) in order to have intercourse. chhin-bit, closely united, as in friendship.

chhin-kau-jip-kut, very affectionate, as friends.

chhin-jit, warm in friendship. chhin-hë, very friendly; associating very intimately. chhin-hë-hë, id. ki-tiōng-lang chhin-hë-hë, id. chhin-tauh-tauh, id.

chhin-peng, relations and friends.

chhin-peng kë-iu, id. chhin-soe, relatives and strangers. poe-chhin ag-se, to leave relatives and go to strangers: poe-chhin hiong-se, id. poe-chhin chhë-chhin, good at finding out relatives at a distance (as if in grass).

toan-li, put-toan-chhin, to judge justly, not according to the influence of relatives.

chhin-sin, one’s self. chhin-bik-khoâ, to see with one’s own eyes. chhin-chhia, with one’s own hand. chhin-pit-chek, own hand-writing. goa-chhin-khi, I myself will go. chhin-lim, to go in person, as a mandarin to arrest criminals. chhin-thio, to choose in person, as things or men (v. thio).

liok-chhin, the six relationships: all the near relatives, including sisters and the nearest connections by marriage of other surnames. chhin-phái, closely related, as ancestors for four or five generations and their descendants of the same surname only. kai-chhin, relative; relations. tsök-chhin, a very distant relative of the same surname. chhin-chhek, relations (v. chhek). chhin-lang, relations by the male line.

chhin-tong, cousins and other relatives of same surname (v. tong). chhin-chhia, connections by marriage (v. chhiu). bô-thau-chhin, wife’s relations.

leui-chhin, connections by marriage. piâu-chhin, relations by the mother’s side. u-chhin, to be related.

bô-chhin, no relation. si-bak bô-chhin, having no relations.

koâ-chhin, mandarin’s relations.

koâ-chhin, wife and near connections of a mandarin. chhin-ong, a near relative of the emperor; a near prince of the blood, but not a son. kiong-chhin-ong, Prince Kong. hiong-chhin, a fellow-villager.

chhin-ë, a real relative of same surname (not adoptive), and of the nearest form that the phrase alluded to will allow, e.g. a real brother, cousin-german, uncle, &c., and not any of the more distant relations called by the same name. chhin-hin-ti, brothers by the same father. chhin-ke, father’s sister. chhin-pek, father’s elder brother. chhin-chhek, father’s younger brother. chhin-si-kia, one’s own real son. chhin-hint-bak, one’s own real son or posterity. chhin-kut-hëk, said of son or brother by birth, not by adoption. mà-chhin, grandmother. bu-chhin, mother.

chhin-bu, id. hui-chhin, real father. chhin-pë, id. song-chhin, father and mother. thien-të, kun chhin su, in the whole universe the most important relations are sovereign, parent, and teacher. thien-hä, kun chhin su, do. (in the whole world).

kiu-chhin, to be looking out for a wife for one’s son, &c. tui-chhin, to settle a contract of betrothal for one’s daughter. phoë-chhin, to settle the contract of betrothal. têng-chhin, id. pheng-chhin, id. tiöe-chhin, do.; also, to have affinity, as the parents of the couple. kiet-chhin, to contract affinity, as the relations of the couple. seng-chhin, to complete the nuptial relation by intercourse. hòe-chhin, to break off a match after betrothal. the-chhin (esp. C.), id. ji-hun-chhin, second marriage of a woman.

chhin-ke, the fathers of bride and bridgroom in relation to each other; said also of any near relations of the couple. tiöe-chhin-ke, to fix a contract of marriage between each other’s children. chhin-ke-mag, near connections by marriage. chhin-ke-chhek, younger brother of “chhin-ke.” chhin-ke-pek, his elder brother. chhin-ke tûi-mag, lé-se goân-tàí, though next-door neighbours and having the closest affinity, yet proper ceremonies should be observed.

tûi-thau chhin-ke, the fathers of the couple, when there was previously a connection of affinity between the two families. chhin-thâ-hchin, parties marrying from families already connected by affinity.

chhin-geng, the bridgroom going to the bride’s house to escort her to his house. sång-chhin, the bride’s elder brother accompanying her to the bridgroom’s house. hòe-chhin, son-in-law invited by mother-in-law soon after marriage.

chhin — chhin-chhiau, mischievous, as a child.

chhin (R. chheng), a steel-yard; to weigh by a steel-yard; a sort of lever.

chhin-á, a steel-yard. o-chhin, the movable arm of a well-sweep (v. e). tóe-chhin, a very strong lever for raising heavy weights. chhien-kun-chhin (lit. lever for a thousand catties) an arrangement of several levers for raising great weights.

chhin-mia, to calculate the weight of a man’s good or bad fortune, as fortune-tellers do. chhin-tang, to weigh by steelyard. chhin--khî-lai, to prise up a heavy thing by a strong lever.

chhin-thûi, the weight of a steel-yard. chhin-lhau, the cord of a steel-yard. chhin-kau, its hook.

chhin-koat, beam of steel-yard. chhin-koat (C), id. chhin-hoe, the white dividing points on the beam.

kau-chhin, a steel-yard that makes things appear a little lighter than they are. tâng-chhin, a fraudulent steel-yard making things seem much lighter than they really are. chhin-chhin, a fraudulent steel-yard making things much heavier than the reality. mûg-chhâu-chhin, sort of steel-yard used by peddlars (also in houses), two ounces heavier than the usual steel-yard. kun-thûi, id.; according to the “phu-lah-tö.” tâu-chhin kong-pi, measures and weights just. chiok-chhin, just correct in weight.

têng-chhin, to mark the divisions on the beam of a steel-yard. kah-chhin, to test a steel-yard by comparing it with another. sih-chhin-thûi, to lose in trade by customers always demanding rather over-weight.

tah-chhin-thûi, to give good weight, so that the beam turns. chhin-kahn-hkhi, id. chhin u-khi-si, just having turned the beam.

chhin — chhin-chhiai, anyhow; of no consequence; just as you please, all the same, carelessly; well,
that may do: chhin-chhái-làng, any person. chhin-chhái sê-tsâi, any place.

cchhin, cold. kô'‘-chhin, very cold; unpleasantly cold, as weather. chhin-piang-piang, very cold, e.g. as cold tea. chhin-sng-sng, icy-cold. chhin-pi, very cold. chhin-chh-thih, id. chhin-tinh-thih, id. chhin-tsui, cold water.

chhin-sim, having lost heart about a matter. chhin-chhi, a sarcastic smile (v. chhio). chhin-bin, a sullen countenance. chhin-chhi, feeling of shivering fear, as passing graves or a lonely mountain in a dark night; desolate, chill, and lonely feeling, as in a large house with almost no one in it. chhi'-thâu chhin-bin, putting on an angry look at first sight, as when going to scold. chhi'-chhin-hong, a raw, cold, piercing wind, making one shiver.

phah-chhin, to get a cold or ague. chhin-mô'h-nah', a slight red eruption (v. nakh).

chhui-chhin, pleasantly cool, as weather, wind, or place.

sim-lái chhui-chhin, highly pleased, as at good news or at constant good fortune. t'ú-t'tióh i teh-bô-chhui-chhin, to fall on a time when he is out of temper, and so at once gets angry with us. t'ú-tióh-i bô-chhui-chhin ê-si, id.

cchhio, having a sharp edge for a point, as bow of Chinese boat, or pointed end of the up-turned ridge of a roof. biô-chhio, tapering, as the bow of a light boat, or end of a bamboo pole. chhio-chit, ridge of roof turned upwards and pointed.

chhui chhio, always quarrelling with one's mouth.

chhio-tio, active and lively, as child; strong, and active, and lively (often to excess), as a young man; active and lively, as beasts or birds.

chhio-gió (C.), (vulg.), impudent and swaggering (perhaps belongs to next word).

chhio, having the sexual feeling (of the male); strong; lustful: koâ'‘-chhio, burning with lustful passion, as the male when excited. khi-chhio, the male sexual feeling excited. chhio-koe, a cock fowl (entire, as opposed to a capon); its flesh is supposed to excite lustful feelings.

chhio [R. giâu, col. giô, a cockle]. ka-chhio, a small edible shell-fish.

chhio (R. siâu), to laugh; to smile; to laugh at; light-coloured, esp. of blue; the lettered side of a cash, when turned up; turned with the concave side up, when that is the reverse of the usual position, as the palm turned up, or as an inverted lid.

chhio-sêk, light-coloured, esp. of blue. sêk put-chi-chhio, the colour is very light. chhio-chhio', light indigo blue, as blue cotton that has been worn long and often washed. chhio-chhio, light red.

chhio-tâ’, a pleased, cheerful, or smiling look, as the usual expression of countenance. chhio-iöng, id. chhio-bin, id. tî'-chhio-bin, falsely put on a pleased look. chhio-bin-hé (a smiling tiger), pretending friendship while plotting grievous injury. chhio-thâu chhio-bin, usual pleased cheerful look. chhio-sin, id. chhio-chhio, pleasant smiling countenance, in holding intercourse with people.

hô-chhio, laughable. kho-chhio, id. pio-chhio, to joke, laugh, or jest, or take undue liberties. kün-chhio, to jest, to make fun. kông-chhio-ôe, to jest. soat-chhio, jesting. hô-lâng seh-chhio, to be a laughing-stock, because of some disgraceful action. lâng-i-chhio, to sport with him and make him laugh. thi-chhio, to laugh at, to make ashamed. lêng-chhio, scornful sarcasmic smile. chhio-chhio, id. tî’-chhio-chhio, to smile sarcastically. khut-chhio (Ch.), to put on a smiling look while really hating.

chhio-ba-ba, to smile pleasantly. chhio-bi-bi, id. bi-bi-chhio, id. ba-bun-chhio, to smile. chhio-bun-bun, id. chhio-bûn-bûn, id. bi-bi-á-chhio, id. chhio-hâ-chhio, to make a long laughing. chhio-khah-chhah, id. chhio-liu-liu, to laugh with the mouth wide open. chhio kâu-sí-khi, to laugh constantly and immoderately. ôe-chhio, chhio kâu-bôe-chhio, to laugh (till one can laugh no more) immoderately. chhio-bi-sí, to smile, as on hearing something, esp. when we don't wish to give any opinion of what was said, or when we did not understand it. chhít-jit chhio-bi-sí, said of a man who lets nothing trouble him. m-t'ai-thâu m-t'ai-bé, chhio-bi-sí, smiling, but not understanding the matter at all. bát-sat chhio-chhio-guí, the bed-bug laughs at the tree-bug; pot laughing at kettle.

hô chhio-tsâu (Ch.), the fire blazing up very brightly in the cooking-place, an omen of guests coming.

thán-chhio, lying with face up, or inverted with concave side up. tô-khioh-chhio, to lie on one's back with face up. pêng-chhio, to invert so as to have the concave side up, when naturally it is down, as a cover or lid inverted. pêng-khioh-chhio, id., also to lie with one's face up when lying down or reclining. chhio-chhioh, holding the hand with the palm upwards. sáî-chhioh-chhioh, to turn the palm up. chhio-tsó, the long furrows of a tiled roof.

sáî-khui-chhioh, to sail a boat with two masts with the sails set on the opposite sides of the respective masts, as with wind right astern. khui-chhioh, the sails arranged so; also, to take off the hand (in odds and evens) and show the cash with its face up. hông-phak khui-chhioh, to try to keep about half-way or neutral between two parties or opinions, as arbiter, or as in giving an opinion, or in action, or by keeping our purpose and opinion secret; an affair still unsettled, and uncertain how it may go. siang-phak khui-chhioh, id. phak-chhioh, odds and evens; tossing cash; sort of gambling. khap-chhioh, id. teh phak-chhioh, to cover a cash and let it be guessed odds or evens. lièn-phak-chhioh, to twist a cash and guess odds or evens. sang-chhioh, both evens, as in tossing cash (v. sang). chhio-poe, the throw of the dividing blocks, when each has the flat side up.

chhio [R. chhún, to shine, = col. chhú], to illuminate; to make light shine on some thing or place. chhio-kng, id. chhio-chhát, to take a light and look for a thief (v. chhát). chhio-chhí, to light a lamp near a corpse. chhio chhán-lè (T. Cn.), to catch snails by torch-light.

chhioâ°", in all the tongues (P.), = A. chhiaa.

chhioh (R. sek), to bite venomously, to sting, as insects. chhioh-pùi-á-thâng (C.), a sort of caterpillar.

chhioh, to damp slightly. chhioh-tâm, id. chhioh-tsúi, id.

chhioh — chhį'-chhioh, young, as person. chhį'-chhioh, fresh and nice-looking, as fresh flowers or new cloth.

chhioh (R. chhek), a Chinese foot, generally a very little shorter than the English foot; a measuring rule.

khut-chhioh, a carpenter's square (v. khut). kô-
chhiöh, a wooden measuring rod (gen. ten feet long) used by carpenters for houses or junk. pái-chhiöh, a pendulum. keh-chhiöh, a ruler (not round) for ruling lines. ah-chhiöh, a straight edge for ruling lines or cutting paper even. thi-chhiöh, a quadrant or sextant.

lö-pan-chhiöh, the common foot, used by masons and carpenters; ten feet want about two inches of ten English feet. chhái-chhiöh, the foot used by tailors, considerably longer than the lö-pan-chhiöh.

ú-chhiöh-thâu, to have a little more than the strict measure. niá-t-chhiöh, to measure by a foot-rule. chhún-chhiöh, feet and inches (v. chhun). chhiök-it, one foot and one-tenth, i.e. one foot one inch. Chinese. chhiök-jí, one foot two (Chinese), one foot and a fifth.

koh-chit-chhiöh ế-jít, in a very short time (lit. the shade, cast by the sun travelling one foot).

cchiôh (cf. chhiök, chhiab). kha-chhiöh-töké, the sole of the foot. kha-chhiök khan-tâg, (his) foot is very long.

chhiök (R. chhiök), the panerea or sweet-bread of a pig; in other animals it is called “th.” ti-chhiök, id., only of pig.

chhiök, ducks or geese eating.

chhiök — chhim-chhiök, to get information out of people, especially about anything that would raise suspicion of the object.

chhiök (R. chhiök), a mat. bin-chhiök, a bamboo mat. tin-chhiök, a rattan mat. ka-bün-chhiök, a fine reed mat, imported from the Straits. kiâm-chhâu-chhiök, a mat made (local) from reeds that grow in salt or half-salt water, much inferior. teng-sim-chhiök, mats (imported) made from fresh-water reeds. chić-tssi-chhiök (C.), id. chhiök-chhâu, reeds for making mats. chhâu-chhiök-pau, a coarse grass mat bag.

phah-chhiök, to make mats. chu-chhiök, to spread a mat. chhiök-lo-tia, said contemptuously of a petty military officer, as hâu-tông, &c.

chhiök (C.): A. chhiök, slushy, as road.

chhiök (R. id.) hi-chhiök, the magpie, counted a bird of good omen.

chhiök (R. id. = col. chhek, a small bird). (C. chhiök-chhiök). kong-chhiök, the peacock. kong-chhiök-bé, peacock’s tail. tsa-chhiök, one of the four spirits of the four quarters. kim-chhiök-hoe, a beautiful yellow flower (genista)?

chhiök (R. to lay hold of). pů-hong chhiök-éng, to take up and spread baseless stories (lit. wind and shadows). chhiök-ná (L.), to arrest, as a criminal.

chhiök (R. superabundant, leisurely): chhiök-bô, a nickname or familiar name, given from personal appearance.

chhiök (R. to gore, to oppose; to come suddenly against, = col. chhek, chhek, tak).

chhiök-hoàn, to come unintentionally on a person, in an ill omened way, or so as to offend him. chhiök--tiök, id. chhiök--tiök i--siú-khi, unintentionally provoke a man’s anger. chhiök lãng-é-toàn, to talk openly about a man’s faults. chhiök lãng-é-phài, id.

chhiök-khoân, to examine at random, or “at aper- turae,” the other having no warning what is to be asked or examined. tiáu-ti hêh-lái chhiök--i, to go specially, in order to catch a man in the act of which

we suspect him, e.g. opium-smoking. chhiök-kêng (Cn.), = A. chhiök-kêng, to try one’s luck, as at lots, &c.

chhiök-kêng seng-chêng, some circumstance reminding us of a beloved friend or place, and calling up warm emotions.

chhiök [R. id. = col. chhek]. pek-chhiök (R.), very urgent.

chhiök (P.), = A. chhek, rice in the husk; rice in the ear.

chhiök — chhiök-kha-kôe (L.), to hop.

chhiök (T. jök, C. chhiök, jök), slushy, as roads. lö chhiök, the road very wet and slushy.

chhiök (same as above!). chhiök--tiök, to spatter by stepping in mud, &c. chhiök hái-thê, to dirty one’s self by walking on the muddy sea-beach. chhiök-tsáui, to spatter up water unintentionally in walking.

chhiök (P.), = A. chhek, to shake even, as pencils, &c.

chhiông (R. id.), (C. chhiông). chhiông-pô, the acorns or flag (v. pô).

chhiông (R. id. by change of tone from “chhiông,” to follow). chhiông-iông, taking things calmly and easily, not apt to scold or get excited (v. iông).

chhiông (R. violent). (C. chhiông). chhiông-kêng, behaving very violently, urgently, or absurdistly, almost as if mad.

chhiông (R. to rush against). chhiông-tología, to run against unintentionally. chhiông-tông, do.; to come against violently, as a flood. chhiông-pông, careless hurried manner, so as to spoil things (or is this the former word?).

chhiông-soá, to run a vessel aground. chhiông-oá, id. chhiông-hoàn-tiök-kúi, to meet with a demon.

chhiông--chhút-lái, rushing out with great force [what word?].

chhiông--tiök i--ê bé-thâu (lit. to come before his horse’s head, i.e. of a mandarin, which causes a beating), said of provoking the anger of a powerful person.

chhiông (R. to ascend, as steam; to infuse). chhiông-tê, to infuse tea.

san--chhiông, directly opposed, as purposes or wishes of two persons. chhiông-sim hán, to hate a man so violently, as to feel enraged whenever he appears.

chhiông--tiök, to injure the good fortune, as of a grave or house. tui-chhiông, directly opposite, so as to injure good fortune of house or grave; coming in collision with the horoscope (v. tui).

chhiông-thê, to mount to sky or heaven, as vapour or rage. hé-kêng chhiông-thê, the bright flames mounting to heaven, as at a conflagration. khi chhiông-thê, rage very great and strongly manifested. lô-khi chhiông-thê, id. lô-khi chhiông-thiên, id. chhiông-thiên, to mount to heaven, as rage or guilt, &c. phâu-hun chhiông-thiên (R.), harbouring very deep animosity in the heart. chhiông-thiên ê-chi-khé, purpose of distinguishing one’s self greatly. chhiông-thiên-kon, a royal crown with nine dragons looking up towards heaven.

chhiông (R. a prostitute). (C. chhiông). chhiông-kí, a prostitute. chhiông-dō, to say in vile scolding. chhiông-bá, id. chhiông-piâu, to scold a woman as one. chhiông-iu le-ti-tóu, four classes whose sons cannot become mandarins.
chhiông (R. chhiông). bûn-chhiông, the god of literature; properly, a certain star or its spirit. bûn-chhiông tę-kun, id. bûn-chhiông-hou, an assembly of the literati of a place.

chhiông (R. full. to transport, to confiscate or contribute funds). chhiông-seng, very abundant. chhiông-chiök, id. chhiông-moa\(^a\), id. khok-chhiông (R.), to develop and increase knowledge.

chhiông i accumulator, to enlist in the army or navy. chhiông-kun, to transport to the military frontiers, in N.W.

chhiông-kong, to contribute funds or property to some public object, fund, or company. chhiông-koa\(^a\), to confiscate property; sometimes a disputed property is thus voluntarily given up to the imperial exchequer. chhiông-lóh-kon\(^a\), id. chhiông lóh giök-pin, to confiscate on behalf of the Amoy academy, called "giök-pin."

hoá-pêng chhiông-ki, to paint a loaf in order to stay hunger.

chhiông (R. chhiông, to follow; cf. chhiông). iông-chhiông, to indulge (another); too indulgent, not punishing faults.

chhiông [R. to wound, = col. chhiông]. chhiông-chék, to injure one's self by wicked courses.

chhiông (C.), = chheng, the hanyan-tree.

chhiông (C.), = A. chheng. chhiông-pch, the fir-tree.

chhiông [R. chhiông, to begin]. chhiông-siû, to raise quarrels or feud; to breed mischief. tsû-chhiông ki-hô, to draw calamities on himself.

chhiông [R. to set loose, to indulge]. chhiông-hêng, wicked and violent conduct. hông-chhiông, to give loose to one's passions or lusts; unbridled licentiousness; to allow inferiors to behave wrong without check.

cho-chhiông tsû-fu, master of one's own actions, as person who manages his own business, not employed or ruled by another.

chhiông (R. chhiông). jôk-chhiông-iông, a medicinal plant (v. tông).

chhiông (=chhiâu). soat-chhiông, foolish talking and joking.

chhiông [R. to sing, = col. chhiông, chhiâu\(^b\)]. (C. chhiông). chhiông-hô (R.), to sing and respond, as in making poetry extemporaneously.

chhiông [R. to be first]. (C. chhiông). chhiông-siû (R.), to be the first to speak of a thing; to raise the subject. chhiông-siû, id. hu-chhiông hu-siû (husband leading and wife following), said of husband and wife being harmonious and affectionate.

chhiông (C.), = A. chheng, a gun, a cannon. chhiông-á-chi (lit. gun-shot), a low shrub with small white flowers and edible berries; root good for inflammation.

chhiông (C.), = A. chheng, to shoot out, &c. chhiông-lâu, to add an upper story to a house, or make it a little higher.

chhiông (C.), = A. chheng, to wear or put on, as clothes.

chhip, barnacles. ò-chhip, id. taûn-tôe si-chhip, boat's bottom getting covered with barnacles.

chhip, incrustations forming in some sort of vessels. tô-chhip, incrustations on inside of old tea-jotas. jiô-thâng-chhip, incrustation in urine buckets.

chhip — chhip-chhip-á-tai, a very small quantity of water, as in a stream or in cooking.

chhip — thâu-chhip, a bow-spirit.

chhip (R. chhek). chhip-chhip-kia\(^a\) (C.), to walk slowly with short steps.

chhip (R. chhek), (=chhip). giû-chhek, a medicinal plant (v. giû).

chhip (C.), = A. chhek, [R. the knee]. hôh-chhip, = A. hôk-sêk, ornaments for the knees. hôk-chhip, id.

chhip (R. chhiâm, (?) to sleep). chhip-An, to lay up the papers of a case; case at rest.

chhip [R. to join; to pursue; to apprehend]. chhip-nâ\(^a\) (R.), to apprehend secretly. chhip-hû (R.), secretly apprehend bad characters. chhip-hông (R.), to send messengers secretly to search for and apprehend a criminal.

chhip, a net on a bamboo frame worked (with both hands) by a man up to the neck in the sea; to catch (as shrimps, &c.) with such a net. oe-chhip, to work this sort of net. lu-chhip, id. chhip-hê, to catch shrimps with it.

chhit [R. grief, to eat; cf. mandarin “chhit”]. mâu-chhit, to embezzle money, as when intrusted with a commission.

chlit, seven. chhit-ji-pêng, dollars full weight, i.e. 7 mace 2 candareens according to the “khû-tô,” = 7 mace 6 candareens of the “hû-tô.”

chhit-chhiâ, the Pleiades. thâu chhit-chhiâ, a child's game, making seven circles with a stone in each, and hopping about to kick the stones out. chhit-nîth\(^a\)-mâ, id. chhit-siâh, the evening of 7.7. chhit-gêh, the seventh month, when the spirits of the dead in general are let out of Hades, and are specially worshipped. chhit-gêh-poâ\(^a\), the 7.15, = tieng-goûn, great day for the worship of ancestral tablets. chhit-gêh-poâ-kî, you hungry ghost! (said to a man too eager for eating). chhit-gêh-poâ\(^a\) ah-á mî-tai-si, said of a man acting wickedly in spite of impending calamity. chhit-gêh koai\(^b\)-bô-lâu, you demon, whom they forgot to shut up at end of the seventh month! (said in scolding a child). chhit-jit chio-hun, to call back the soul of the dead seven days after death.

chhit-li-hông, a sweet-scented flower (v. biong).

sam-chhit, a medicine stewed with food; specially given to young persons about coming of age. thû sam-chhit, = chhûn-toi-ôh, a thick-leaved medicinal plant.

chhit-pô-têng, very fine sort of copper or brass. phah chhit-hiàng, to play on a musical instrument made with five pieces of metal like saucers. chhit-khiâu, the seven openings in the heart causing intelligence (v. khâu). jin-seng u-sê, chhit-sip kô-lài-hi, from of old, few people reach the age of seventy.

put-tap put-chhit, full of blunders and unfit for use, as a document. chhit-thô poêh-thô, very rude and vulgar. chhit-chilh poêh-chilh, eating voraciously. chhit-khai poêh-khai, lavish expense. chhit-oai poêh-tsoai, all wrong together. chhit-soai poêh-pai, everything going wrong (v. soah).

chhit-chhin poêh-kîoh, touching persons or things in a too familiar way (v. kîoh).

chhit (lt. ak, C. (R.), sit, to wipe. chhit-ta, to wipe dry. chhit-chhat, to varnish.
chhit (C.) = A. thit. chhit-thô, to play (often with a bad meaning).

chhiu [R. thiu, to draw out]. phah-chhiu-hong, to ask money, &c., from friends for one's self, separately from others.

cchiu (R. id.), autumn. chhiu-thî, id. tiong-chhiu, the 8th of lunar year (specially sacred to the-fêtre-kong). jip-chhiu, the first day of autumn by solar year, August 7th or 8th. lip-chhiu, id. chhiu-hun, the autumnal equinox.

chiu-chhiu, cool (v. chhin). chhiu-liâng, cool autumn weather. chhiu-õu-joâh, warm weather in autumn after a break of cool weather.

chhung-chhiu, one of the five classes; history by Confucius as part of the Chow dynasty. chhung-chhiu tsô-toan, the commentary on it.

chhiu-bô, a light cap for autumn or summer.

chhiu-á-bôh, stockings of thin material, often short.

chhiu-gân, a sea-bird that comes in autumn. chhiu-lû (C.), the examination for the Kujin degree.

chhiu-kio (C.), great tides in autumn. it-jit put-kiên, jú sam-chhiu, one day without seeing (him) is like three years.

chhiu (R. id.) chien-chhiu, a swing (v. chhien).

chhiu — liu-chhiu, chiah bâk-chhiu, a man ought to be able to understand at a glance what he should do, as to be firm or to yield, to escape or remain, to ask much or little, to be quick or slow; because it is to his eyes that he must trust to get on in life. ta-pok-iai, liu-chhiu, chiah bâk-chhiu, id.

chhiu T. liu, to rub or tickle another's cheek with the point of the finger, esp. done to children; if to a man, it is very contemptuous and insulting. ùi-lâng-chhiu, afraid to have his cheeks tickled, as child.

kia'-lâng-chhiu, id.

chhiu (R. su), beard, moustaches, whiskers, antennae; t End, tassels, fringe, &c.; weeds on a boot's bottom.

lâu-chhiu, to grow a beard, &c. chhàng-chhiu, moustaches on end with rage.

chhiu-chhiu, beard and whiskers, or part of them.

chhiu-chhiu-thâu, stamps of beard. ò-tâu-chhiu, beard as distinguished from whiskers. lô-phiet-chhiu, moustaches. nô-phiet-chhiu, id. ngô-phiet-chhiu, id. tông-tôn-chhiu (C.), id. ping-chhiu, whiskers when hanging down long and straight separate from beard. hô-chhiu, beard and whiskers all thick and in one. ngô-phé-chhiu, whiskers, moustaches, and beard, all quite distinct, as on images of Kwant.

ki-chhiu, hairs growing from a mole.

pêh-chhiu-ô, having a white beard. pêh-chhiu-ô'hô, a woman on the birthday of the têt-kong (who has a white beard) in eighth moon. pêh-chhiu-kong, a sort of white shrimp.

jit-chhiu, rays from the sun.

si-chhiu, silk fringes or tassels. bông-tâ-chhiu, fringes of mosquito-curtains. tiu-chhiu, fringes of curtains. hau-pau-chhiu, tassels at the clasp of a sort of purse.

tsâu-chhiu, a snake's forked tongue. lông-chhiu, a dragon's beard. lêng-chhiu-chhiu, a medicinal plant. lôu-lêng-chhiu, to let one's beard, whiskers, &c. grow in a year in which the dragon is the presiding animal in the cycle of twelve. hô-chhiu, the beard of a shrimp or prawn. hô-chhiu-ô-soâ, a sort of fine twine, good for very small parcels.
chhiu

bê-chhiu, the end, afterwards; at last. chii'-chhiu, the previous one, as a deed, &c. têng-chhiu, done by a former hand, begun by another person, said specially of the deed by which the seller shows his own right to the property which he sells. têng-chhiu, the title-deed by which the seller got the property. têng-chhiu ê-lang, the former possessor of a property; the former holder of an office, &c.

tui-chhiu, able to be his match, as enemy; a fellow-labourer (v. tui). tsoe-chhiu, counterfeiter. kang-hu ôh-chiiu-chhiu, to have learned a trade well. hun chhi-chhiu, slack the rope a little.

ng-chhiu, compliant, as in a dispute; inclined to come to terms. ngi-chhiu, will not yield at all; determined to keep up the quarrel. sait-chhiu, fond of fighting, as soldier; not afraid to act in a dangerous matter; venturing to treat a disease in a way that will kill or cure. sek-chhiu, a skillful hand. tun-to chhut lâi-chhiu, a blunt knife makes a skillful hand. soe-chhiu, unsuccessful at play. ong-chhiu, successful in gambling. hoh-chhiu, having a good hand, at cards. khang-chhiu, nothing in the hand; having nothing. toa-chhiu-chhiu, being very restless; open-handed. khanh-khoâ-chhiu, using money freely. hien-chhiu, very liberal; very free in the use of money. tsâu-chhiu, hastily; without much care (v. tsâu). khanh-khin-chhiu, not using much force with hand (v. khin). tang-chhiu, using the hand heavily. têng-chhiu, to begin fighting or quarrelling (v. têng “to follow”). seng chhut-chhiu-chhiu, to be the first to use violence, as in striking or plundering, so as to begin a quarrel. khâ-chhiu, to begin a work or quarrel (v. khâ). lôh-chhiu, at the first putting hand to work. khanh-lôh-chhiu, somewhat better able to do it now (v. lôh). hê-chhiu, to use violence, as in striking or fighting. hâ-tak-chhiu, to deal heavy murderous blows, as in violent attack or murder; to make very violent false accusation before mandarins. hê-tok-chhiu, id. (v. tôk). sit-chhiu, to make a slip with the hand so as to do injury (v. sit). chhô-chhiu, to kill by mistake when only meaning to beat. thêng-chhiu, to pause in writing or reading. sün-chhiu, taking the opportunity when doing something. than-chhiu, id.; also, all going well. tê-chhiu, immediately (v. tê “to follow”). toa-chhiu, to bring or take away in the hand (v. toa). sô-chhiu, to take in one’s hand at once (v. sô “to follow”). sût-chhiu, to let the hands hang down by the sides; to set down a platter (v. sût, “to hang down”). sok-chhiu, to fold the hands on the breast, in the sleeves or under the other arms (v. sok). tiau-chhiu, to let the hand move easily, as in writing large characters. chhun-chhiu, to stretch out the hand. chhung-chhiu, id. chhun-tâg-chhiu (to stretch out a long arm), said of a beggar, or man always asking money or things. lap-chhiu, to put the hands behind the back (v. tap). lô-tchhiu, to wave the hand up and down, or rather inwards with the fingers, and turned inwards, as in calling a person to come to ns. iô-chhiu, to move the hand from side to side with fingers up and palm forwards, as in declining, refusing, or warning not to do. hô-chhiu, to toss the hand upwards, with palm up, in sign of displeasure (v. hô). pi-chhiu, to gesticulate with the hand (v. pi). ki-chhiu, to point with the hand.

lap-chhiu, to make a bargain. khui-chhiu, to give some extra money at first (v. khui). oii-chhiu, to change hands, lit. or fig. kô-chhiu, to pass from one to another (v. kô). kâu-chhiu, to come to hand, as thing sent. chih-chhiu, to receive in the hand, as things. jip-chhiu, to be received, as money, gains or income. khan-chhiu, to hold each other’s hands; tûn-chhiu, to shake hands (as foreigners). poà-chhiu, matters not going well (v. poà).

chhit-chhiu poeh-kioch, touching persons or things too familiarly (lit. seven hands and eight feet, v. kioch). kha-chhiu, hands and feet; assistants. tâu-kha-chhiu, to assist; to lend a hand. hû-kha-chhiu, a useful helper. bô-kha-chhiu, an aceless fellow; having no one to assist him. bô-kha bô-chhiu, id. chhô-kha-chhiu, coolies for coarse rough work, as at a long. thi'-kha thi'-chhiu, to add lies to a story fundamentally true. si'-kha si'-chhiu, to flatter. tî'-kha poâ'-chhiu, to be in the way, as ropes or furniture; to be an encumbrance, keeping a man e.g. from leaving home, as family. ki'-kha ki'-chhiu, id. khiau-kha khe-chhiu, legs drawn up and arms rested on something; making one’s self very much at ease. chhut-kha, chhut-chhiu, to be a child. kha chhit, chhui-ning, limbs weak with sickness or exhaustion (v. nûg). kha tâg, chhui toâ, limbs full sized, said in scolding a grown-up person for being idle and useless. chhiu bâng, kha loân, in a great bustle or hurry.

chhiu-thâu, power, authority (v. thâu). hô-chhiu-si, all going on well, as the management of pupils, or as the course of a disease. hô-chhiu-si, in a suitable posture or position for doing something. hô-chhiu-si (v. “to move”), a cash tied to the wrist by a white string (superstitious). chhui-bê-lât, to have great strength in one’s arms, e.g. able to hold a heavy weight with the arm stretched straight out. tu chhui-bê, to try each other’s strength, by pushing a bar against each other’s wrists. thun chhui-bê, id. kek chhui-bê, id. au chhui-bê, to try strength by pulling each other’s arms bent at right angles. pien chhui-bê, id.

chhiu-sung-chhiu, a small gratuity given as a reward for some slight service. chhiu-chhiu, the right hand. toa-chhiu-pêng, the left-hand side. tô-chhui-pêng, id. chhui-in, the mark of the inked hand on a document, &c. (v. in). chhui-pit, hand-writing. chhui-chhiu, a spinning-wheel. chhui-teng, a small lamp for carrying in the hand; a road-lamp. chhui-pé, a small hand-hatchet. chhui-kú, a small hand-saw. chhui-pun, a folded blank book of red paper for writing petitions (v. pün). chhui-chhiu, a small folding memorandum-book for pocket. chhui-chhau (C.), id. (v. chhau). chhui-kun, a napkin or handkerchief. chhui-phê-a, a handkerchief for wrapping small things in. chhui-lông, gloves. chhui-lök, the gloves put on a corpse when buried. chhui-siú, sort of mitts (without fingers) for the wrist. chhui-khôan, armlets. chhui-sôh, flatarmlets. chhui-chhui, a finger-ring (v. chii).

chhui-kut, the arm; the bone of the arm. chhui-ta, one of the two parts of the arm, esp. the lower.
chhiû' (R. id.). m-chhiû'-i, to show him no politeness or attention; will have nothing to do with him. bô-chhiû-bô-, no one will have anything to do with him. m-chhiû-chhái, will have nothing to do with him; showing we cannot be troubled with him; unwilling to meddle with the matter; will show him no attention; the cut direct. m-chhiû-m-chhái, id. bô-chhiû-chhái, id. bô-chhiû-bô-chhái, id. ù-chhiû-chhái, receiving with politeness and kindly manner, as towards an inferior, or a person asking a favour.

chhiû (R. iong, the plum). (C. chhiû). chhiû-fán, the fruit commonly called ariutus, really a myrica (v. f.).

chhiû (R. sê), a tree. chhiû-tâng, id. chhitâng-chhiû, one tree. chhiû-bôk, trees in general. chhiû-ná, a wood; a forest. chhiû-sim, the heart of a tree. chhiû-phê, the bark; hollands and linen stuffs. chhiû-khák, the rough outer bark. chhiû-pák, a hollow in the trunk of a decayed tree. chhiû-ki, a branch; a twig. chhiû-oài, a large branch of a tree, esp. one of the primary divisions of the trunk. chhiû-bê, the top of a tree. chhiû-sîn, the stem, chhiû-sin khî-tî-tîau, m-chhiû-bô-lông, if the trunk stand firm the top shaking in the wind is no matter; said of a fearless upright man. chhiû-thûng, the trunk of a tree. chhiû-tui' (C.), id. chhiû-hú, the main stem, as opposed to shooting or secondary stems. chhiû-thâu, the stem near the root. kô-chhiû-thâu, an old stump; said also of a man very small for his age. chhiû-khá, near the tree; below the tree.

Hi-chhiû, to fall from the tree, as fruit. chhiû-yûeg, cool shade of tree. chhiû-lá, shadow of tree; reflection of tree in water. chhiû-lîn, the juice of a tree; india rubber, gutta-percha, &c. chhiû-nî, id.; said of a juice used for making varnish hold well.

chhiû-güi, the tree-bug (v. güi), chhiû-sîch, the cicaed. chhiû-lân, a sweet flowering shrub. chhiû-kîu', a sort of fern. chhiû-bî-hoe (= chhiû'), a sort of rose.

toû-chhiû, phoû-û-chhiû, a large tree if cut up must yield wood; said of something large, which does not seem of much use, but out of which a good deal can be got. chî-chhiû khui-hoe (the money-tree blooms), said of getting much money, especially of a prostitute at the age when she brings in much money to her owner.

chhiû (in all the tones), becomes “chhiû” in Changpio and many parts of Changchew.

chhiû' (R. chhiûng). chhiô-chhiû'-pô, a sort of acorus used mediately (v. pê).

chhiû' (R. chhiûng). chhiû-hi, a flat reddish fish of a roundish square shape (the pomfret fish).

chhiû' (R. chhiûng). chhiû'-koâi, the shaft of a spear. chhiû'-pi', but end of spear. chhiû'-á-pi', id. chhiû'-bah, iron point of spear. chhiû'-á-bê, point of spear. khau-liâm-chhiû', a sort of halbert (v. liâm). siâm-mû-chhiû', a spear with a crooked blade.

chhiû'-chhiû', to hire a man to write an essay for the examinations, so as to deceive the examiner. tsôe-chhiû', to be so employed. chhiû'-sîu, the man who thus writes the essay for the candidate. chhiû'-chhiû', id.

kiâm-chhiû' (lit. sword and spear), a wooden railing made with the points of the rails projecting above the cross-bar. kiâm-chhiû'-míg, a door made with this sort of railing: used for public buildings, offices, &c. kiâm-chhiû'-gôû, outside the railing, esp. of space in front of yamun.

chhiû'-to, spears and swords. chhiû'-to-iôh, a medicinal plant (= thô-sam-chhiû), with succulent leaves somewhat like the house-leek. chhiû'-to-bák-pê, warlike weapons. pâî chhiû'-to-hâng, to arrange files of spears and swords, as at an execution. chhiû'-to ê tsâi-ê, the calamities of war, rebellion, &c. to-chhiû' ê tsâi-ê, id.

chhiû' — kng-chhiû', bright, as lamp; cheery and bright, as room. âm-chhiû', dark and dismal, as a house.

chhiû' (R. chhiûng). chhiû'-bi-hoe, a sort of rose, esp. double and sweet-scented.

chhiû' — chhiû'-peh (T.), = chhiûng-peh, the fir-tree.

chhiû' (R. iong). chhiû'-bi-hoe, to winnow (as wheat), by pouring out from a height in the wind (or by famers). chhiû'-hong, id.; in the wind. chhiû'-bêh, to winnow wheat by pouring out in the wind. chhiû' hong-kô, to winnow by famers. chhiû' hong-kûi (C.), id.

chhiû' (R. chhiûng), a wall. chhiû'-lô, a line of wall (v. lô). chit-lô-chhiû', one wall, in building. chit-phî-chhiû', id.

thäng-chhiû', the stakes forming the sides of a barrel, bull, bucket, &c. chhiû'-phî, walls in general (v. phî). siâm-chhiû', a city wall. chhiû-chhiû', the wall built opposite the main gate of a yamun or temple. chhiû-chhiû'-lài, in the space between this wall and the main gate. ûi-chhiû', to surround with a wall; a
surrounding wall. tsâu-úí-chhiū", a surrounding wall. chhiū"-tí, a wall round a terrace (v. tí).

tsoh-chhiū, to build a wall. cheng-chhiū, to make a wall of clay and mortar by a frame, beating it hard; to build a mud wall or cob-wall. chhiū"-khoëh, the frame used for building such mud or mortar walls.

chhiū"-hák, id. (v. hák).

chhiū"-kha, at the foot of the wall; near the wall. chhiū"-thâu, top of wall. chhiū"-thâu-téng, on the top of the wall, e.g. where flower-pots are often kept, sin koa-chhiū-thâu, nothing remains but some ruined walls.

chhiū" [R. chhiang, a shed, a public depot or store]. gi-chhiū", place where coffins are furnished gratis to the poor. kun-kong-chhiū", government arsenal and dock for war vessels. tah-chhiū*, to make a sort of shed for the rites (khiá-ã) for the worship of the spirit soon after death; to build a shed for work. chhiū"-kôa*, a figure set as steersman in the mack ship of the idol "fông-i." chhiū" (R. chhiang), tosmate; toplunder. chhiū"-kiap, to rob; to plunder. khoäng-chhiū", id. chhiū"-tèh, to snatch away. chhiū"-thêh (C.), id. chhiū"-pak, to rob and strip. chhiū"-lãng-pak-lãng, to rob and strip people. chhiū"-hoän, forcibly rescue a prisoner. chhiū" jin-bëng, to plunder the house where a suspicious death has taken place. chhiū" hê-sio, to plunder at a fire. nd"-chhiū" hê-sio, said of eating very hastily and voraciously. chhiū"-chhiáh, to eat too hastily and voraciously.

chhiū"-chhioh, to do work too hurriedly and carelessly.

chhiū" bìn-chêng-kung, to try to put on a good face though making it worse at the last, e.g. telling many lies to hide one. miâu-chhiū thau-chiàh-iú, chhiū" bâk-tsài"-kung (T.), the rat drinks up the oil and has no more light, said of a man keeping up appearances by means that only make matters worse.

chhiū" [R. chhi, to take]. chhiū" cheng-sín (= Cn. chhiâ), idolatrous rites for bringing back good health.

chhiū" (T.) = A. Cn. chhiá, to redeem, as from pawn, &c.

chhiū" (R. chhiâng), to sing, as a song. chhiū"-koá, to sing a song. chhiū"-khek, id. chhiū" lâm-koán, to sing colloquial songs. chhiū"-pakkoá, to sing mandarin songs. sió-chhiū", to sing, as young boys, with very high notes. tsâu-chhiū", street ballad-singers. chhiū"-liâm-hô, to sing and recite well, as an actor, or as a man reciting bits of plays.

chhiū"-koí-tiâu, to ask an exorbitant price. ké-khek, chhiū"-bôe-lôh-áu, to tell transparent lies that can’t be swallowed.

chhiū" (R. ip). chhiū"-jîa, to make a bow. chhiū"-hía, id.

chhiū" — hâm-chhiū", dark, as night.

chhiū" — phah-ka-chhiū", to sneeze. phah-kha-chhiū" (r.), id. hût-chhiū" (Gu.), id. hah-chhiū" (C.), id. hch-chhiū" (C.), id.

chhiū" — chhiū"-thâu, superstitious rites performed just before marriage, both on males and females; if neglected then must be performed afterwards, otherwise in the next world they would be boys and girls, and not adults.

chhiū" [R. siông, above, to ascend, which in a different sense becomes col. chhiâ"], (to cause to ascend, to bring up), to set up, as doors; to store up, as goods; to sew on, as soles of shoes; to raise, as water; to produce, as damp, mist, white ants, &c.

chhiū"-bông, to make orderings and worship at graves. chhiū"-bô, id. (esp. Cn.)

chhiū"-keng, to string a bow. chhiū"-mgê, to set a Chinese door on its hinges. chhiū" tiâm-thang, to set up the boards of a shop-window. chhiū"-bê, to sew together the soles and uppers of shoes. chhiū"-bêh, to sew together the soles and legs of stockings.

chhiū" pêh-hiá, to become infested with white ants. chhiū"-ê, a white film forming on the eye. chhiū" tâng-siân, to get covered with verdigris. chhiū"-chhi, to grow damp, as salt, &c. chhiū" iâm-si, to grow white with saline inerustations (v. sî). chhiū"-phûi, to grow mouldy. chhiū" chhi-thî, to get covered with green moss (v. thi). chhiū"-pan, to get spotted, as with the sun or with monial, as damp clothes or books. chhiū"-bû, mist gathering. chhiū"-hûin, clouds rising and thickening.

chhiū"-tsûi, to draw water. chhiū" tiâu-ô, to raise water by a well-sweep.

chhiū"-tâng, to buy goods cheap, and store them up waiting for a rise in price. chhiū"-niú"-khi-liâ, id. chhiū" gô-kak, to store up large quantity of grain for a rise in price. chhiū"-tiâh, to buy and store up grain for a rise in price.

chhiū"-môa-khi (C.), to catch small crabs in rivers by torch-light.

chhiū" [R. siông, an image, likeness]. chhin-chhiū", like; alike; similar; as if. chhi"-chhi"-chhiū", exactly alike. chhi"-chhi"-kâu bô-jî, exceedingly like. i kap-lâng bô-chhi-chhiū", he has a bad disposition, worse than other people.

khah-chhiū", more like. ãh-chhiū", rather like.

chhiū" [R. siông, a figure, an elephant], an elephant. chhiū"-gô, ivory. chhiū"-phi, proboscis of elephant. chhiū"-kân, elephant’s keeper. chhiū"-ki, a sort of chess having twelve pieces on each side; some of them are called “elephant.” hû-pâ sai-chhiū", tigers, panthers, lions, and elephants.

chhiū" [R. thôk, domestic animals]. chhi"-chhiū", to feed domestic animals, esp. pigs and poultry. û-chhi-chhiū", having abundance of domestic animals all getting on well. bô-chhi-chhiū", domestic animals not getting on well. bô-chhi bô-chhiū", not keeping any domestic animals. bô-chhi bô-chhiū", ke-êh têbê-bôe-chhiū", without keeping domestic animals a family does not get rich. chhi"-chhiū", ke-êh chhiū", to keep domestic animals increases the wealth of a family.

chhiū" [R. chhiâng, a workman, an artificer]. bâk-chhiū", a carpenter. thô-thûi-chhiū", a builder; a mason; a bricklayer. thi-chhiū", a worker in iron; a smith. gün-chhiū", a silver-smith. thi-thâu-chhiū", a mandarin’s barber. chhi-bông-chhiū", a mandarin’s tailor.

chhiū" (R. siông), a large sort of tree.

chhiū" [R. siông, the plum]. chhiū"-sîh (C.), = A. chhi-thî, the so-called arbutus (v. thî).

ccling [R. chhun, a village]. (C. chhiū*). hiu"-chhing, a village. chhing-lâng-thâu, you rustic! said in scoldings. chhing-lûn (r.), a rustic, a clownish-looking fellow.

cbling (R. chhong), a granary. gi-chhing, a public granary. chhing-khû, granaries and treasuries. chhek-chhing, a granary for rice. chhong-chhek.
89

chhnir
paddy from public granaries, not good,

clilmg'-bi,

from do. not good.
iiiu°-chhTig, cubical mensuration.

rice

,

Chhng

tsflntsui-cKhiig', the part of the hold for the
bilge-water,
chlmg-toe, the bottom of the hold; the
last of the cargo from a vessel, inferior quality.
kbni-r hbTi g to open the hold; to open the hatches.
khm-chliiig-ji, a document giving permission to
open the hatches, chlmg-kliati, the hatches, koan
r hhn g-khaii, to wat<;h the hatches and mark down
what is taken in or out, as supercargo or clerk does.
cUing-kliau-phe, book in which goods shipped and
chTing- kh.au. -toa°, a
delivered are noted down.

pTihn g

vessel's

(R. chhong), the hold of a vessel,

id.

chliut-kliau e
jip-khau e

manifest,

toa", erport manifest,
toa°, import manifest

chhng

chhng-khauchhng-khau-

(R. chhoan), (C. chhui"), to pass

through or

press through a hole.

chhng-khang,
chiam,

to

make

a hole, as insect,

chlmg-

lam-sam-cliliiig, to go
improperly through private places, e.g. through the private apartments of a house,
chlmg— ke-kld, to go
through, as through a house, using too much freedom.
to thread a needle,

chhng -tin,

make wicker-work with rattan.
make bamboo wicker-work, chhng
8i°-hi6h, to put on the paper on a fan in making it.
chhng-soa"-leng, a sort of gingall.
leng-chhng. the orifice of a teat.

chhng-bih,

to

to

chhng

kha-chhng, the posteriors;
(C. chhni").
the buttocks; the anus; the hollow on which a cup (or
bowl, incense vessel, &c.) stands; the obverse of a coin,
opposed to "bin;" the wrong side, as of paper.

cliho

chhfig (C), id. bin-chhng-kong, guardian god of
marriage-bed.
bin-chhfig-p6, guardian goddess of
chhng-bti, female spirits that take care of infants
it.
(like nurses) shortly before and after birth,
chhfigchia-bii, id. bin - chhng-bi, wooden ornamental
work across the top of the front of a bed. chhfig-bi,
bin-chhfig-to, the broad flat board which makes
id.

chhng-to,

the front of a bed, for sitting on.

bin-chhng-hoa°,

chhng-toe,

id.

chhng-teh

bedstead, including the feet,

id.

the body of a

(C), a bam-

boo frame for the bottom of a bed. chhfig-ke, shelf
in bedstead,
chhfig-ui, the curtain below the bed.
chhfig-jiok, a mattress, bin-chhfig tah-tau, a bed
and the long stool that stands at front below (v. tah).
p6-chhng, a couch for use in gambling with the
li(5n-p6.
tiau-chhng, a hanging bed or couch; a hammock, tin-chhng, a rattan couch or sofa, khongchhfig, a state-couch for guests (v. khong"*. si§nchhng, a couch with arms at each end. sien-chhngi,
an arm-chair, sien - chhfig - toh, a table with
a rim on three sides,
chhng-kiii, a long chest for
storing things, used as a couch or bed.
kui-chhng,
tok-sui-chhng, a bedstead fit for one person (v.
id.
sui).
toa-chhfig, a large bedstead fit for two or three
persons.

to-chifig, to be so unwell as not to be able to rise;
confined to bed; bed-ridden,
to-tsai-chhng, id.

Chhlig

(C.

suck a thing inside the

chhui"), to

mouth, as bones, kernels, &c. (but "tsiig" is to suck as
a teat); to get money by intimidation or other improper
means, chhng-kut, to suck bones, chhng-hut, to
suck kernels,
chhng koe-chi, to suck melon-seeds.
chhng-sit, to dress its wings with its bill, as a

kha-chhng-tiu, the hips, the posteriors, kha- bird.
chhng-khang, constantly looking out for any chance
chhng-chiam, the part of the hips that makes the
(right
or wrong) to make money,
chhng-phang, id.
when
bent,
kha-chhng-phoe,
comer
the hip. khachhng-thau, the lower end of the liack where the gau-chhng 6e-phang. fond of picking holes in what
poBteriors begin,
kha-chhng-phang, the depres- people say. chhng-chhiah, avariciously taking every
opportunity (right or wrong) of making money, chhng
sion between the hips, kha-chhng-khang, the anus.
phah kha-chhng, to beat in punishment, as before lang-e-chi", to get money from people by threatening
ttie

tribunal.

t8o4-kha-chhng,
than the other

the

wrong

side of paper, rougher

lang chhng-chi",

side.

kha-chhng-au, close behind a person, id khachhng-hoe, to shake one's hips from side to side, as
an awkward walker, khin-kha-chhng, ready to do
acts of fKjliteness

as a

man

and

chhiii kiii",

kha-

chhng nng,

talking bold and big, itut really much
and p^jwerlcss. a"-keng kha-chhng, two
persons combining (standing back to back) to resist or
injure another.
sa" - chiang kha-chhng (T.),
placed back to back, as two houttcs or villages.

afraid

(K. rhliong), an ulcer, especially venereal.

ti-chhng,
blotchea of

Chhjlg
riedly,

tsdu,

service, as a polite willing boy, or

forgetful of his dignity,

chhng

to accuse them before the mandarins, as
ordinates at yamuns and by many c f the

pdn-chhng,

piles at the anus,

on the

large

chhng-hdn,

id

chhng-hong,

left

by them.

syphilis io its later

forrnn.

phi"-chhng

Chlint;

chhng
hand,

Fl nin, -

^P.),

-phi"-«ng, arsenic.

chhun), to stretch out, as the
chhng-chhifi, to nlrct<;li out the hand.

Chhhg

'

II

c/>l.

fhhAng), a

l»»-d;

a rouch.

chh^njf-chhftg, the stock of a gun,
bln-chhfkg, a Udstesd. mftg-chh&g,

on with head bent down.

(C.

Chhngh,
(but

"sngh"

to KniifHe

with

inwardK), as

is

or as a diild

a

when

nose, only oittwards

tlie

when

the nose

dissatisfied or

chhngh phi"-khang,

id.

8tutrc<l,

is

ill-jilcascd

chhngh

or half

phi"-

id.

CllllO (R. id.), animal food, including also eggs,
and onions (not eaten in fasts nor by vcgclarianH).
chhi"-chho, flesh and fish in general. chho-chh<li,
animal f(X»d and vctrctarian diet respectively. chiAhchho, to cat animal food; not to be a vegetarian,
garlic,

khui-nhho,
hi-chho,
iii

bOn-

to bore

,

l/i

break off vegetarianism.
and fmh in general. chhAu-chho,

flesli

Htroni^ flavoured

id.

chhhg-khang,

chhiii").

Chhhg

hong,

chhng-jiah, mark

to rush

(R. chhoan), (C. chhiii"), to string together;
a small strintf of beads, pearls, &c. strung together (a
larger is "koa"").
kui-chhhg, a complete string, aa
of beads.
chhhg-tsu-A, to string beads or pearls.

kan-chhng, vf.Ti«:r(!al ulceni. kam-chhng, id.
t6k-chhng, irL ok-chhng, id. si'-chhng, Ui have
Dlccm.

to rush in hur-

chhhg-chhut, to rush out hurriedly, chhiig--

Chhilg

angry,

venereal

hef--

done out of money thus.

chhiig-jip,

(C. chhui").

done by sub-

hole.

fK^tcriors.

il^ih

to be

is

literati,

ntrong, uni)liaHant smell, as of
not liking to cat strong-Kinelllng

finli

chhAu-chho,

;

hdi-tsui chhiiu-chho.

Mm
12

wal<-rH of the Kca

Msli.
fish.

having


chho — chhó-chhó, ten thousand. châ’-chhó, about ten thousand.

effect — chhó-jí-tâu, a measure (about 1½ of a common "tâu" measure) used for measuring uncleaned rice, chhó-bí; (sound probably changed from "chhó").

chhó [R. chhó]. chheng-chhó = chheng-chhó, settled, as account; well and accurately done.

chhó [R. só, small, minute], (T. só). chhó-chhúi, miscellaneous; troublesome and difficult to set right, as an affair in a confused and involved state that will require much discussion; to wrangle; disputing over and over without coming to an agreement; troublesome to deal with, as a man fond of disputing and always making objections. kap-i teh-chhó-chhúi, having made much violent disputing with him without coming to an understanding.

chhó [R. plants, the 140th radical], (Cn. chhó), si-chhó, the essay that wins a degree, printed for private circulation among friends.

chhó [R. plants; coarse, rough draft; running hand; — col. chhâi], (Cn. chhó), pith for fancy work.

chhó-bók, trees and plants (v. bók). chhó-pán, herbaceous (not shrubby), as a plant. pán-chhó, the Chinese book of botany and pharmacopœia. chhó-á-thhâu, the 140th radical, written at the top.

chhó-hoe, artificial flowers, made of pith. thong-chhó, the plant (aralia) from which it is made (v. thong). chhó-ô, acoutre. chhó-siâu, a plant used as a purgative medicine. kam-chhó, liquorice. chhí-chhó, liquorice sliced and dried, medicinal. liênci-chhó, a fabulous good-omened plant. chhó-kó, a medicine (Anomum medium)?

chhó-su, running hand. chhó-ji, id. chhó-kó, a rough draft or scroll. chhó-chheng, a scroll-book in which sales are entered as they are made. chhó-su, carelessly; in an off-hand manner; without much care. ló-chhó, id. ló-chhó-siâ, to write a scroll or rough copy.

phâb hoe-chhó, to strike one's own arms, thighs, and body, as a beggar does.

chhó [R. id.], to cut in small pieces; to mine; to fell, as a tree.

chhóchhúi, to fell a tree. chhó-ôi, to cut away a mast. chhó-chháa, to cut fire-wood.

chhó-bah, to mine meat, esp. pork. chhó-bah-si, id. chhó-bah-oân, meat balls. chhó-hi-oân, minced fish balls.

chhó-bô-e, having the head cut off, as sugar-cane. chhó-bô-káu ké-lôk (a dog with cropped tail pretending to be a stag), a man pretending to dignity when he has none.

kâ thái-phah-chhó, daring to beat and cut violently (said of a daring robber or ruffian). bâm-to-chhó, may you be cut small by ten thousand knives!

chhó — chhó-khim, to strike the harp.

chhó [R. to sing loud, as birds]. chhó-hi, to din the ears; to stun the ears. chhó-jíâ, to cause trouble, anxiety, or expense to another. chháu-chhó-nâ-pô, a large flock of birds making a loud noise in the wood (said of a number of children or infants making a great noise by talking or otherwise).

chhó — [R. id.], by change of tone from "chhó" to hold. chiet-chhó (R.), very correct in conduct.

chhó [R. id.] chhó-bí, rice separated from the husk by the mill, but not yet beaten white in the mortar which separates the bran. bi chhó, the rice is still entire, not having the bran beaten off it. tsâi-tâi bô-chhó-bí, a pounding mortar driven by water leaves none of the rice uncleaned (said of a man who is too knowing to be easily cheated).

chhó [R. chhok, mistake]. sit-chhó, a mistake; a fault. chhó-gô, a mistake. bô-chhó, certainly it is so; no mistake! yes indeed. tsai-chhó, to know one's fault. jin-chhó, to confess a fault or error. kâng-chhó, to say a wrong thing by mistake. siú-chhó, to make a mistake in thinking or planning. chhá-chhó, to make a mistake in hearing. bôe-chhó, to buy a wrong article by mistake.

chhó-to, a mistake in anything (originally, with a knife). chhó-sú, faults in conduct, esp. gambling and licentiousness. kiâ-chhó-sú, to commit gambling or lewdness. chhó-sí, to die from carelessness or neglect, e.g. from taking poison or wrong medicine accidentally, or from drowning when assistance might have been given, or of a disease which could have been easily cured. chhó-chhúi, to kill a man accidentally when it was intended only to beat him. chhó-kâ, to kill or wound a man very severely in boxing, un-intentionally.

chhó — thêh-­khi chhó-chhúi, (T.) take it there and eat it (said in scolding a child).

chhó [R. id.], coarse, rough, common, vulgar, cruel, violent.

tôa-chhó, to be in deepest mourning, for parents or grandparents. chhè-pê-sa, dress of common cotton stuff. chhè-hoaih hoaih, very coarse, as cloth.

chhê-siap, coarse and rough, as a surface. chhê-phê, a granulated rough surface of skin (like a small eruption), chronic.

chhê-kha, unshaded feet, of women. chhê-siök, vulgar in manner; very cheap and inferior. (v. siök). chhê-le, wanting in refinement; rather uncultivated in manner. chhê-pún, clumsy, ill-formed, awkward-looking. chhê-phôh, large and rough-looking, as man. chhê-tâng, rough hard work in which one must exert strength. chhê-lâng, a coarse or vulgar labourer, as a coolie or chair-bearer. chhê-têng, a man who works at rough hard work, as farmer or workman. chhê-kâng, coolies, workmen, or labourers for rough work. chhê-kha-chhíi, coolies for rough work (as in a hong). chhê-kioh, id. (v. kioh).

chhê-khi, coarse, rough, or unpolite in manner or appearance.

chhê-chhêng, everyday clothes. chhê-chhái piên-pûng, a common everyday dinner; pot-luck.

chhê-chhúi, vulgar vile scolding with abominable phrases. chhê-ôe, vile language. chhê-kên, wrestling, striking, or coarse play together, such as readily passes from play to a real quarrel; improper talk or liberties with women.

chhê-sim, cruel heart. chhê-chhân, cruel or violent in character; fond of fighting, striking, or injuring people. eng-chhê-hoat, to act violently, as striking, &c.; said also of very high-handed violent proceedings. tâng chhê-hoat, id., as striking, &c.

chhê-khng, rice-chaff (v. khang). hô put-chhê-chhê, the rain is very heavy.
chhô

chhông, too hard and stiff, as a fur; too stiff in shape, as a written or printed character.

chhô-hî in-tô, a coarse fish with a good inside; said of a man with rough exterior but good abilities.

chhô (R. id.), ordure; excrement; solid manure. chhô-pîi, id. chhô-jiô, excrement and urine; solid and liquid manure. chhô-tsân, boat carrying manure. chhô-thâng, buckets for carrying manure. chhô-hia, ladle for lading out manure.

chhô (R. beginning, = col. chhoe, C. chhe). chhô-chhê, at the first; just lately begun. chhô-chhô khî-kihî, very soon after beginning to live there. khî-chhê, the beginning. tug-goân-chhô, at the commencement or beginning. jîn-chhî-chhê (lit. man's beginning), the Chinese trinitarian primer, = sam-jî-kêng.

chhô (Cn.). = A. chho, (R.) to hold firm.

chhôr (R. id.), the kingdom of Tsao, in the Chou dynasty; about the present Hoo-nan. chhô-kôk, id. chhô-pâ-ng, a famous usurper, king of Tsao.

khê-chhê, to torment.

chhêng-chhô, chhông-chhô, completely paid; all clear and settled.

chhôy (R. id.), vinegar. sng-chhô, id. bi-chhê, vinegar made from rice. lô-chîu-chhê, vinegar made from the fermented liquor called lô-chîu. chhê-lâ, mother of vinegar. chhê-tsau, dregs of vinegar (v. tsau). chhê-kîu, a condiment made of vinegar, ginger, and sugar.

chhô (R. id.), in some cases, = A. chhe.

chhoá (R. tsân, to wound, cruell), to cut away, as some branches or other parts of plants.

chhoá-nâo-chhôa, lazy; careless; utterly without spirit or energy, as opium-smoker (v. noi).

chhoá-chhôa, id.

chhoá (R. sîn, eruptions or dirt on skin). kâu-chhoá, an eruption on the skin like ringworm or scrofulous eruptions. tiông-hong-chhoá, to have a sort of itching eruption.

chhô (R. chhân, to smooth off), to smooth off a small bit of wood; to turn the boat's head in a slightly different direction. chhô-chhê chît-tê, to smooth off a bit of wood. chhô-chhê hû-i-pî, id.

chhoá, very ready to take offence and get up a quarrel; unwilling to take advice or warning; reckless of consequences.

chhoá (R. chhôn). chhoá-tô, to cross the road just in front of a mandarin and his retinue. phahhoa-chhôa, to attack an enemy by a flank movement.

chhoá— chhoá-tông lang-ê-ôe, to stop short a man's talk by interrupting him.

chhoá (R. to, collect, to assemble). khah-chhun-chhoá, making a little money now so as to accumulate.

chhoá— loa-chhoá, acting carelessly, remissly, or lazily; working in an untradesmanlike way; to procrastinate in managing an affair. noa-chhoá, id.

chhoá (C.). chhoá-chhoá, slim, not strong, as cloth.

chhoá (R. chhái, a surname, name of a kingdom). a surname.

chhoá (R. to, lead; cf. col. thôa), to lead; to conduct; to guide the way. fn-chhoá, to lead. chhoá-lê, to guide; to conduct in the way. chhoá-kêng, a pilot; to pilot. io-chhoá-i, to lead him about and show him attention.

thâu-chhoá, to run off with, as a child; to seduce; to kidnap (child). chhoá-tsau, to abduct, esp. female child or slave. sa-chhoá-tsau, to abduct, esp. to elope.

chhoá-kiô, to lead out (as fowl) her chickens to walk.

chhoá-jiô, to pass water voluntarily, as children (v. jiô).

chhoá (R. chhô, chhô, to marry), to marry a wife. chhoá-sin-níû, id. chhoá-chhin-chhô, id. chhoá-bô, id. kâ-i chhoá-bô, to get a wife for him; to get him (e.g. one's son or grandson) married.

chhoá chît-ê-bô hô-i, id. chhoá-bô, are you married? kô-chhoá, to marry (man or woman) in general. ji-chhoá, to marry a second time, as after death of first wife. âu-chhoá, id. chhî-mng chhoá, bridegroom going in person to the bride's house to conduct her to his house.

chhoá (R. scan, a wooden pin, = col. sang), a splinter; a small thorn or prick; to prick, as a thorn or splinter; to take away some small thing against the owner's will; also (vulg.), to copulate. chhoá-tiôh, to be pierced by a splinter. chhoá-chhî, very troublesome; causing much trouble (v. chhî).

chhoá (R. tsân, to wound, cruel), to cut away, as some branches or other parts of plants.

chhoá-nâo-chhôa, lazy; careless; utterly without spirit or energy, as opium-smoker (v. noi).

chhoá-chhôa, id.

chhoá (R. sîn, eruptions or dirt on skin). kâu-chhoá, an eruption on the skin like ringworm or scrofulous eruptions. tiông-hong-chhoá, to have a sort of itching eruption.

chhoá (R. chhân, to smooth off), to smooth off a small bit of wood; to turn the boat's head in a slightly different direction. chhoá-chhê chît-tê, to smooth off a bit of wood. chhoá-hû-i-pî, id.

chhoá, very ready to take offence and get up a quarrel; unwilling to take advice or warning; reckless of consequences.

chhoá (R. chhôn). chhoá-tô, to cross the road just in front of a mandarin and his retinue. phahhoa-chhoá, to attack an enemy by a flank movement.

chhoá— chhoá-tông lang-ê-ôe, to stop short a man's talk by interrupting him.

chhoá (R. scan, = col. sang). (P. chhoá), a bolt; to bolt, as a door. mûg-chhoá, a door-bolt. chhoá-mûg, to bolt a door. chhoá-têng-chhoá, to bolt the upper bolt of the two usual bolts of a Chinese door. chhoá-ê-chhoá, to bolt the lower bolt. chhoá-lôh-kûi, to let down the small secret pin that keeps the bolt shut and fastened.

chho i-kun, a cross piece of wood sunk into two plants or pieces of wood to hold them together.

chhoá (R. sîn, an col), a small sort of col. chhán-chhoá, a very small fresh-water col having soft calcate bones. ngî-kut-chhoá, a salt-water sort with numerous hard bones, not good to eat.

chhoâi— bâk-chhiu chhoah, eye twitching nervously.

chhoah, to tremble; to have spasms; to flash, as lightning. sîn-chhoah, skin twitching slightly; glancing, as lightning. chhîn-chhoah (esp. Cn.), id. lai-tân chhin-chhoah, thunder pealing and lightning glancing.

bakh-chhoah, flash twitching or trembling. kha-chhî bâk-chhoah, limbs all trembling, as with fear, &c. lâk-lâk-chhoah, id. khê-khê-chhoah, id. gê-hê-chhoah, id. ngûng-chhoah, id.

chhoâi (R. chhiap, to steal). î ô-chhoâh-goâ, you have deceived me, and made me pay far too dear.

chhoâi, to pluck out, as hair or feathers; to give a sudden jerk or sharp pull, esp. so as to break, as a rope; to snatch. chhoâi-khî, to snatch and break away, as something from another. chhoâi-hiet-kâk, to pull out and throw away, as gray hair, or as ends of threads. chhoâi-têng, to break by a sudden pull, as chain or rope. chhoâi-khi-lâ, to hoist up, as taking a boat on board; to take off, as a sculling oar, &c.

chhoâi-chhiu, to pull another's beard, a very great insult; said in scolding an old man. chhoâi-chhiu, id. chhoâi-alt, to pluck the wings, as of a.
fowl. chhoah chit-tsâng, to pull up a small plant by the roots. chhoah jîn-hi, to catch the fish called "jîn," by giving a rapid pull as soon as it bites.

cchhiâm"-chhoah, to do work too hurriedly and carelessly.

chhoah, a grater, as for long turnips; to grate down, esp. into long strips. chhái-thâu-chhoah, a fine grater for long turnips. hân-tsû-chhoah, a coarse grater for sweet potatoes. chhoah han-tsêi, to grate down potatoes. chhoah chhái-thâu tsê-si, to grate long turnips into long strips.

chhoah-nâng, to spawn or lay eggs in vast abundance, as fish or butterflies.

chhoal [R. siêt, diârhorâan]. chhoah-sâi, to have diarrhoea; to have a loose motion; to be purged. chhoah-sâi-chhiâm" (vulg.), a falling star. chhoah-lôh-khi, to fall suddenly, as a meteor.

chhoah (Cn.). to lend money for a very short time. i-chhoah, to borrow for a very short time.

chhoâh [R. sâi, oblique, = col. chhiâm], (C. tân-hî, in some cases), awry; off the straight; squinting.

môa"-phâng-chhoâh (C. tân-hî), diagonal lattice-work. oâi-chhoâh, awry (v. oâi). chhoâh-kak, diagonal; slanting; not at right angles. tôuân-kak-chhoâh, slanting, as at a corner; esp. as to folding, drawing, &c. kâ-chhoâh, to cut (cloth) awry, as a bad tailor.

thân-chhoâh, diagonal; awry. bû-thân-chhoâh, id. chê bû-thân-chhoâh, to sit awry. chêân-chhoâh, id. thân-chhoâh-bâk, squinting. chhoâh-bâk, id. bâk-chiu chhoâh-chhoâh, id.

chhoân [R. tân-ch, a sacrificial victim]. sam-chhoân ngê-bî, all sorts of very good eating.

chhoân (= soan), (Cn. chhun). chhoân-tîn, to send out suckers.

chhoân [R. to press or put into a small opening, = col. chêng].

chhoân-tîng, the inner room in a yamun, just behind the public hall of judgment. chhoân-sim, the pin of the lock that runs up into the (foreign) key. chhoân-tiông-ti, fistula. chhoân-san-kâh, the scales of the (bâk-bân) pangolin (or manis).

chhoân-chôh, unnecessarily involved, as the management of an affair (v. chhôk).

chhoân [R. a river; in the names of things means "from Sze-chuen"]). san-chhoân (R.), mountains and rivers. poâ-tîiap san-chhoân (R.), travelling far over hills and rivers.

kông-chhoân, very strong smooth good writing paper.

sû-chhoân, the province of Sze-chuen. chhoân-nî", a cooling medicine from Sze-chuen. chhoân-hông, inferior bezar from do. chhoân-lêng, best sort of China-root from it. chhoân-kî-ông, a medicâine (v. kông). chhoân-kî-êng, a sort of silk from Sze-chuen. chhoân-pôe, a medicine (v. pôe).

chhoân [R. toân, to deliver an order], to summon to court (as a graduate), in a less peremptory way than by the usual warrants.

chhoân-kîng (C.), = A. thoân-kêng, the interpreter in a mandarin's office.

chhoân (R. ilû.), to select or choose, as persons or things, to be ready for some special purpose. chhoân-pâm, to select and make ready, as materials or other things, or as men. chhoân-pâm, id. chhoân-tsê, to select and make fully ready, and all in order for a purpose; all fully prepared. chhoân-lâng, to get the persons all ready for something to be done. chhoân-lîn, to select and get ready the materials. tiâu-chhoân-ô, specially selected.

chhoân, to plot against; to take secret action so as to injure a man. chhoân-chôk, ilê.; also, to make preparations, or manage a matter (v. chhôk).

chhoân-lâng, to plot against a man, and take secret action to his injury.

chhoân (R. châun), to pant; to breathe, esp. to breathe hard. chhoân-jîp, to inhale breath. chhoân-chut, to breathe out breath. chhoân-chôk, to breathe.

chhoân-toû-khi, to draw a long breath; quite out of breath. tôa-khû-chhoân (C.), asthma.

bô-hô"-chhoân, to pant hard, as with running or with a heavy load. phîh"-phîh"-chhoân, id. phi-phi-chhoân, id. phi-phi-chhoân, id. hâ"-hâ"-chhoân, id.

chhit-khang bô-hô-chhoân, said of a man who is very miserable, in great want of money.

chhoân-khî"-kâ" (C.), panting very hard; making one's self very big and behaving improperly.

chhoân (same word!). siâu-liên-chhoân, a young fellow making himself very big by words or actions. chhoân (C.), = A. chheng, to behave in a big bragging way.

chhoân [R. koân, accustomed]. chhoân-kông bô-jî-ô, all he says is baseless talk. chhoân-kông bô-hô"-ô, constantly talking bad language. chhoân-kîâ" bô-hô-tâi, all his actions are improper. chhoân-kîâ" si-hâm-lô, he is always going in dangerous courses. chhoân-kîâ" si-hâm-lô, id. chhoân-tsôe si-phâi"-tâi, he does nothing but wicked actions. chhoân-chhit si-chhôt, it breeds robbers (or pirates) abundantly, as a place, chhoân-kau sam-ke liôk-pô, constantly consorting with nunns, female sorcerers, &c.

chhoân [R. to string, as beads; connected; a receipt for house-tax].

koân-chhoân, mutually connected, as the parts of a composition or of reasoning.

chhoân-thong, to conspire with enemies against our superior or employer (said of persons in employment or specially related). chhoân-kêng, to prompt a man under examination before a mandarin, suggesting to him what to say (very improper).

chhoân-kun, the part of a document left in the book when it is torn off for use, e.g. of a receipt for land-tax, or pawn-ticket. tô--tsô-chhoân, a receipt for the A moy ground-tax on houses. chhut-chhoân, to issue these forms to the têpô.

liôk-chhoân, a strong silk stuff, generally of a light bluish-white, but sometimes black or other colour.

chhoân (R. ilê.), to usurp; to supplant. chhoân-nî, to usurp the throne. chhoân-koân, to usurp authority.

sa"-chhoân, to get a business or situation by supplanting a rival; to undersell or supplant. chhoân-lâi chhoân-khî, each trying to undersell or supplant the other. chhoân-thâm-lô, to supplant a man in his employment. chhoân-pâi, forcibly take the turn before our turn has come.

chhoân-tông, to come circling round from the back to the front of the grave, as an amphitheatre of hills (v. sa).

chhoân [R. to rush away hurriedly]. chhoân-kut-khî, to rush out hurriedly. chhoân-jîp-khî, to rush in in great haste. tit-tit chhoân-jîp, to bolt
chhok
right in. tit-chhôan-jip-lâi, to come rushing in hurriedly. gâu-chhôan, fond of running about very fast in sport, as horse, dog, or pig. phâu-thâu chhû-chhôan, to cover one's face with hands and run away (in shame) like a rat.

chhôan (R.), to compile, as a book. chhôân-chhéh, (R.), to compile a book.

chhôan — chhôân-gê, a tooth projecting far out of its proper place. tûi-pî-"-thâu chhôân-chhut, to project at the side, as a tooth.

chhôan (R. id.) chhôân-â, a lance like a sword with a long handle. tût-chhôan, a long lance on a bamboo shaft.

chhoan (R. to cook). hun-chhôan, to have their meals separately regularly. tsû-chhôan-tiâm (R.), an inn where each cooks for himself.

cchhông, gaudy, richly ornamented, finely-dressed, showy, pretty (often with the idea of improper conduct). chhôâng-tiâm, beautiful, as dress; good-looking and finely-dressed, as person.

tse-kôa-"chhông, very intimate with mandarins.
hi-chhông, fond of going to plays; intimate and spending money with the actors who represent women (often includes the idea of lascivious intercourse).

cchhông-hia, a fast licentious young fellow.
cchhông-kun, a fellow fond of low vicious pleasures, who leads others into vice and is fond of quarrels and rows.

chho [R. chho, the beginning]. (C. chhe). khîchho, the beginning. ng-chho, at the beginning. ngô-chhâm-si, id. tng-chho-si, id.

chhôe-nih, in the first ten days of the month. gêh-chhôe, the first decade of the month. chho-eit, the first of the month. chho-ei-ji, the second. chhote-sâp, the tenth day of the month. chhôe-kui, which of the ten days of it?

chho [R. chhe, wife]. hu-chhôe, husband and wife.

chhôe (C.), = A. chhe, to cook by steam. tiông-chhôe-kêo, twice-steamed cakes.

chhôe (C.), = A. chhe, to blow a pipe, &c.

chhôe (C.), to crawl on hands and feet, as a child, or as a lame man. chho-e-chhôe, id. thû-khâm-chhôe, id. gîm bâk-khach-tse, tâ-teh-chhôe, a cripple crawling on the ground with things like wooden clogs in his hands (often said in curing, may you come to that plight).

chhôe (C.), = A. chhê, a thin stick.

chhôe (C.), = A. chhê, marrow, brains.

chhê, rice-dough; rice-flour. chhê-hún, rice-flour. ta-bî-chhê, id. bi-chhê, rice-dough made from soaked rice. chhê-chhôe, to heat soaked rice into dough. chhiont-chhôe, to mix rice-dough.

noû-chhôe, to knead and work up rice-dough.

chhôc [R. not, a brush; to scrub, = col. seh]. (C. chhe), to scrub; to scour, as with a wet cloth or with a hard brush and water; to rub smooth, as with sandpaper or with rough leaves or fish skin. tîâ-chhôe, a scrubbing brush for cleaning rice-boilers.

chhôc (C.), = A. chhe, to scrub.

chhôc (C.), = A. chhê, thick and short, as the neck.

chho [R. chhe, grievance]. (C. chheh), sad, sorrowful; repining. chhâm-chhôe, id. kho-chhôe, id. chhôe-sim, repining. châm-chhôe, displeased at someone's or at one's fate (v. ôâm). oâm-ôâm chhoen-si, to die of vexation (lit. or fig.) bôe-chhoen bôe-pî, he will neither repent nor reform.

chho [R. chhe, to scold with obscene language. sa-chhoh, id. chho-mê, id. chhô-hoh-hâm, id. chhô-kân-kâu, id. chho-lâng, to scold people excessively.

chhôh (Cn.), = A. chheh, to sip. tô-chhôh (T.), to take in a long breath after a great burst of sobbing.

chhôh (Cn.), = A. chheh. chit-chhôh-ngâ, a very small quantity, as of tea, salt, vernicielli, &c., taken up in the hand.

chhôk [R. chhoat, to take up in the fingers; a pinch], (= col. chheh). chit-chhôk-â, a small quantity of something, especially taken up with the fingers.

chit-chhôk-â-hê, a little fire for kindling. chit-chhôk-â-mû, a small tuft, as of feathers.

chhôk (R. id.) ok-chhôk, filthy, dirty.

chhôk [R. chhik, to meet with; to come upon accidentally. = col. chhek]. (Cn. chhîk), to try a man's character by giving him an opportunity of stealing or deceiving us. chhôk lâng-ê sim-sû, id.

chhôk-kêng, to try one's luck by some superstitious rite. chhôk chit-â-kêng, id. chhôk-ji-sô, to try one's luck by pulling out lots, each having a character on it.

chhôk-khoâ', to examine at random (nd apertura). chhôk-tsông, to give (or take) what comes to hand without selection (v. tsong).

chhôk [R. to mistake]. chhà-chhôk, a mistake (v. chhe). chhôk-gô (K.), to mistake. chhôk-jin, to mistake one thing (or person) for another. tâng-chhîn chhôk-kê, to let slip an opportunity. chhong-chhôk chhiu-chhôk, having made a mistake not try to alter it, but just make the best of it.

san-tin hái-chhôk, the delicacies of land and sea.

chhôk-gôk (R.), to start suddenly.

chhôk — sai-chhûi-chhôk, to make a signal by a slight movement of the mouth.

chhôk (K. id.), a large seal used by the têpô of a ward; a seal used in yamun for stamping petitions and complaints.

chhôk-ki, id. tng-chhôk, to stamp with this seal. pô-tiû-"-chhôk, the tepo's seal. tô-ki-chhôk, the stamp put on petitions in yamun.

chhôk [K. to chisel. = col. chhák]. chhôan-chhôk, to make much needless work in the management of a matter, making it no better, but rather injurious; ill-composed, as a sentence too elaborate or awkwardly involved, so as to be indistinct.

chhôk — chhôan-chhôk, to take secret action against a man; to intrigue or plot against a man. lâng bôh chhôan-chhôk—îf, people are secretly preparing to act against you (same as next word)?

chhôk — chhôan-chhôk, to get ready persons or things, making arrangements to be ready for some special matter, or to manage some affair.

chhôan-chhôk kha-chhîu, to get ready bearers of sleds and luggages for the journey, or for such work.

chhôan-chhôk lâng-nek, to get ready the persons who are to act in a matter, as parties, witnesses, assistants, &c., for a trial.

chhong [R. a granary, = col. chhông]. chhong-lûî, a thorny seed (Xanthium l) used in medicine. chhong-lûî-chhî, id.

chûu-chhong-îlâ, the companion of Kwanti; worshipped along with him. koan put-li chhong;
chhong

hăn-sin put-li kôâi-thông, said of a man always consulting an intimate friend about whatever he does.

chhong [R. green, flooring]. chhong-tsâm, beautiful, well-formed, of a person (v. tsâm). súi-chhong, how very fine! how beautiful! (ironically for "how very ugly!") (v. súi).

chhong-tsât, a medicine (v. tsât).

chhong [R. a window, = col. thàng]. tông-chhong, a fellow-student. tông-chhong pêng-tû, id. chhong-tû, id. tông-chhong hâ-tî, id. chhong-hâ-kô, essays written in preparing for examinations, to be corrected by teacher. chhong-hâ-kê, id. chhong-chiêng, khûn-khê thôk; mà-siông, gîm-i hòe, study hard at the window, and you will come back (a graduate) on horseback with flowered dress.

chhong [R. id.]. chhu-chhong, obscure; fawning on a man of power or influence.

chhong [R. onions, = col. chhâng]. lôk-chhong-hoe, a sort of lily with small blue flowers.

chhong — chhong-pông, rash, hurried, or careless, so as to run against and spoil or break things, or to spoil a good case. chhong-hông, hurried and bustled (v. hông).

chhong [R. intelligent]. chhong-bêng (P.), = A. chhâng-miâ, intelligent. chhong-bêng tsâi-fi-bôk, intelligence and talent are shown by the appearance of the ears and eyes, as in fortune-telling. chhong-bêng tsû-gû, his own genius spoils him, as a man who gives up, regular study and trusts to his talents, or as a man who trusts too much to his own wisdom in managing matters, instead of consulting others.

chhông (R. id.). gluttonous, to eat gluttonously, said in scolding. gâu-chhông, you glutton! tham-chhông, glutinous. tham-chhông chiâ nga-kûi, a glutton becomes a hungry ghost. toâ-chhông, very glutinous. âi-chhông, do, said in scolding. li kah-hiaih söe-chhông, why do you eat so little? said in scolding a child when not eaten or said when not eaten.

chhông [R. chhông, to wound]. chhông-chêk, shortening one’s life by vice.


chhông (C.). bông-chhông, rash and reckless.

bông-chhông-chhông, id.

chhông [R. to make], to repair, to mend; to make up, as false reports.

chhông-tsâm, to repair a boat. chhông-sîn, to repair till it is as good as new. chhông-khi-sîn, repair it and renew it. chhông-sîn—ês, newly made. chhông-tsô, to make. chiî-chhông pêh-chhông, made or managed ill; done imperfectly; made in an untradesmanlike way. chhông-khau, to get ready the lots; the others draw them, and the last one remains with the man who got them ready.

chhông chih-ê-kiá, to buy or adopt a son. chhông-ô, an adopted son.

chhông-kêng, to deceive by false reports. chhông-tî (Cn. thông-tî), to play tricks upon; to molest slightly or annoy. chhông-sû, to cause trouble intentionally, often false. chhông-sû sa-loa, to involve others (intentionally in our own faults or troubles. chhông-giên tsô-gû, to invent lies and false reports.

chhû — chhu-chhû, sloping, inclined, with considerable declivity, as steps off the level. thann-chhû,

laid down sloping, a good deal off the level. kin-ê chhu-chhû, the steps (as of an old stone stair) sloping very much, so as to be difficult or dangerous to walk on.

chhû, to spread out as a mat or coverlet. chhu-chhîôh, to spread a mat. chhu-phè, to spread out a coverlet. chhu-pang, to lay down boards so as to make a level surface, as for a bed or for the floor or deck of a boat. chhu-lài chhu-kêi, to lay such boards, moving them back and forwards till they fit and are level.

chhû [R. to run fast]; (C. chhûi). chhù-chhong, obscureous, fawning, as a parasite or flatterer.

chhù-sê, to follow the fashion. chhù-sî siâp-sê, to follow the fashion, and fawn upon the powerful.

chhu-kiet pi-hông, to choose the lucky and avoid the unlucky.

chhûi (=chhôi); (Cn. chhûi). chham-chhûi, confusedly mixed.

chhûi (R. id.); (C. chhû; Cn. chhûi). animals, larvae or small insects of each shape in water. toâ-chhû-chhû, a sort with a large head. chhu-thióng, small worms in decaying things (v. thióng). hûn-chhûi (Cn.), = tsâi-sau, a small fresh-water insect good for feeding fish.

chhu-hô, a figure like a lizard, carved on furniture.

bô-chhû, to catch larvae and such water-insects with a small hand-net. hia-chhu, id. chhu-hia, a net on a pole for catching them. chhu-tê, the bag of such a net.

chhûi — bêh-chhûi, prickly heat. toâ-bêh-chhûi, id.

chhûi [R. male], (C. chhûi; Cn. chhûi). chhu-hióng (R.), male and female (v. hióng).

chhûi (C.), = chhia, to eat, as white ants.

chhûi [R. a fault, as in a gen]. siâu-chhû, over strict and exact to the very last cash or the most minute particulars.

chhûi (R. id.), (Cn. chhûi; cf. C. chhî). a stick like a pestle for mixing mortar. &c.

chhûi [R. to take, to select]; (C. châm). khô-chhû, fit to be praised or chosen; commendable; having good qualities. bu-it-tiông khô-chhûi, having no good quality at all. bu-tiông chhû-u, to make the best of a bad lot.

tšu-chhu-jîôk, to get one’s self insulted or brought to disgrace by one’s own folly. chhu-tsoé (L.), to contract guilt (a. adjust).

chhû-pô, to demand security or bail. chhû-sîok, to redeem; to ransom. chhâm-chhu, to embezzle.

chhû-kêng, to seek out and bring sacred books, as from a distant country. chhû-phien, to take a secondary wife.

chhûi (Cn.) lêng-chhû, = lêng-khê, rather than that, better that —.

chhûi (Cn.) = A. chhûi. chhû-chhûi, very small, as pinnipeds, pearls, or beads.

chhûi (R., this, these). chhû-sî, now. chhû-ji-kim (K.), id. chhû-hién-tsâi, id. (v. hiên).

chhû-pô, id.

chhû-tiông ã tô-li, the principle of this affair. khi-su chhû-chhûi, how can this be right? khi-su-chhû-î, id. khi-su-chhû chhû-tiông-î, id. tô-tôa tsâi-chhu, a Tâist priest lives here. hông-hông tô-chhû, may the phoenix come here (v. hông).

chhûi [R. to dwell, to adjust an affair, by change of tone from "chhû" a place]. (C. chhûi, Cn. chhûi), to adjust a quarrel, as arbiter, &c.
chhú [R. second order]. khah-chhú--e, second class; of inferior quality. chhū-lō--e, id. chhū-sü, order. chhū-si (C), id. chhū-té, successive order.

chhū [R. id.] chhū-bi, agreeable; pleasant. iū-chhú, attractive; taking the fancy, as things. sek-chhú, taking the fancy; games of chance played for amusement, sometimes including the drinking some liquor together to pass the time. chin-sek-chhū, very taking to the fancy; very interesting to look at or hear. kan--a sek-chhú, well, indeed it is interesting or pleasant. tài-ke teh-sek-chhú, they are amusing themselves with games of chance, no money, or very little, being used. sek-chhū--e, games such as chess, or games of chance played for amusement; also said by euphemism of other improper amusements (esp. gambling or opium), when found at it, “it is only a little amusement, not our usual habit.” lāi sek-chhū--a, come and have some amusement, said of gambling and opium.

chhū — chhi-bū chhū-chhū, whispering.

chhū, to slide; to slip. chhū--lōh-khi, to slide down a slope. chhū-chhū (T.), a falling star.

chhū [R. to marry a wife, = col. chhō, siok-chhū, to marry a second wife, as a widowier. bi chhū-chhe, sien chhū-chhiap, to take a concubine before marrying a wife, counted highly improper.

chhū (C.) = A. chhī, to temper metal in water.

chhuh — chhuu--chhī--e, to go off without much noise, as a bad cracker, or gun with insufficient charge. hō chhuh-chhī--e (C), make the smouldering match blaze by a puff. hō-chhū-nōk (C), a small joint of bamboo for extinguishing and keeping a match.

chhū [R. id.], to urge; to hasten (active), to dun for payment.

chhū-tīn, a second petition sent in to a mandarin, when the first has not been executed; to send in such a second complaint or petition. chhū-tīn, to repeat the incantations when the spirits have not answered the first. chit-chhī--e chhū-chhui, to invite and afterwards to urge strongly to accept.

chhui-chhū, to drive a bargain; to haggle. chhui-chhek, do, ; coming gradually to each other’s terms (n. calculate).

chhui-thó, to demand urgently the payment of a debt. chhui-pek, to urge to do anything very quickly (v. pek). chhui-kō, id. chhui-kin, id.

chhū [C. chhī-sī], the term about the 23d of August.

ji-ji ū-chhū-chhū, every word has good literary authority, as in a composition.

siong-chhū [C. siong-chhī], well acquainted and associating with a person. kō-siong-chhū, old friends.

ō-siong-chhū--tī (C. o-siong-chhī), to be associated with; fit to be a friend. hō-siong-chhū, id. phài-siong-chhū, not fit to be made a companion of.

chhū-chhiet, to pay a composition on a debt (v. chhiet).

ū-khui-chhū, there is a way open for an amicable settlement, by one or more of the parties being willing to make reasonable terms. chhū-sü, to adjust (or try to adjust) a quarrel, dispute, or feud, by a sort of informal arbitration. chhū-hō, to arbitrate (not like our arbitration) in a quarrel, so as to end it. tiǎu-chhū, to adjust an affair, or try to do so, as third parties, appointed by the parties, but without power to bind by their decision. gi-chhū, id. chhū-tí (R.), to settle by a judgment, as mandarin. chhū-tsöe (R.), to punish crime (a. take).

chhăi [R. a rat, mouse, squirrel, and some other animals], (C. chhī, Chi. chhū). niāu-chhū, a rat (v. niāu). bā-chhū (cats and rats), (v. bā). chhū-chhū-á, a thief who steals small things; a pilferer.

phâu-thâu chhū-chhōa, to run away terribly ashamed (v. chhōa).

chhū-bàng, eyes small and half-closed (as man), with eyebrows drawn down, and gen. near-sighted.

bāk-chhū-chhū-chhū, id. kāu-thâu chhū-hi (monkey’s head and rat’s ears), said of a man who is very ugly or ill-bred.

kāu-thâu chhū-bìn (face), id.

chhū-bé (dragon’s tail), a great whirlwind; a water-spool at sea. khi-chhū-bé, a whirlwind or water-spool occurring. chhū-bé-hong, a sudden great whirlwind, more violent than kīg-lé-hong.

chiah-chhū, a wessel; a clever thief who steals small things. tsuí-chhū, a water-rat. chhān-chhū, a field rat.

gūn-chhū, a white mouse. hui-chhū, an animal that yields a fine fur. chi’-chhū, a sort of rat that has such a strong smell that cats don’t like to catch it. hō-chhū, a squirrel. pāng hō-chhū, to set off a sort of squib.

tek-chhū, a sort of firework that jumps about when lighted; a squib. pāng tek-chhū, to set off a squib. chhū-ko (Cn.) = A. chhū-ko (a sort of cucumber.

chhū [R. to assemble]. chhū-tsöe, to assemble all together at a fixed place; all fully assembled, as for a procession.

chhū, a house. chhū-théh, house and yard; houses in general (v. thēh). bō-ūi-chhū, having no place, e.g. no house.

chhū-lāi, wife. chhū-pi, a neighbour. chhū-pi thâu-bé, the neighbours on each side. chhū-pi ching-lu, id. chheng-gūn bōe-chhū, hāng-gūn bōe-chhū-pi, it is ten times harder to get good neighbours than a good house.

chhū-khō, paper houses burned for the dead. tāo-chhū, an ancestral hall. sip-chhū, sort of shed or small houses in which confined corpses are laid till a fortunate grave and day are found. hō-chhū, the two smaller houses built at the two ends of the principal house, separated from it by a narrow court, and facing it. chit-keng-chhū, one house. chit-tāo-chhū, one block of houses. pien-chhū chhū-tse, a house to let.

khi-chhū, to build a house. kim-chhū, to forbid any one except the family (for superstitious reasons) to enter the house, for three, five, or seven days; as after the rites of consecrating a new house, or in sickness.

tīg-chhū, the bride going to make a short call at her parents’ house, on the fourth day after the marriage.

chhū-tšu, owner of house; landlord. chhū-tiĕn, tenant of house. chhū-tat, plan of a house (v. tat).

chhū-kē, scaffolding for building. chhū-tōe, a site where an old house had stood. chhū-tē (C.), id. (a. order). chhū-kak, the corner of a house. chhū-kak-thāu, id. chhu-chhit, the ridge of a house (v. chhit).

chhū-kō, the roof. chhū-tēng, on the roof; the roof, as a place. chhū-tēng-bē, up on the roof.

chhū, once. āu-chhū, next time. sō-chhū, several times. lāi-chhū, often.
chhui-ān, to press very urgently.

chhui-sī'-iōch, medicine that assists in partitioning.

chhui—chhui-ān, to tighten. chhui-sī, to strangle to death. chhui-ōā, to gather, in sewing.

chhui (R. thui, chhui), to calculate, as a date; to rub smooth, as plaster.

chhui-ūi (R.), to make excuses, as for not doing something; to put the blame on another.

chhui-sīng, to calculate mentally. chhui-chhut, to make an inference; to infer. chhui kata-chhui, to calculate the cyclical characters, as for a day. chhui ni'-kāi, to calculate the cyclical characters for a year. chhui-lāi chhui-khii, to calculate minutely, as a lucky day. chhui-lāi chhui-khii, bō hit-hō-jūn, though calculating back and forwards cannot find a good day. chhui-chhlekh (R.), to consider carefully (s. urge).

chhui-tsun, to make a man (by common consent) the chief person in a company; to give the place of honour to a man.

chhui-piā, to rub plaster smooth with a smooth stone, but not so smooth as "gē."

chhui (Cn. chhui). chhui-chhui, very small, as pimples, beads, pearls, &c. kōnt-lāi chhui-chhui, to have an eruption of numerous small boils or pimples.

chhui [R.], to investigate; to feel about. chhui-mā (R.), to investigate, as from many facts or books. chhui-bèng (R.), to think out clearly, as meaning of a book. chhui-tōk (R.), to draw inferences from evidence.

chhui (R. id.) chhui-chhui, green. chhui-hān, bright light-blue, a bird with brilliant blue feathers. hūi-chhui-gēk, a greenish-blue sort of jade. chhui-jōūn, the finest feathers of the hūi-chhui (used for females' head-dress). chhui-chhui-māf-hoe, artificial feather flowers.

chhui, the mouth; the edge, as of a knife; a mouthful.

chit-chhui-ā, a small quantity, as of food. kūi-nā-chhui, several mouthfuls.

hong-chhui, the edges of paper where it is pasted up. hong-chhui, a pimple. bāng-chhui, mark of mosquito bite. siu-chhui, the edges of a wound closed up. kap-chhui, joint of two boards; seam in dress.

chhui-chhui, a bird's beak; the bow of a junk (v. chhuiâ). koe-chhui, a T-headed pin for fastening ropes.

ah-bū-chhui, a duck's bill; a small hook worn on the dress for carrying small things (v. ah).

phāng-chhui, the rope that fastens the lower end of the sail to the mast. poh-chhui, the splice of an oar (s. scold). bōe-bōe-chhui, decollé (traders) mouth; two bowls placed mouth to mouth, but not exactly meeting; the leaves of a two-leaved door laid to, but not shut. khoa-chhui, a pick-axe. kīa-chhui (C.), id. chiam-chhui ('), id.

hun-chhe-chhui, the mouth-piece of a pipe. tē-koan-chhui, mouth of tea-pot. to-chhui, edge of sword or knife.

thāu-chhui, mouths in a family. kūi-ē thāu-chhui, how many mouths are there in the family? bōe-bōe-bōe-kidâ, chū-thāu-chhui, sell wife and children so as to have fewer mouths to feed (said in joke). hō-thāu-chhui, good at using the regular conventional phrases on meeting people; making profitable voyages, as vessel sailing well without damage.

phi'-bāk-chhui (nose, eyes, mouth), the features in general. chhui-chhui, mouth and tongue; the mouth in general (v. chhui). khū-chhui, to pound the lips. chhui-khū, the teeth (v. khū). chhui-chhui, the beard, whiskers, &c. (v. chhui). chhui-phoe, the cheek. chhui-tūn, the lips (v. tūn). chhui-kak, the corners of the mouth. chhui-khang, the orifice of the mouth (v. "that," to shut up). chhui-khāu, the mouth (v. khū).

phāng chhui-kō, to talk idle talk (as if mouth like a "drum."). kont chhui-kō, to slap a child's cheek (said in scolding). sāi chhui-chhok, to make a signal by a slight change of the mouth.

chhui-ē-tū, the chin. tōa-chhui-tū, asking a very large sum, as for managing an affair. phāi-chhui-tū, scolding or cursing with vile language; foul-mouthed. chhō-chhui iā-tū, id. phāi-chhui-phi', id. chhui-thāu, the mouth (figuratively). chhui-thāu khin, willing to take a low price. chhui-thāu īiam-ŋi, doggedly refusing to make up a quarrel. sa'-tak-chhui, having a slight alteration (v. tak). poh-chhui, two persons beginning to scold; slightly angry alteration. kiū-chhui, very doggedly refusing to admit an undeniable mistake or fault. sāi-chhui, said of a man whose guesses as to the future come true. sī-chhui, unable to reply (v. sī). chhui tsōo, talkative mouth, a mouth bad in speaking. chhui li-bāi, good at talking and deceiving people. hō-chhui, speaking so as to please the hearer; speaking kindly so as to avoid irritating. hō-chhui-sūi, good at polite or flattering talk (v. sūi). û-chhui-hoe, good at speaking politely to those we meet. kāu-chhui-hoe, full of flattering or pleasant ingratiating talk.

kiō-chhui, a young servant (boy or girl) kept for messages and small bits of work (v. kīō). sō'-tī-chhui, the parties themselves arranging a matter without using any go-between or middle-man. tī-chhui in-i, answering him at once. mā-sī i-ē tū-chhui, unable to contend with him in arguing, disputing, bickering, or scolding. gāu-in-chhui, fond of answering again, as an impudent servant to master. chhapp-chhui, to take part in a conversation with which we have no concern (a broker). chhut-chhui, to be spoken out, as a proposal or order (v. chhui), than-chhui, to accept a price or condition offered (v. thān). thāia i-ē-chhui, to follow what he says. tē-chhui-bē, to repeat a teacher's words in learning; to repeat a man's words, as in ridicule or pretending to obey.

khu-chhui, to begin to speak of a matter; to make the first proposal of a price. khu-chhui-thāia, an open central hall with no partition to separate it from the court in front.

chit-chhui siang-thāu-chhut, said of a tale-bearer or great talker of scandal. chit-chhui pēh-chhāt, all he says is false. kō chit-ki-chhui, to have nothing to rely upon but one's own power of talk and strength of assertion, as a man who has neither truth nor influence on his side. tiu chit-ki-chhui, id.; all mere talk.

chhui-tā, thirsty. chhui pēh, having a bad appetite, as chhui, or as man long unwell. chhui siap, having a bad taste in mouth and disinclined to eat, as man slightly unwell. chhui pho, do. slightly. lūn-chhui, to refrain from eating a thing for fear of sickness.

kim-chhui, to forbid insinuation in eating or certain sorts of food, as in sickness. chhui-chhui, to give an appetite, as a relish.

chhui (R. id.), broken to shivers; in small quantities; by retail. chhui-chhui, id.

lān-chhui, miscellaneous. hūi-chhui, id. chhui-
chhúi-bô, to sell in small quantities by retail. bôe-chhúi-hô (Cn.), to sell miscellaneous goods, as general store or shop.

chhô-chhúi, miscellaneous; difficult to set right, as affair needing much disputing (v. chhô). sô-chhúi (T.), troublesome to deal with, as affair; much weariness and discussion, is A. chô-chhúi.

thia-chhúi, to tear to pieces. chhúi-bô, broken rice (v. bê).

chhúi-bang-bang, broken very small. chhúi-sap-sap, id. chhúi-iôb-iôb, id. sa', thia-kâu chhúi-iôb-iôb, clothes torn to tatters. chhúi-iâm-iâm, broken down small. chhúi-kô-kô, id. sim-ko' chhûi-îap-îap, the mind very anxious about many matters.

gâm-chhúi, broken dollars. chhûi-gûn, id. hûn-chhúi, broken bits of face-powder. hûn-chhúi, broken bits of raw bird-nest. pô-chhúi, cuttings of cloth.

chhun koa' pê-chhûi, a few cuttings of the cloth remain.

chham-chhúi, mixed in confusion or disorder.

chhap-chhúi ê seng-li, a miscellaneous small business (v. chhap). tsâp-chhúi ê seng-li, id.

chhûi (C.), = A. chheng, to press into a hole.

chhûi (C.), = A. chhung, a village.

chhûi (C.) kha-chhûi', = A. kha-chheng, the posteriors; wrong side of paper, &c.

chhûi (Cn.), = A. chheng, a thousand.

chhûi (Cn.) chhûi'-miâ', = A. chi'i-miâ', the feast of tombs.

chhûi (Cn.), = A. chhông, the silk-worm.

chhûi (C.), = A. chhôg, to suck in the mouth.

chhûi-chhiah, too minute and particular about work, &c., done for us, so as to cause much trouble to people.

chhûi (Cn.), = A. chhông, to dust; a brush.

chhûi (C.), = A. chhông, to rush in hurriedly; to bore a hole; to string things; (more than one word).

chhun (K. ld.), spring; (sexual appetite). chhun-thi', spring. chhun-hun, the vernal equinox. lip-chhun, the beginning of spring, about 4th of February. jîp-chhun, id. chi'-chhun, in the beginning of spring. sin-chhun, early days of spring. ho-sin-chhun, to make the New-year's congratulations. chhia'-chhun-chhûi, to invite to a New-year's feast. ngiâ'-chhun, rites on the festival of lip-chhun.

chhun-gû, the earth-worm used at these rites (v. gît).

û-siang-chhun, having that festival twice in one year, as year with intercalary month. sió'-tông-chhun, a false spring in winter.

chhun-lêng, the general sort of weather in spring (v. lêng). chhun-hô, spring rains. chhun-koâ', hû ná'-taoâ', when it is cold in spring, the rain comes in torrents. chhun-im (K.), the cold dark weather (more or less rainy), common in spring. chhun-hong, spring winds. khâh-chhun-hong, looking better off; now at leisure and free from care, as a man when his work is done. mo'-bîn chhun-hong, face having the look of good health and comfortable circumstances; pleasant appearance, as of man in prosperous condition. chhun-gi (K.), the examinations of the Tain age degree.

ûi-chhun-kiong, to draw lascivious pictures. chhun-heng, medicine used to give strength for lascivious pleasure. chhun-sim tang, person (male or female) longing for sexual gratification. su-chhun (K.), female desiring sexual intercourse.

chheng-chhun-sî, time of early youth, about 20. tsâp-poeh jîh-jî, chheng-chhun sai-lien-sî, about 18 years of age to 22, the bright spring season of life.

chhâu-chhun ê-tê, tea of the first crop. thâu-thsûi-chhun, id.

chhun-chhûi, one of the five classes (v. chhûi). chhun-hô chhûi-tang, the four seasons. thia-xu pêng-an hok; jin-gông hû-kûi-chhun, Heaven gives peace and happiness, men receive the spring time of wealth and honour.

chhun-tiû, a silk stuff (v. tit). tiû-chhun, a beautiful red flower, like a rose. tiû-chhun-hoe, id. bán-liên-chhun, Ficus Azelii. jît-jît-chhun, a flower that blossoms all the year round, has a red tubular corolla.

chhun (K. id.) ien-chhun, a quail. phah ien-chhun, to make quails fight; to gamble with quails. liâh ien-chhun, to hold fighting quails in the hand, in training and feeding them. ien-chhun-tê, a bag for keeping fighting quails. ien-chhun-khoân, a tub for them fighting in.

chhun, surplus; remainder; to remain over, as a balance. chhun-chi', cash over; balance remaining. khah-chhun-chhôa, accumulating a little money. chhun-tiông, accumulating, as wealth, esp. as money at interest. chhun-tâg, id. sa'-pun, chiah u-chhun; sa'-chhui', chiah bô-hun, in a dispute, each should yield a little to others, or none will have anything.

chhun (R. sin.), = chhông), to stretch out; to stretch; to straighten. chhun-chhûi, to stretch out the hand (v. chhûi). chhun-tî, to stretch out straight. chhun-ûn, to stretch one's self, as when tired or slightly unwell (v. ûn). chhun-khá, the wings of a large house facing the court on each side, in the same line with the house, but lower.

chhun-chhe kiu--cheh, almost doing the thing and then drawing back; very irresolute. chhun-chît--ê, kiu--chît--ê, id. bôe-chhun boe-kiu, neither able to stretch out or draw in, as a palefaced man.

chhun (Ch.) chhun-tîn, = A. chhoan-tîn, to send out suckers, as a plant.

chhûn, to inform a superior or a friend of what we mean to do. sa'â-chhûn, to treat each other with politeness, esp. each declining what the other offers, or by consulting on an intended action. tsun-chhûn, to inform a superior or friend before doing some action. chhun-kông, to show respect to, as a superior or friend, as by making presents, or by respectfully consulting on what we mean to do. sa'â-chhun-kông, id. toa, chhun-toa; sôo, chhun-sôo, to consult with others (higher or lower) instead of acting of our own sole purpose.

chhûn [K. tsun, to remain over, to continue]. chhun-liông-sîm, to obey conscience, as in the treatment of others. u-chhûn-l, to have a long cherished desire or fixed purpose secretly in the heart only waiting for an opportunity, e.g., determined to have a great feed on any small occasion when a convenient time comes.

û-chhûn-tao-l, id.

bô-chhûn beh-hô, you do not think of right conduct or amendment. bô-chhùn-pân, without any previous thought about it, as something coming unexpectedly. bô-chhûn-pân beh-khl, having had no idea of doing, but suddenly having to go.

bô-chhûn tsû-kô, to treat a friend or customer
il (as for some small temporary gain), so as to lose his custom or friendship, chhut-au-pō, to keep something in reserve for the future, as money, strength, power, or influence, not using them to the utmost, or keeping our purpose secret, so as to be able to change if desirable, or having another plan in reserve; not too much committed to one plan or party. chhut-tṣi, chhut-bū, chhut-āu-pō, not taking due care for the future, not making preparation for possible emergencies, taking an apparent present good and so losing what is far better; e.g. charging too dear and so losing a customer entirely. bō-chhun-āu-lāi ő-tāi-chi, id. bō-chhun-āu, id. bō-chhun-kāu-āu-lāi, id. bō-chhun-āu-tāg, id.

chhun [R. contrary]. beng-tō to-chhun, my fate is very bad; I am fated to misfortune.

chhun (R. id.) gū-chhun, stupid. chhun-pūn, awkward and vulgar (v. pēa).

chhun [R. to consider]. chhun-tōk (R.), to examine into the thoughts and purposes of one's self or of others.

chhun (R. id.), an inch; the Chinese inch, one-tenth of a Chinese foot, therefore larger than the British inch.

chhun-ji, one inch and two-tenths. chhek-chhun put-i, quite correct; not needing to be changed at all.

chhun-chhioh, inches and feet. bō-chhun-chhioh, making a thing carelessly, different from pattern or quite out of proportion, or wasting the material. bō-hun-chhun (lit. not by inches and tenths), making no measurement or examination; careless or inaccurate in doing things.

chhun-pō lān-hōng (can hardly go one inch more), walking very slowly and with difficulty.

sa"-chhun-khui-tāng, to expire, in allusion to the length of the breath. chit-chhun-ā-jit, a very short time, allusion to the shadow cast by the sun on the ground. chit-chhun-ā ő jit-iā, id. koh chit-chhun-ā-jit, after a very short time. khām chit-chhun-ā-jit, it wants a few moments. it-chhun kong-im, it-chhun-kim, a moment of time is an inch of gold.

lāk-chhun-ā, thick tiles six inches (about seven English) broad. chhun-kim-tsō, a confection.

phah-chhun, a game (tipcat) played by striking a small shuttle-shaped bit of wood on the end, so that it leaps away. chhun-chhi, the cat, or small stick, thus struck. chhun-ko, the longer stick by which it is struck; the bat.

chhun, to pinch with the fingers.

chhut (R. id.), an act of a play; one of the successive acts of offering in the rite called "chih." chhut-thāu, id. (s. go out). hi-chhut, an act of a play. chit-chhut-hi, one act of a play. tia-chhut, to select a play. khō-chhut, a tragedy. chhām-chhut, id. hoa-chhut, a lascivious play. sīa-chhut, id. poa'-sīa-chhut, to play a lascivious play.

chhut (R. id.), to go out; to issue; to come or go out from; to go out to; to come out to; to give out; to produce; to be produced; to have some diseases that make special marks on skin; to offer a price, as buyer; to be more than —

chhut-jip, to go in and out (v. jip). chhut-lāi, to come out. chhut-khi, to go out. chhut-khi, to lose the auspicious influence, as a grave (v. khl). chhut-lāng, to supply labour, self or others. chhut-lāng, to supplicate.

chhut-kē, to become a Buddhist priest, monk, or nun. chhut-kē, to become married, as a virgin. chhut-kē, to become a Buddhist priest, monk, or nun. chhut-kē, to be married, as a virgin. chhut-kē, to become a Buddhist priest, monk, or nun. chhut-kē, to become a Buddhist priest, monk, or nun.

chhut-tān, rather more than the weight, e.g. one or two per cent. chhut-tsāp, days of moon from the 11th to the 15th. chhut-jīb, days of moon from the 16th onwards.

chhut-kī, very strange. chhut-siū, to have a crop better than the average. chhut-chhiōng chhiāu-kūn (R.), to surpass others, as in talent, etc. khān-chhut-tōi, excelling other persons or things. chhut-mīa, famous. chhut-thāu, to become distinguished; to get office; to undertake or assume responsibility. chhut-sin, to attain to rank, office, or wealth; to act as head in a dangerous matter (v. sin). chhut-sū, to become a mandarin. chhut-kōng, to become a graduate of the title "kōng-seng."

chhut-sin, to come forward to the trial, as a party in a case. chhut-sīn, id. chhut-sō, to come forward and enter a formal answer to an accusation. chhut-sū, to give information against a man (v. sū). chhut-khō, to go to the examinations. chhut-kun, to go to war, as soldiers or mandarins. chhut-chiēn, to go out to battle. chhut-sū, to go out to attack pirates. chhut-tin, to go out to battle; to go out in procession; to march in rank and file.

chhut-hāi, a supercargo. chhut-tsū, to take goods from the warehouse to the vessel; to replenish a stone with a dull surface; water coming out (v. tsū). chhut-tsun, to start in a vessel for a long voyage. chhut-gōa, to go from home, esp. to live a while. sa"-chhut-iā, to miss each other on the road. chhut-lō toh-toh-ō, things we take with us when we go from home. chhut-ko-e, to go to market. chhut-iā, to go to sea, as mandarins after pirates. chhut-sō, to bury. chhut-tsō, to be banished or transported.

chhut-si, to be born. tek-chhut-ē, born of the principal wife. sū-chhut-ō, born of an inferior wife. chhut-ūn, to get out of an unhappy period of life into a lucky one.

chhut-hiēn, to become manifest; to appear plainly. hiēn-chhut, to manifest. chhut-phōa, to become known as a secret. chhut-li, to begin a play.

hōt-chhut, to produce; to give forth; to grow, as buds. chhui-chhut, to draw an inference. sīu"-chhut, to think out. khōa-chhut, to discover or perceive by looking at. khōa"-chhut, cannot make it out.

chhut-siāu, to lend or sell on credit. chhut-tsō, advertised for lease, as a house to let. chhut-sō, id. chhut-tiēn, to be in the market for mortgage, as a property.

chhut-ke, to become a Buddhist priest, monk, or nun. chhut-ke, to become married, as a virgin. chhut-kui, id. ji-chhut-lāng, a woman married a second time. ji-chhut-ō, id. chhut-sū, to give a child to another man to be adopted.

chhut-ch̄hi, to be said by one's mouth, as an order or advice, or the first uttering of a matter. ōe kōng-chhut-ch̄hi, the word has been spoken and cannot now be recalled. chhut-chhūi ū-ji, to use a great many book phrases in conversation.

chhut hi-khāng, to be very attentive. seng-chhut-chhiā, to be the first to do a violent act with one's hand, as in plundering or in beginning a quarrel. chhut-kha chhut-chhiā, restless, as a child.
chhut-lát, to exert strength (v. lát). chhut-kang, to furnish labour or labourers. chhut-sia", to call out loud.

chhut-kiong, to go to school. chhut-mięg, to go out of the house for a longer or shorter time (v. mięg).

chhut-hêng, to go out of the house on a lucky day (v. hêng). chhut-chhôh, to go out of a house. chhut-kî, to slight from a sedan. chhut-kâu, to leave a religion; to apostatize. chhut-ôh, to go out of the school-room; to get out of the jurisdiction of the "lé-su," by becoming a high graduate.

chhut-kê, to offer a price, as buyer (v. kê). chhut ji-tsâp, to offer twenty (e.g. cash), as the price or wages. chhut-i joa-tse, how much was he offered? chhut-tu, to lay stakes (v. tû).

chhut-jî, to give or issue a formal document, esp. deed of sale for land or slave. chhut pûn-kü, to produce proof. chhut kô-sí, to issue a proclamation. chhut-phió, to issue a warrant.

chhut-pûn, to invest capital (v. pûn). chhut-hióng, to pay soldier's pay. chhut chi‘-niû", id. chhut-gûn, to pay money; to produce silver. chhut-

hê, to bring out goods, as from vessel or from warehouse (v. hê). ti-si beh-lài-chhut, when will you take delivery of your goods? as from ship or hong.

chhut-jin-but, to produce distinguished men.

chhut-chhât, to produce robbers or pirates, as a place.

chhut hû-kia"-sun, to have good descendants.

chhut-sek, the good colour coming out beautifully, as in painting or dyeing. chhut-bí, giving a good taste, as meat well cooked. chhut-kôa", to perepire by a medical application; to become damp, as a rock or wall in the south wind.

chhut-khêng, a rainbow appearing. chhut-jît, sunrise; sun breaking out from among clouds. chhut-gêh, moon rising or appearing from among clouds. géh chhut, id.

chhut-tsu, to take small-pox. chhut-hióng, id. chhut-chhin-chhi", id. chhut-phiah, to take measles. chhut-pân, to take a very severe fever like typhus. chhut-tan, another dangerous fever.

chhwâ, chhwa", chhwa, chhwan, chhâng, in several tones; better, chhôh, chhôa", chhôb, chhoan, chhâng, &c. (q.v.)

D.

Some words with initial l are sometimes heard with an initial d, or a sound very like it, so that names beginning in English with d are often imitated by the Chinese by initial l.

dé, sometimes heard after final t = é, the sign of the genitive.

E.

goâ-é, my, mine. i-é, his. lâng-é-kha, a man's foot.

kim-é, golden. hó-é, a good one; some good article. taông-é, of some surname, but not a relative. hit-é, that. chit-é, this. chit-dé, id. chít-dé = chit-é, one.

dz, sometimes heard (T. Cn.) in place of j in the lower series of tones, e.g. dzoaâ (T.), = joâh, hot. dzâi (Cn. T.), = jü, tsê, in some cases.

é (C. òe), a small earthen or metal pot. e-á, id. hùi-é, a small earthen pot. tê-é, small earthen teapot. chiî-é, a sort of wine-jug. tôi-é, a large earthen pot for boiling water. tim-ó-á, a small earthen vessel for putting in an outer vessel of boiling water for stewing. e-kôi, lid of a small earthen pot.

tâng-é, a small brass pot. si‘-é, a small pot of pot-metal. loán-é, a brass or pewter vessel for keeping food warm by burning charcoal put inside. joa‘-é, id.

c = (ó), (Cn. ó), tang-é-chhái, parley.

c = (ó), chhâi, lettuce.

c = (ó), hâoân, Japanese. ok kàu ná‘-é-niù", as violent and cruel as a Japanese.

e, an interjection. o-làh, exclamation of men working together, as at a heavy pull or lift, answering to "o-làh," the call of the leader.

é (T. ó), o-là, very troublesome, fretful, and fractions, as a young child, o-e lò-lë, id.

é (C.), = A. óe, as is to jest; to turn a mill.

é [E kî, he, she, it], (Cn. gó), sign of the genitive; final particle, forming adjectives out of nouns, or binding several words into a single term; a general classifier, which may be applied very widely; most properly used as classifier of men and cash; sometimes, after final t, becomes lâ, de, or kî; often enclitic.

hit-é, = hit-é, that. hid-é, id. chit-dé, = chit-é, this. chit-dé, id. chít-dé = chit-é, one.

dz, sometimes heard (T. Cn.) in place of j in the lower series of tones, e.g. dzoaâ (T.), = joâh, hot. dzâi (Cn. T.), = jü, tsê, in some cases.

goa-é, my, mine. i-é, his. lâng-é-kha, a man's foot.

kim-é, golden. hó-é, a good one; some good article. taông-é, of some surname, but not a relative. hit-é, that. chit-é, this. chit-dé, id. chít-dé = chit-é, one.

dz, sometimes heard (T. Cn.) in place of j in the lower series of tones, e.g. dzoaâ (T.), = joâh, hot. dzâi (Cn. T.), = jü, tsê, in some cases.
ek 101

back and forwards, as crowd or battle.  

**ek** (v.) to let milk drop down, as child in sucking.

**ek** (Cn.) *ek-kâu*, A. *ek-kâu*, dumb.

**ék** (R. id.) Cn. bek un-ék, pestilence; epidemic. un-ék-pi, id. un-ék-khi, miasma; pestilential, influence. un-ék-kúa, demons that cause pestilence. un-ék-kúa chhut-lái-já, the demons come out scattering the seeds of pestilence. khu-si-á tióng-ék, to expel the evil influence that causes pestilence.

**ék** [R. secretions]. bô-chin-ék, wanting moisture in throat and mouth, as when slightly feverish. A-chin-ék, having sufficient moisture in the mouth, so that the voice is good.

**ék** [R. a wing, = col. cL]. tsáo-ti-ék (R.), the wings of an army. ek-tiú, an assistant on the general's staff for consultation or plans.

**ék** (R. id.) hoan-ék, to interpret.

**ék** (R. to change). f-ék, to alter. keng-ék, id. thiet-pán put-ék, fixed so as not to be changed (as if on iron plates), as purpose or orders. kau-ék (k.), to buy and sell.

chjú-ék, the Yih-king, iáh-keng.

**ék** (R. id.) *ek-jí-thâu*, the 5th radical.

**ék** (R. id.). Cn. bek ek. sôe-ék, to bathe by throwing water over the body. tsâng-ék, id. tê, a bath, a bath-room. bôk-ék-têng, a paper imitation bath-room, used in the rites of "khía-há," for worshipping the recently deceased.

**ék** (P.), = A. iôk in some words, e.g. lust.

**eng** [R. hero, excellent], a surname. eng-hióng, a hero. chêng-eng, lively; intelligent. bô-chêng-eng, dull; wearied; having a spiritless look.

tái-ek-kôk, Britain. eng-kia-êj (r.), id. eng-

lài (Cn.), id.

kim-eng, the large single white rose. kim-eng-

ko, a black extract from its fruit, used as a medicine, and for adulterating opium.

**eng** — sô-eng, the small white jessamine.

**eng** [R. a vase or jar]. eng-sek-hoe, the poppy [v. sek].

**eng** — eng-thô, a large red fruit [v. thô].

**eng** [R. an infant, = col. C]. iôk-ek-tông, a foundling hospital. eng-jí (k.), an infant.

**eng** (R. id.) eng-kai, ought, should (v. kai).

**eng** (R. long). Cn. long, an abscess, carbuncle, or large boil in any place where there are large muscles or sinews; applied also to fistula, a. c. eng-á, id. lin-

eng, abscess or cancer in female breast. leng-eng, id. chhô-bô-eng, a large boil or abscess about the division of the legs. khía-bê-eng, id. phang-siú-

eng, a large carbuncle or boil opening in many places, esp. on inside of arm or thigh. sien-êng, abscess in the scrotum. tô-tâi-êng, boil near the navel. té-

eng, an abscess in a fleshly part. kun-êng, a boil where the muscles are strong, as on the neck or near a joint.

**eng-lâu, fistula in the anus.

**eng**, flying dust; dust getting into the eyes, or on furniture, &c. eng-ia, id. eng-eng, all dusty. eng-kií-lái, dust rising and flying about. eng kâu-an-nî, so very dusty. bôk-chiú eng, dust got into the eye. eng-tiôh bôk-chiú, id. bák-

chiú eng-tiôh-sôn, sand getting into the eye. eng lô-bin, dust blowing in his face. son eng-lái, sand blown in clouds. phông-phông-eng, flying

about in great quantities, as dust. eng-phông-

phông, id. eng-phông-phông, id. phû-phû-

eng, id.

**eng** [R. parrot]. eng-bú, a parrot. eng-ko, id. (s. eagle). eng-ko-ké, a torturing machine, used in yamuns. chiju*** eng-ko-ké, to be tortured on it.

**eng** (R. id.) eng-á, a sparrow.

**eng** [R. eagle, hawk]. eng-chiú, an eagle; a hawk. kap-eng, a sort of hawk or falcon.

eng-ko, a figure of an eagle painted on the stern of a junk (a. parrot). eng-ko-pín, the boarding on stern of junk on which it is painted. têng eng-ko-pín, to nail that boarding on.

tsoa-eng, a paper kite in the shape of a hawk or eagle; a rough paper figure of a bird thrown or blown about by children. chih eng-á, to fold these coarse paper birds for children.

**eng-jiau-hoe**, a very strong smelling flower of a green colour, shaped like an eagle's claw.

**eng** (P.), in several tones and words, = A. iông.

**êng** (R. hân), (T. si, Cn. bi, C. án; but P. ëng), leisure; at leisure (idle); (what does not concern us). ëng-ëng, at leisure. ëng-si, when at leisure. thãn-ëng, taking the opportunity of having leisure. ëng-

jit, a holiday; a day on which no work is done. khâh-

ëng sat-bú (more idle than a louse). I am doing nothing. bô-ëng-kang, very busy; no leisure; no spare time. bô-ëng, id.; also, have to go to ease myself. bô-ëng chhih-chhih, having no leisure at all (v. chhih).

chhih ëng-bí, to live on other people. ëng-si, well off, and not needing to do any sort of work. ëng-

ëng chheng-chheng, at ease and comfortable, with nothing to trouble him. chheng-ëng, in comfortable circumstances, having a competency; quite free from care and anxiety, and not needing to work. chheng-

chheng ëng-ëng, id. chheng-ëng-miâ, id. ëng-kâa bông-kiaâ, id. strolling about at leisure. chin-

ëng-kâa, id., esp. of going to talk over a matter that is finally settled, having the walk to no purpose. ëng-kâa-kut, id.

ëng-lâng, a man who has no connection with the affairs in hand; a bystander. lô-kien put-pêng, khí-sî ëng-jin, injustice so fragrant that passers-by are indignant. ëng-hoán-ldô, unnecessary trouble or anxiety of mind; as in meddling in other people's affairs. ëng-tâi, other people's matters, that we have nothing to do with. ëng-sù, id. chhâp-ëng-sù, to meddle with what does not concern us. hô-chhâp ëng-sù, a meddler. âi-chhâp ëng-sù, id.

ëng-ôe, gossip, chat; idle or unimportant talk. kông ëng-á-ké, to tell idle stories, and talk empty useless talk. ëng-á-miâ, id. superfluities; things of no real use, as curiosities and ornaments. ëng-miâ, id.

ëng-thî, unemployed money. ëng-keng, an empty room, as for guests; a public room (in a village) where people come together idly for talk or play. ëng-

á, such a public room in a village.

**êng** (C. cap. P.), = A. iông. ëng-ó, = A. iông-t, easily.

**êng** [R. to scheme; a camp, = col. iâ]. keng-

ëng, diligent; actively engaged, as in business for a livelihood. put-chi keng-ëng, very diligent, as at work.

**êng** [R. full]. ëng-móâ*** (r.), full, as the number of things or days. la-ëng, too jolly; too fond of idleness, sport, and pleasure, often licentious pleasure (v.
as a body of fresh soldiers. **ngo-kok hong-seng**, hō-tsui chiap-ēng, rain and grain abundant.

**chih-ēng**, to take care of; to assist; to befriend. **gōo-kong lōo-ēng**, treachery within helping the attack from without.

**pō-ēng**, to recompense (as the gods do) by reward or punishment. **lēng-ēng**, powerful and able to answer prayers. **kâm-ēng**, id. **ũ-kâm-ēng**, id. **ũ-ēng**, id. **ũ-kiŭ pid-ēng**, prayer (as to some special divinity) will be answered; **ũ-ēng-kong**, the spirit of an atrine for tablets that have no posterity.

**bān-ēng-ko**, a sort of plaster, said to be good for a vast number of diseases.

**ēng-giâm**, to fulfil or be efficacious, as prayer or medicine. **ēng-hāi**, to be efficacious, to be fulfilled, as a votive prayer.

**sūi-si ēng-piên**, to act according to the circumstances. **sūi-ki ēng-piên**, id. **ũ-ēng-piên**, good at adapting one's plans and procedure to the circumstances.

**ēng-hūn** the portion that belongs to a man on the division of an inheritance. **ēng-hūn ē-giáp**, id. **ēng-hūn ū ke-giáp**, id. *chit-keng si i-ē ēng-hūn*, this house is his portion of the inheritance.

**ēng** (R. īng), (C. īng), to use; to spend; (with an instrument). **ēng-to koah**, cut with a knife. **ēng-gūn bōe**, to buy with silver. **ēng-pit siā**, to write with a pen or pencil.


**bō-ēng**, it is better to not — stronger than "m-ūi," but not so strong as "m-thang." **bō-ēng**, not using —. **bō-ēng-lāng** (T.), I am a good-for-nothing man; said politely to mean, I am a plain honest man, and cannot help in bad schemes.

**khai-ēng**, to spend money; to use money. **hūi-ēng**, id. **sāi-ēng** (not in īng.), expenditure; to use; to spend (money). **thām-ēng**, to use more than our income. **chíh-ēng-ĩ-lāng**, to embezzle. **lam-ēng**, very lavish of money, as for bad purposes, or of other people's money. **kâm-ēng**, not afraid to spend money on proper occasion (v. kam). **kā-ēng**, rather too liberal or lavish. **khiam-ēng**, economical. **kiâm-ēng**, to use somewhat less. **sēng-ēng**, to use more sparingly; to manage to get on without using so many.

**lān ke-ēng--i kuī-ē-chī**, we get a few cash better exchange from him, as by paying in silver instead of in copper cash.

**chhe-ēng**, to employ as a servant, in general; a servant.

**bōng-ēng**, only tolerable; middling; will just do, for want of better. **hō-ēng**, good for use. **thong-ēng**, universally current. **ũatu-ēng**, to require for use for some special purpose; specially needed; indispensable. **kāu-ēng**, enough for use; having enough to use. **chiow-ēng**, to borrow for use (v. chiow). **hō-teh-ēng**, lay it down to be ready for use, as it is wanted.

**ēng-sim**, to apply the mind. **ēng-kang**, to work diligently; worked or made with care; carefully.
gā [R. the face], a surname. gān-sek, complexion; countenance. gān-iông, complexion. liông-gān (R.), the face of the emperor; lit. of dragon. bông-gān, to pōk-ён, beautiful women are often unfortunate.

gān [R. gông, to congeal], chilly and cold, as weather; cold and benumbed, as hand held long in cold water.

thí-khi gān-gān, weather very cold and chilly.
thâu-khak gān, head cold and chilled. chuí-khi gān, teeth chilled and sore, as with drinking very cold water. chuí gān, kha gān, hands and feet benumbed with cold.

gān [C.), = A. giền (to speak). gān-gī, = A. giền-gū, language, talk.

gān [R. the eye; a joint]. sī-gān, the joint of a fan. si-gān, a fixed rivet. oāh-gān, a joint made to allow free motion.


pōng-gān, the second name on the list of new members of the (Hân-iln) Imperial Academy. siang-gān-lēng, a peacock’s feather with two eyes. chhien-li-gān (eye seeing a thousand li), an attendant of the ill Má-tê-sê-pô.

gān-chiău, a man more acute, skilful, or daring than others, and fond of meddling in matters, so as to be naturally a leader though not appointed. kông-gān, very bright, too sharp for his years, as a lad about eighteen (v. kong “bright”). hō-gān-sin, eye having an appearance of intelligence (v. sîn). ü-gān-lēk, good at discerning good from bad at a glance. hō-gān-lēk, id. hō-gān-sek, skilful at discerning by a glance. gān cheng, chhuí khoái, eye and hand very quick, as of a thief or juggler. kō-gān put-taăi, able to repeat after one reading. gān-không toa, so proud and haughty as not to salute or notice people; not deigning to speak, &c.

tsūi-gān, eyes naturally having a soft and swimming look, as if drunk (v. tsūi). gān-lūi (R.), to shed tears.

sūg-gān, injurious to the eyes, as late writing or sewing, or some sorts of food. ji-sun boō-gān, large posterity seen before death. khaî-gān, to touch an idlo’s eyes with the red pigment called “sīn-se,” in con-secrating it. khai-gān-tsod, yellow paper with rude pictures of horses and chariots, burned to hasten the spirits to come to the sorcerer.

gān-chêng (C. giên-chêng), at present. gān-chiên, id.

gān-kiaôn, spectacles (v. kiaôn). gān-kho, eye diseases (v. khe).

gān [C.), = A. gông, to grind in a sort of mortar.

gān, to cool, as in water, or as by applying a piece of cold iron; to temper. gān-tsoûi, to cool or temper in water. gān-không, to temper steel. gān-bāk, to cool the eyes, as by washing with rock-crystal or a cold knife or bit of steel.

gān [R. a sea wall or dyke, = col. hoān”) pōk-gān, a low broad wall or bank built at the foot of a wall or embankment to strengthen or protect its base; the parapet wall of a terrace, as on house-tops.

gān (R. id.) hāi-gān, a sea-goose. chhieh-gān,
sort of goose that comes in autumn. hōng-gēn, a sort of sea-bird (said to be used for carrying letters).

kei-gēn, a widow or widower (said because the wild-goose is supposed to remain so).

gān — gān-chi-tsung, small fine bricks for ornamental work.

gāng (cf. gōng). gāng-gāng, having a stupefied and bewildered look, as at sudden bad news, or as when unable to reply to a severe rebuke. gāng-gāng te-hū, standing with a bewildered look.

stiu gāng-gāng, out of work and having no money.

gāp (C. ap), to swallow water, as a fish. gāp-tsū, id. "chi-khi-n-i gāp-khi," to be swindled of money by him.

gāu [R. hūn], (T. gōu, ngāu), clever, wise; skilful; good at. — gāu-tsā, you are early up. gāu-toā, growing fast, as boy tall for his age. gāu-kūn, playing practical jokes or tricks (v. kūn). gāu-lāng, a wise man. gāu tsōe-lāng, polite and kind. kē-gāu, to pretend to be clever.

bōe-gāu-tit, the matter is so fixed by Heaven's decree that the most skilful man cannot change it.

gōu (Cn.), ngāu, fond, as of pleasure.

bé [R. hā, red clouds, = col. hē], (C. gē). bināng-gē, face ruddy and healthy-looking.

gō (R. gō), (T. gō), in great perplexity; mind confused, as with grief, madness, or liquor. gō soāh-soāh, in very great perplexity.

gō (Cn.) gō-lāng, to act so as to make another displeased. gō-sī-lāng, to irritate a man very much.

bé (C. gō, a tooth). (C. gē), a tusk, as of boar or elephant; ivory.

gō-tsō, the lower jaw (v. tsō). gō-kam, a very severe disease of the jaw. chhōan-gō, a very protruding tooth. gō-khi (C.), the teeth. kā-gō chhiet-chhi, to gnash the teeth in pain or rage.

nāng-gō, to come down in one's talk after being very violent. li hēng pōh-gō, you are very fond of opening your jaws (when talking of what should not be mentioned).

kō-lāng, a broker or middleman for small transactions (lit. one who uses his teeth and mouth), esp. for domestic animals. kō-hāng, a shop or firm that transacts brokerage. tsōe-gō-ē, to be a broker. ti-ā-gō, a shop or broker's office where pigs are bought and sold. chhā-gō, do. for sale of fire-wood. gō-chi, brokerage or small commission. thiū gō-chhi, to take a small percentage for brokerage, as broker or weigher.

khioh gō-chhi, to levy a small rate on gambling, or opium-shops, &c., as underlings of yamun do.

tōa-gō, the tiler of a hōm. lēng-gō (lit. dragon's teeth), several upright plums on the bow of a junk, between which the anchor cables run.

gō-jīt, the 2d and 16th of each month. bē-gō, the 12. 16, specifically sacred to thē-thi-kong. toā-gō (C.), id. siō-gō (R.), the 2d and 16th of each month, except the last. thāu-gō, the 2. 3, birth-day of thē-thi-kong. tsōe-gō, to keep the 2d, and 16th of each month with worship of māi-khū-kong.

gō-sek, cream-colour or yellowish-white, like ivory long exposed to the air. gō-pāi, dominoes for games of chance. gō-tī, ivory chop-sticks. chhūi-gō, ivory, elephant's tusk. thūng-gō, to shed the tusks, as elephant.

gē (C.), gē-chio, = gōng-chio, the plantain.

gē (R. gē), (C. gē), a young sprout. puh-gō, to sprout. hoat-gō, id. thun-gō, excellent sprouts of the "thun" tree. kiū-gō, ginger sprouts. būh-gō, barley sprouted so that the sprouts and roots are all interfaced, and dried in slices for medicine. chhēk-gō, dried sprouted rice (med.). tāu-gō (C.), = A. tāu-chhi, sprouted peas.

gē-siau, a white medicine.

gē (C.), = A. gē, a surname.

gē [R. kī; le, she, it], numeral for one article when followed by a fraction; also (Cn.), = A. 6, sign of genitive; classifier of men and some things.

gē-pōā, one and a half. gē-pōā-"chi", one copper cash and a half, as in calculating prices. gē-pōā-chi", worth a good deal more than one cash. gē-ji, 1 1/34th of anything, esp. of a cash. gē-ji-chi", 1/34th of a cash.

gē-gō (Cn.), one by one; each and every one. chih-gō (Cn.), this. hih-ge (Cn.), that.

gē (R. gē), (C. gē). gē-māg, a yamun; a mandarin's office, court, and official residence. koa-gē, id. gē-māg-lāng, an attendant, assistant, or underling in a mandarin's court. gē-thāh, messengers and lower assistants in do. gē-lāi, within the yamun. gē-khāu-tiā, the paved court before the great gate of yamun. tō-iā-gō, the Tau-t'ai's yamun. thē-tōk-gō, general's or admiral's yamun.

pāi-gō, to arrange the assistants, &c., to receive the newly arrived mandarin. gē-gō, to guard the gate of yamun in the daytime; the door-keeper of yamun.

khiā-gō-māg, to be on duty staying in yamun of naval mandarin (as some of the marines).

gē (C.) chhun-chhūi, bōhē-gō, having no money or property.

gē (R. id.) kāng-gō, handicraft. chhūi-gō, a handicraft or art. tsōe gē-nūi, to do a bit of work half for amusement to pass the time. tsōe-gō (C.), to idle about, as child at play, or as idle fellow pretending to work. sū-tsū chhien-kim, put-jū kāu-tūi gō-ē, better teach your son one trade than give him a thousand pieces of silver.

gē (C.). ū-gō, the anchor taking hold of the ground; the anchor home; to be glad and pleased, as at receiving some favour we had asked, or as looking at curious or interesting things (this last sense esp. C.) tāi-chi gē-lah, the parties are now willing and the object attained. pha-bō-gō, the anchor will not catch.

bōe-gō, id. bōgō, id.; also feeling ashamed and displeased, as at failing to get an expected favour, or losing hope of success, or at meeting one whom we wished to avoid; feeling of unami in bad weather with no amusement (these last senses esp. C.) phah-lāng bō-gō, to make a man feel quite ashamed, as by disrespect or scolding, or taking no notice of him, or refusing what he confidently expected. thun bō-gō-ōan (swallow a bitter pill), to feel very much ashamed at want of success. bō-gō-ōan, id. phūh-gō (C.), unpleasant state of feeling, as when a man gets angry with us without cause, or insists on paying for a gift or favour.

tōng-bōe-gō, opposition utterly unsuccessful. kōng bōe-gō, utterly unsuccessful in a request.

bō gō, to rub very smooth the second time, so as to polish (as wood, horns, or ivory). ū-nōgō, to rub and polish very carefully so as to polish. bōgō quite polished.

gē — lēng-gō, to speak sarcastically or ironically to a man.
gē (C.) toā-gē (= A. koh), a large frame with incense and boys dressed as girls, carried in idolatrous processions. gē-gē⁵, id. gē-toā⁴, the boys dressed as girls who sit on it. tsang-gē, to make up and ornament this frame. ngia-gē, to carry it in procession. ćchhut-chi², bō kng-gē (A.), to subscribe money, but get no fame or advantage from it (lit. and not carry the ornamental frame).

gēh (T.), = A. geit (C. gēh), to joke roughly at a person.

gēh (= kēh). gēh-gēh-tiō, to shiver, as from cold or fear.

gēh (R. goā). (C. gēh, T. Cn. gēh), the moon; a month. gēh-niū¹, the goddess of the moon.

gēh-pēn, white with a slight blush tinge. gēh-sek, id.

gōng-gēh, the bull’s-eye of a target (red), often three of them perpendicularly, gēh-ton, a round table. gēh-thang, a round window. gēh-pō, an axe with a convex semicircular edge. gēh-kim, a sort of stringed musical instrument.

gōt-gēh, sun and moon; days and months (v. jēt). ni⁵-gēh, years and months (v. ni¹). gōk-kē-gēh, from month to month.

si¹-gēh, the month of one’s birth. thēh si¹-gēh, to get the horoscope (po-chj) of the proposed bride or bridgroom. phāk-gēh, the cyclical name of natal month desiring seriously with the name of the year; if a girl, it has a deadly effect when married on her husband; if a boy, it will have a deadly effect on his wife’s relations, therefore not so important! gōng-lēng, the cyclical name of a month (for divination), consisting of two characters, the first varying with the year, the second fixed for the same month in all years.

kūi-gēh, the bride spending some days (or a month) with her parents soon after marriage. sūn-gēh, within a month before the time of child-birth. moā-gēh, one month after confinement. gēh-lāi, within a month after confinement; also (in general), within the month. gēh-lāi-lāng, a woman within the month after confinement. gēh-lāi-pāng, the room where the child was born, so called during the first month only. gēh-lāi-kōng, the woman’s sickness in that season. tān i-ō gēh-lāi, phah i-ō pāng-māng (knowingly to knock at the door of that room in that month), to talk to a man’s face of his secret faults or shame. gēh-keng, the menstrual discharge.

gēh-chhōe, the first ten days of a month. gēh-thāu, the beginning or first part of a month. gēh-bē, the last few days of month, about 29th to end. gēh-pōh⁴, about 14th, 15th, or 16th. gēh-pōh⁵-jēt, a month and a half. chhāt-gēh-pōh⁵, the middle of the seventh month. 7, 15 = tēng gēh (v. chhāt). nāg-gēh-jēt, a period of two months long. ji-gēh, the second month of the year. chhāt-gēh, the first month. lūn-gēh, an intercalary month. lūn-gōk-gēh, intercalary month just after the fifth month, usually called “intercalary fifth month.” toā-gēh, a month in which a great deal of business is done. gēh toā, the month has thirty days. gōk ēbē, the month has 29 days. chhāt-gēh sī-toā-ābē, has this month 30 or 29 days.

gōk-chhū, the moon ascending. gōk tsi-gōk, moon at zenith. gōk tōng-gōk, id. gōk tāi-tōng, id. gōk chhīāi, moon about to set. sit-gēh, eclipse of moon. gōk tāi-i¹, the moon becomes round after eclipse (it is counted lucky to see this).

gōk tāi-i¹, the moon full. gōk-pāng, half moon. gēh-bāi, crescent moon, at first or last. gōk-hōa, sort of lunar halo of five colours (a spirit is supposed to be in it bestowing blessings). gōk ēi-khū, the moon has a halo of usual kind. gōk tī-loh, a small circle of roads round the moon. gōk ēi-khā, khit-hāk; tī-loh, khit-jit phāk, the one get drenched with rain, the other get scorched by the sun. gōk hōa¹, the moon giving little light, either small or clouded.

gōk-hōa²-ad, id. gēh-ām-mǐ, a moonless night. gēh-iā, shadow from moon; moonlight on water, &c. siù-gēh, to gaze at the bright moon.

gēh (C. gēh, T. gēb). chhīn-chhāi⁴ gōk-gōk (C. chhīn-chhek gōk-gōk), relations, connections, friends, and neighbours. bō-chhīn-chhāi⁴ gōk-gōk, having no relatives or friends. kōng tsāp-tsāh gōk-gōk (T.), to talk in an involved way about a great many matters, esp. to avoid directly answering an inconvenient question.

gēh (C.), cf. A. geit, gīh (T. gēh). giok-gēh (C.), to taunt, or jest and jeer at.

gēk (R. id. = col. kēh), to rebel, disobey, or offend seriously. gēk-hōng, wind contrary. hēn-gēk, perverse; very wicked. pōe-gēk, to rebel against. nge-gēk, disobedient to parents; bō-hōān tāi-gēk, rebellion and treason.

gēk-thien, to offend against Heaven. gēk-li¹, to transgress Heaven’s laws. gēh-chī, to disobey the imperial orders. lōng-lōh khū-khū; tīng-gēk-nī⁶, good medicine is bitter; faithful words offend the ear.

gēk (R. gōk), (C. gōk), jade-stone. pō-gēk, very precious jade. kē-gēk, false jade. chhāi-gēk, id. ser-gēk, fine white jade with a slightly yellowish tinge. āng-gēk, red jade.

gēk-chhāi-hoe, a sort of jade. gēk-khī, jade articles made of jade.

gēk-chhāi-hoe, a sort of jade.

gēk-chhāi-hoe, a sort of jade.

gēk [R. gōk, a prison]; (C. gōk, gāk). lō-gēk, a prison. ka"-gēk, id. gēk-kōn, a small mandarin who has charge of a high mandarin’s prison. chē-gēk, to lie in prison. kūi-gēk (Cn.), to imprison. liān-gēk, purgatory.

tē-gēk, hell. tē-gēk-siā, id. tōe-gēk (Cn.), id. lōh tē-gēk, to go to hell. kē tē-gēk, to pass through hell (Buddhist). phah tē-gēk, to deliver a soul from hell, as Buddhist priests do. khūi tē-gēk-māng, to open its gates (on 7. 1) to let the ghosts out for a month. konā" tē-gēk-māng, to shut them in again on last day of seventh month.

gěh (Cn.), = A. jīk, a cushion, &c.

gěng (R. id.), to coagulate; to lie heavy on the stomach. gěng-chāt-tē, coagulate into a mass. gěng-chāt-oān, feeling of indigestion like a ball on the stomach. chhāh-lūau, gěng-leh, id. after eating. gěng ti-sim-kōn=nothāu, id. huī gěng-leh, blood coagulated, as when shed. hīt-khī gěng-leh, blood supposed to be internally coagulated, and not acting properly, as in tumours, &c. huī-khī gěng-leh, id.

gěng [C. gēh]. gěng-chhio, the plantain; the banana (v. chhio).

gěng [R. liān, a dragon]. gěng-gěng, the dragon’s eye, or lung-yen fruit (v. gěng). gěng-ā-kōn⁴ (C.), dried long-yen.

gěng [R. to receive ceremoniously]. gěng-sīn,
gér [R. gán, the eye]. (T. gáí, Cn. gúi, C. kán, káo). gér-gér, the dragon's eye, or long-yen fruit (Dimocarpus Longan). hok-gér, a large sort. lù-lù-gér, a small sort. gér-gér-gér, a beautiful insect somewhat like a butterfly. lêng-kêng-ke (C.), id. (v. ke).

gén [R. gén, the eye]. (T. ngái, Cn. ngúi, C. gén, gén). to grind with a wheel in a mortar; to roll out, as dough; to roll and polish smooth, as cloth; to press or mould with finger or palm, as a swelling to be reduced.

gén-poh, a long trough-shaped sort of mortar.

gén-tso, do. gén-lùn, the wheel worked in the trough. gén-thái, a roller for dough; a sort of pestle.

gén-chhió, a large smooth stone for pressing and polishing cotton cloth. gén-pó-chhió, id. gén-pó, to press and polish cloth, by two men standing on the two ends of the stone, by a box-saw motion. gén-ióh, to grind medicine in a trough. gén-boh, to grind to powder. gén-iú, id. gén-mí, to roll out dough into thin cakes. gén-piá, id.

ún-a gén-chhut, gradually get out facts more and more fully after the clue has been found.

toa-teh-gén, standing deriding or jesting at people.

gén-tsing, to slander, by working the hand or some instrument back and forwards; to bite asunder, by moving the teeth or toothless gums back and forwards.

bóng-gén, barely manage to bite it with toothless gums, as old man or child.

gén [R. id. by change of tone from "gèng," to receive ceremoniously]. chhin-gén, to go to the bride's house in person to take away his bride, as bridgewater does if he wishes to show great respect for his relatives.

gèng — gén-chhió, better gén-chhió, the plantain (v. chhió).

gi [R. ceremony]. a small ceremonial present or fee. chhi-á-gi, do., especially at betrothal. chhi-pau-gi, in silver. sán-gi, ló-gi, to make the ceremonial presents, as at betrothal. phén-gi, presents to bride's parents from bridgewater's parents.

tsoeh-gi, presents made to a teacher at some of the terms. kió-gi, hire of sedan for teacher, paid by scholars; sometimes do. for friend. hó-gi, a congratulatory present. sin-gi, presents to kujin on going to the capital, and such like.

sit-gi, to fail in ceremony proper to a superior.

ui-gi (R.), dignified manner, causing reverence or awe.

gi (R. pl., id.) gi-pé, the loquat or pipé fruit (v. pe).

gi (R. pl., id.) gi-pé, a four-stringed guitar, shaped like the loquat (v. pe).

ghi (C.), = A. gá, a surname.

ghi (C.), = A. gá, foolish.

ghi = gí-pán (T.), = A. tök-pán, a bright green sort of bettle.

gi (C.), = A. gá, to catch fish (R.).

ghi = gí, a thorny shrub (v. gá).

ghi (R. id.), to doubt; to suspect. gi-ngái, id. giáu-gi, id. gi-hák, id. ti-gi (L.), to have suspicions or doubts so as to delay; very uncertain in purpose, not knowing how to act. ti-gi, to have suspicions or distrust.

gi-gá, to suspect; to be suspicious. chhái-gi (L.), id.

to-gi, full of suspicions. gi-tang gi-säi, id. gi-sin gi-kánt, id. hâm-gi, to harbour suspicion. tó-lá-gi, id. tài-gi, id. kó-a-gi, id. gi-sim, suspicious mind. gi-sim tàng, suspicions rising in the mind.

gi seng-kóáí, suspicion makes one more and more suspicious (v. koáí). poa"-sin poa"-gi, half believing, half doubting. chiong-sín chiong-gi. id. kó-gi, suspicious, as affair. hoán-gi, to be suspected.

kéng-gi, id.

bó-gi-gér, unexpectedly; before one is aware or has any thought of it.

chhi-gi, nanseated, as at bad taste; ready to vomit; suddenly taken aback and suspicions of danger.

gi [R. right, ought]. hän-gi, proper, right, as it should be. lông-tâm tek-gi (L.), dress just proper, not shabby or gay.

kiâ-gi, behaviour. in-si châ-gi, to fit one's actions to the circumstances.

pan-gi, cheap, a good bargain. pan-gi--làng, to insult a man, or scold him violently when he dares not retort. chiâm-lâng pan-gi, to act in an over-bearing way. chiâm-pân-gi ê-lâng, a man who acts so. tâk--lâng pan-gi, to cheapen too much, to drive too hard a bargain. tâu-pân-gi, to undersell.

liông-gi, the Yin and Yang (im-lâng), especially as represented by a circle divided into two equal halves, of different colours, by a wavy line made by two semi-circles meeting at the centre.

gi-li-si (C.), certainly ought to be — surely will — should exert yourself to — gi-li-si tiôh ân-ne (C), indeed you should do so.

ghi (C.), = A. gá, talk, words. gân-gi, = A. giân-gi, id.

ghi [R. to give judgment, to sentence]. gi-tsoé, to pronounce sentence; to condemn to punishment.

si-tsoé, to condemn to death. gi-kâ, to sentence to be strangled. gi-liú, condemn to banishment, âe, gi-tiâ, to give sentence. gi-tiâ-tiôh, id.

gi-gi (R.), to compare.

ghi [R. göe, handicraft]. tseô-gi-niú, to make things just to pass the time or for amusement.

ghi [R. intimate friendship]. kiet-gi, to form sworn friendship and alliance, as persons. kiet-gi his"-ti, sworn brothers. gi-heng-te, id. sê-gi, allied for several generations, as families. u-sê-gi, id.

ghi [R. to discuss or consult]. gi-chhù, to discuss and arrange a dispute, as third party by his good offices.

it-jîn ti, put-jù liông-jin gi, one man's wisdom is not so good as two men's consultation. siong-gi, to discuss or talk over a matter together. gi-lûn (r.), id. âm-gi (r.), to consult secretly, as conspirators.

pö-gi, the decision of any one of the Supreme Boards (liôk-pô) on a matter sent to them by the emperor for consideration and to be reported on.

ghi = gi-gi, pleased and happy appearance, almost laughing. gi-gi-chhió, to laugh in a grinning manner; to titter.

ghi = gi-hi, gí-gí-chhoanh, to trouble, to shake with fear.

ghi (C.), = A. gá, to lodge. gi-së, = A. gi-së, a lodging, esp. of students come to examinations.

ghi (C.), = A. gá, imperial.

ghi (C.), = A. gá, to meet.

ghi (R. id.), justice, gratefulness; (free, as school), (adopted, as relative), (meaning, as book).

jin-gi, benevolence and justice. jin-gi lê-ti-sim, the five cardinal virtues. kong-gi, just. thien-hâ
già

kong-gi, universally regarded right and proper. put-gi, unjust, unfair. tiong-gi, upright, just, and faithfulness. of mandarin to sovereign. tiong-sin gi-sû, faithful ministers and literati who act rightly. chheng-gi (X), to justify, to announce. gi-li, the principles of justice; the meaning, as of a book.

i-gi, the meaning, as of a book.

gi-thiong, a free borying-ground. gi-chhîu, a place where coffins are given gratuitously. gi-ôh, a free-school. gi-chhîng, a public granary. gi-bin, volunteers. gi-iông, id.

khi-gi, to propose and take the lead, as in a subscription, or in some enterprise. gi-khi, readiness to assist relatives or persons in distress, or to require favours (dist. ngî-khi).

û-gi, grateful, as to friend or benefactor; showing thankfulness by trying to requite favours. û-chêng-gi, id. û-chêng û-gi, id. kâu û-gi, the dog is grateful to his master. bô-gi, ungrateful, unthankful, and forgetful of favours. bô-chêng-gi, id. bô-bô-gi, the tiger is utterly devoid of gratefulness. ka-tau bô-gi, the turtle-dove is ungrateful (v. tau). a û khoân-pô chi-gi, the crow shows gratitude (to its parent) by carrying food. put-chi liâm-gi, manifesting much gratefulness for favours done to self or parents. pôe-gi, to act ungrateful; not requiring kindness. böng-un pôe-gi, id. kœ-un hû-gi, id.

gi-tau, a sort of adopted father. gi-hû, a sort of adoptive mother.

gi [R. gi-gi], the paramour of a bad woman. gi-sai, a sodomite.

già (K. gâ, a tooth), (C. hâ). già-kan, crimson (v. lan).

già — lâ-già, a large spider, like tarantula. lâ-già-si, its web. lâ-già-mêh, the white woolly film that incloses the eggs of that spider, used as application to a sore skin.

già (L. gô), gô, a goose, in general. già-kâk, a gander.

già (C. An.), = A. â, the cocoa-nut.

già-già (R. ngû), già-kâng, the centipede (v. carry).

hà-û (già-kâng), a marine insect like a centipede.

già-kâng-bàng, to mend a tear by cross-stitches.

già-kâng-thui, a ladder made of one long piece of wood, with steps nailed on it and projecting on each side. già-kâng-chhau, a sort of fern. già-kâng-ông, an idol. già-kâng-kha, pointed poles at stern of junk, for keeping off pirates. già-kâng-khi (lit. teeth), a long wavy cavity in a door, made so as to allow the bolt to be fastened or open from the outside. già-kâng-pî, a long narrow jointed flexible platform that can wind through narrow crooked streets, used in incense processions.

khi-già-kâng, a severe disease of the gums (v. khi, "tooth").

già (T. kî, Cn. kà), to carry a large bulky thing (as a chair) with both hands (sometimes resting also on the shoulder); to raise up (as boat aground) by pushing backwards with one’s back; to raise the lid of a pot or kettle, as the steam does when boiling violently; to wear, as the cangue; to get the help of an influential person to assist our cause.

già-kâng, cookies carrying heavy things with both hands; each separately (as centipede). già-khui, to lift out of the way, as a chair. già-tôk, carrying a heavy thing (as above). già-tôk, pressed down by the weight of the heavy thing carried so.
giak — chho-giak-giak, very coarse.

giak (cf. giók, góc), to make jokes at a man who has met with some misfortune or failed in some endeavour; to make game of. kong-giak, to talk ironically or sarcastically.

giak (C.), = A. giók (R.), cruel; tyrannical.

giian (R. id.), rigid, stern, strict; a surname.

giia-hát, rigid, stern, strict. giia-kín, rigidly careful; very strict in a matter. ui-giian, majestic, stern, dignified.

giia-ló (R.), too dignified and stern in manner.

ka-giian (k.), my father. giia-hú chhut hú-tau, a strict father makes obedient children.

giia (R. iám), a surname. giia-ló-ông, the judge of the dead, or emperor of Hades. giia-ló, id.

giia-ló-ág, id. giia-ló-thien-tau, id. giia-kun, id. (the Indian Yama).

giia (R. id.), a mountain temple, esp. at a cave.

só-giia, id. giia-ló, id.

giia, a cluster of fruit (as grapes or lung-yen) or of flowers. chít-giia, a small cluster of them.

giia (R. id.), giia-ngi, strong, brave, lusty, as a strong young man; stiff, as a bamboo or piece of wood.

giia-jién, like as; as if.

giia (R. id.), to make official examination, search, or inspection. giia-khó, id. kham-giia, id.

tsia-giia, id. ke-giia, to be officially examined, &c.; to have an official inspection.

êng-giia, to fulfill; to accomplish, as prayer, prophecy, or medicine. long-giia, able to answer prayers.

hau-giia, to be efficacious, as medicine, prayers, or superfetitious rites.

giia-si, to hold an inquest on a corpse. giia-siòng, officially examine a wound. giia-chhi-siong, to examine fresh wounds officially. giia-siong-huán, examine wounds more or less healed.

giia-hè, to examine goods, as customs officers.

giia-tsun, examine a vessel, as customs.

giia-hiong, id. giia-hong, to examine the seal of a package of government money on its way to see if it be sealed safe. giia-toa, a certificate given by customs officers stating the amount of goods found on board.

sê-giia-toa, id.

giia (in several tones), better gien (p.v.)

giia-ch (R. giian). súi giia-chiáng, very pretty.

giia (R. giian). giia-ch, a small hand-bell used by priests, &c. used by T'aiist priests.

kong-giia-chang, sound of such a bell.

giia-ch (C.), = A. giia-ch, to look up.

giia-ch, projecting, as a tooth, or as a nail not driven home, or as rocks on a hill or out of the water.

giia-chiáng, id.

giia (R. id.), property; heritable or landed property.

kong-giia, diligent, industrious. su-giia, property enjoyed in turn by relations on condition of performing ancestral rites (from "sú," sacrificial offering).

sú-giia, id. occupation, business, profession (from "sú," business).

su-giia, private property.

hieug, id. property held in common.

ke-giia, property.

kong-giia, property.

sus-giia, heritable property (v. kî).

sus-giia, paternal or ancestral inheritance.

sus-giia, landed property.

san-giia, property.

estate.

giap-tsú, the owner of a property. pun-giia, to divide a property, as among heirs. hau-giia, to buy a property.

hieug, id. hieug, to waste an inheritance.

kien-kong lip-giia, to obtain wealth and estate by one's own exertions.

giap — giap-mia, toilsome, wretched, ill-fated life. giap-chê, miserable life as recompense for great wickedness in a former life.

hong-giia, the wind very unfavourable.

giat, giat. better, giét, giêt (q.v.)

giâu (R. id.), the ancient emperor Yau or Yaou.

giâu-sun, Yau and Shun, the two great ancient emperors.

giâu-thiên sâm-jit, the golden age of Yau and Shun.

giâu — giâu-gi, to doubt, to suspect. hoan-giâu, suspected; raising suspicions.

tâu-a giâu, one die lying on the top of another when thrown in gambling.

giâu (cf. ngiâu).

giâu-giâu-hâu, to say the same thing over and over, as a troublesome fellow.

giâu (esp. T.), = kien, to congeal.

giâu (T.), = A. giân, to give an angry look with the eyes.

giân [R. language; to speak]. (C. giân). tám-giân, to chat (v. tám).

tâu-giân, idle talk and false rumors (v. tâu).

loán-giân, to talk at random.

kék-giân, extremely strong form of expression, generally somewhat exaggerated.

kê-làng-giân, a saying of the ancients.

ngô-giân-si, odes in lines of five syllables or words.

chiit-giân-si, odes in lines of seven syllables.

bô-giân-súi, not good at speaking (v. sûi).

giân thêng, ké chêng, words obeyed and plans followed.

giân tông, your advice is much valued; advice followed or attended to.

giân kinh, I fear my words are light and will not be attended to (often politely said in self-deprecation); our advice not followed.

goà-giân khin, id.

giân-gu (C., giân-gu), language, talk, idle talk.

giân-gu put-tông, language different. kâu-giân-gu, fond of talking very much, as a tattler.

chhi-giân bàn-gu, a vast deal of talk.

sái-giân bàn-gu, to invent false reports.

chông-giân tán-gu (R.), id.

lá-giân tók-gu (R.), id.

sâm-chiôn bịen-giân, no credit given here (v. bién).

phó-chhut tài-giân (R.), speaking very proud boastful words.

it-giân hông-chhut, sù-má lâm-tui, four horses cannot catch a word once uttered.

giân to pit-sit, among many words some mistake is sure to occur.

giân [R. gián, the eye]. giân-chêng (C.), = A. bâk-chêng, at present.

giâu (C.), = A. gieú, to grind in a sort of long mortar.

giâu [R. lién, liám, the face]. sâu-phí-giâu, very mean, despicable, and ungenerous, so as to insist on every cash.

giâu, craving for indulgence of some low appetite.

lân, giâu-giâu, very lean; skin and bone.

lién, feeling the terrible craving.

giâu, to get over the craving, as by indulgence or by medicine.

sùh-giâu, broken down and low-spirited.
giōh [R. gō (i), to offset]. gāi-giōh, uncomfortable, as in mind, or in any part of the body, often from some slight annoyance. ngāi-giōh, id. thia-liāu, put-chi ngāi-giōh, feeling very uncomfortable after hearing it.

giōh (C. gēh, T. giōh, gēh), to jeer, jest, or jibe; to mock, taunt, or jest ironically at a man, esp. for some old fault. giōh-lāng, id. giōh-sì, kap-lāng, to jest or jeer at him. sa'-giōh, jest and jeer at one another. giōh-lāi giōh-khi, id. giōh-gēh (C.), to jeer or mock at.

giōk (A. id.), (C. giōk). pō-giōk, to transpire; cruel and tyrannical (as sovereign or very high mandarin).

giōk (C.), = A. gōk (prison, hell, &c.)

giōk [R. jade-stone, = col. gōk]. also (C.) colloquial giōk-chiam-hoe, a sort of lily. giōk-iān, a beautiful small bird. giōk-pìn, a sort of academy in Amoy where literary prizes are competed for, but not for degrees. giōk-hōng, the idol Yuh-hwāng (v. hōng). giōk-tē, id. giōk-chi, his commands.

giōng (R. kīng). giōng-chhiū, = kōng-chhiū, to join one’s own hands and shake them as a salutation.

giōng (R. to look upwards), (C. giōng), turned somewhat upwards, said of the lower support (kīm) of a Chinese helm. giōng-bōng, id. (R.), to look upwards.

gil (R. id.) gip-gip, in danger of falling, as over a precipice, or on a steep slope.

giū [R. a cow, = col. gāi], a surname. giū-tsong. New-chwang. giū-hōng, cow bearow; binary column of cow. giū-chhēk, a medicinal plant (Pupalara genculata, and other A maranthaceae). giū-chhēk-chhāu, id. giū-chhip, id.; the medicine made of it.

giū, to snatch suddenly. giū-lāi, to take a thing suddenly, e.g. lay hold (in sport) of a man’s money, as if going to appropriate it. khit-goūgiūlāi, to get by me suddenly and unexpectedly, as money or things.

giūh (C.), = A. khīūh. sōng-giūh-giūh, very poor.

gō (R. gō, ngō), a goose, = giū. gō-kāk, a gander.

gō-chhiu, goose’s web-foot.

gō (R. id.) gō-chhiū, a plant used for plastering up sores, and for feeding ducks.

gō, = gō. seng-gō (C.), = A. tō-seng, a sort of cedar or pine.

gō (R. id.), to distil. gō-chhiū, to distil spirits. gō-chhiu-thang, a Chinese still, made like an alembic. gō-chhiu-tsūi, the water used for condensing in distillation.

gō (T.), = A. ngō. āu-gō, cancer (i) in the throat.

gō (R. id., cf. kō, kō), to whirl round (neuter); to revolve on its axis, as a top or a globe. 91-gō, id. lin-lin-gō, id. hoang-gō (T.), = A. hōng-chhiu-lien, a toy that whirls round by the wind.

gō (R. id.), to starve (neuter). gō-si, to die of starvation. āu-gō, hungry and starving. āu-kōa-gō, cold and starving. phien-chhiu hái-gō (deceitfully invite to eat so as to starve him), said of deceitfully breaking a promise. chit-jit, chhā chú-tāng; chit-mī, gō kāu-king, cat three meals in the day and starve all night (said in joke).

gō (R. id.), = ngō. kāu-gō, proud.

gō (R. id.), = ngō (T. kō). pēh-gō, a large white fish, very fond of leaping. gō-hā, id. (r.), said by landsmen.

àng-gō, a fish like a shark; some say a large sort of shark.

gō (R. ngō, gō), a surname; the ancient kingdom of Woo, about Che-kiang and Shanghai. gō-chin-jin, an idol of that surname, = tāi-tō-kong, a native of Pēh-ta, near Hāi-ching.

gō — gō-gō, a thorny shrub with white blossoms, somewhat like the sloe, used medicinally.

gō (C.) sioang-gō, = seng-gō, = A. tō-seng, a sort of pine like a cedar.

gō (R. id.) gō-tōng, a tree with large leaves, Dryandra or Sterculia planifolia.

gō (R. id.) gō-khi, the keech.

gō, v. ngō (several words).

gō (R. ngō), five. chhin-chhiu gō-gō, relatives and friends (v. gō). gō-gō, the fifth month, counted unlucky for beginning matters, because “go” also means to mistake and to injure. gō-gō-tseh, the 5.5. gō-si-su, slips of paper pasted on doors on that day.

kāk-gō, = ngō-kōk, the five grains, now used to include potatoes, &c., also. gō-phāng, a large long river-boat covered with five mats. gō-tsaang-thāu, the principal part of an affair, &c. (v. tsāng).

gō-tsaap. fifty. it-gō it-tsaap, the script of 5, 10, 15, &c. it-gō it-tsaap kā-lkōng, tell him minutely and particularly. chhōng-sam kōe-gō, to deceive (lit. change 3 to 5, easily done in Chinese). sam-pu-go-si, occasionally; sometimes; from time to time.

gō (R. ngō). gō-si, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. gō-sī-chhiā, exactly at noon; 12 o’clock noon.

gō (R. id.), to lead into loss or disaster; to injure and delude, as by bad teaching. gō-lāng-ē tsū-tē, to spoil or ruin other people’s children, as by neglecting their instruction, by incompetent or bad teaching, or by leading them into vice. gō-lāng liāu-chhiā, to lead a man into a losing concern, either intentionally or by mistake. gō-sū, to spoil a case; to ruin an affair, as by mismanagement. tsū-gō, to injure one’s self, as by neglecting and losing a rare opportunity. tam-gō, to disappoint the trust placed in us, as by forsaking a wife, or by dying shortly after marriage.

gō (R. id.) sit-gō, mistake. chhō-gō, id. tūi-thāu-gō, mistake and misunderstanding on both sides. liōng-gō, a misunderstanding either on one or both sides. sa’-gō, to fail in keeping an appointment or a promise; to disappoint, from mistake, or carelessness, or set purpose. sa’-tū-gō, mistake as from not hearing plainly, &c. sa’-gō-tū (T.), id. chhiet-chhiet biūt-gō, be most careful to make no mistake. gō-thōh, to put mistaken confidence in a man. gō-siōng, to wound accidentally. gō-sat, to kill accidentally.

gō-hoān, to offend unintentionally. gō-tā-hiōh, to tread on by mistake, &c. &c.


gō (R. to awaken]. = ngō. liāu-gō (R.), to awake to a sense of the vanity of the world (a Buddhist phrase). chhī-gō (X.), to awake to the knowledge of a truth.

gō (R. ngō). gō-tsoh, a coroner.

gō (T.), = A. gō, mind confused and perplexed.

gō (R. ngō), I, me. goā-ē, my; mine. li-goā, you and I.

gō (R. gō), exclamation of astonishment. goā-piāng (T.), id. goā-pō (Cn.), id. goā-kā (Cn.), id. goā-kīn (Cn.), id.
goā

111

goān (R. goān), out; outside; besides; more than; excepting; by female side, of relations and connections.
goā-kang, the provinces where mandarin is spoken (v. keng, a river). goā-ūi, a petty officer, like a sergeant-major, just below "pē-tāng." goān-goā, a sergeant (v. ghā).
goā-chheh, second-rate books, i.e. all books except the classics and their commentaries; some also except the great historical works. goā-tsāi, external polite accomplishments, etc. (v. tāi), put-chi goā-khi, fond of outward display; dasking. kha-hū goā-khi, id. kha-hū goā-khū, id. kek goā-khū, to affect display or a dashing manner, when quite beyond his circumstances, e.g. a man of no more consequence talking very big. goā-pān, external, goā-khāu, outside (v. khan). goā-bin, outside. goā-thāu, id. goā-sin, farther out, as compared with another place. goā-pēng, the outside. māg-goā, outside the door or gate. chhut-goā, to go from home, esp. to emigrate. goā-kheh, a travelling merchant from a distance; visitors not nearly related, as at funeral ceremonies.
hūn-goā, beyond our sphere of duty. tsāp-goā, more than ten; generally nearly twenty. tsāp-goā-goā, a great deal more than ten, as about twenty. chheng-goā, above a thousand, etc. &c. chheng-goā-lāng, more than a thousand men. lāng-goā, besides this in addition. i-goā, besides; except. goā i-goā, besides me; excepting me. tū-sē i-goā, excepting death. tūi-tū-goā, balance, on either side (v. tū).
goā-sī, of a different surname. goā-kōng, maternal grandfather. goā-mā, maternal grandmother. goā-tit, son of wife's brother. goā-tit-sun, son of wife's brother's son, or son of brother's daughter. goā-sun, daughter's child. goā-ke, a woman's own relatives, said after she is married. li-ē goā-ke ti tá-lāh, where do your own relations live? (said to a married woman).
lāi-goā, in and out. poā-lāi-goā, half in, half out; not plainly and definitely choosing one's line of action. chhut-jip lāi-goā, said of an experienced person. u-lāi u-goā, properly divided, as house with outer and inner rooms for men and women; attending to act with propriety towards various classes of persons. lāi-hūn goā-chheh, connections by blood and by marriage (v. chheh).
goān [R. hān, dark-coloured, profound]. goān-som, a very cheap sort of ginger, not really a laanax. goān-sun, great-great-grandson. goān-bū, = bēn-bō, a spirit worshipped by Taoists.
goān [R. oan, round, an official]. ūi-goān, = oān, a smaller mandarin sent out by a superior with a commission for some special temporary purpose. goān-chhe, police runners or constables, who serve and execute warrants and seize criminals.
goān [R. Latt., a large turtle or tortoise spoken of in the classics. goān-goā (R.), two such animals. goān-ngoā (R.), id. sū-sū, thāk thāu-thāu, bōe-hūn-sū, goā-ke, goān-chheh, connections by blood and by marriage (v. chheh).
goān [R. commencement, principal]. khinā-kha-goān, this character, so called to distinguish it from the following word.
goān-tīk, the Yuan dynasty; the Mongol dynasty. goān-sōe, a commander-in-chief (v. soe). goān-sū, thien-sūn, the supreme God of the Taoists. goān-pō, a silver ingot; a sort of idolatrous paper. chiu-goān, the sort of cash specially used for divining by tortoise-shell.
chiōng-goān, the senior wrangler of the Han-lin Imperial Academy, the highest literary rank. tsāng-goān, id. chiōng-goān-pái-siōng, said of his becoming prime minister, as sometimes happens. chiōng-goān-tū, a game of chance (v. tū). chiōng-goān-chhi, = būn-khiok-chhi, a very auspicious star. chiōng-goān-tōe, a grave site good enough to produce an imperial senior wrangler. hōe-goān, the highest of the Tsin-sze (chin-sū) graduates. kái-goān, the highest of the Kujia graduates. a-goān, a Kujia graduate somewhat lower on the list. tiōng sam-goān, to gain these three highest honours, kái-goān, hōe-goān, and chiōng-goān, in succession. liēn-tiōng sam-goān, may you in rapid succession win the highest possible literary honours. poāt-goān, title given to a "lim-seng" selected once in twelve years out of each Hien.
goān-tān, New-year's morning. goān-siau, the feast of lanterns, on the evening of 1.15. siōng-goān, the 1.15. siōng-goān-i, small sweet rice-cakes, now used at any time. tiōng-goān, the 7.15 hā-goān (R.), the 10.15.
goān-khi, one's fundamental constitution. goān-khi sī, constitution become feeble. goān-khi ngāng, very strong and healthy. kē-goān-khi, to take care of one's health and constitution. sūn goān-khi, to injure one's constitution, as by lust or any excess. po goān-khi, to restore the constitution, as by strengthening medicine. goān-sīn, natural constitution, as strong or weak (v. sīn). siū-goān, longevity, in some phrases (v. sū).
goān [R. origin, beginning, to forgive]. goān-chheng, to forgive or treat with forbearance one who has committed a fault; having a forgiving disposition. goān i-ē-chheng, to treat him with forbearance; to forgive him.
goān-kō, the plaintiff. goān-pē, plaintiff and defendant. goān-lāng, the principal party in a bargain or dispute. goān-ūi, original place. goān-lē, the same name by which we went. goān-kē, prime cost. goān-gīhā, the original quantity or state. goān-mīh, the original articles unchanged. goān-tāng-hē, goods as originally made, not dressed up or flavoured for the market. goān-hong put-tōng, goods in the original package unopened. goān-jīm, holding the same office for a second term. chhāu goān-jīt, according to the date originally fixed. goān-sīng put-kāi, bad nature not reformed. iū-goān, as formerly. chhāu-goān, id. goān-kū, id. goān-iū, origin, as of a cultivation. goān-thāu, id. (a. fountain). pūn-goān, origin. goān-pūn, id.; originally. goān-lāi, originally. tiōng-goān-chhē, at the beginning. tiīng-goān-chhē, id. chhāu kun-goān, to search for the origin of the matter (or next word). goān, siu, chhut, tāun, balance in one's cash-book, etc. goān-phōe, the wife whom a man marries first of all.
khet-goān, the ancient worthy whose death is commemorated on 5.6.
goān [R. a fountain-head]. saū-goān, a fountain-head. goān-thāu, id. (s. origin). saū-goān, bōk-pūn, a tree has a root, water has a fountain-head; no men should honour and reverence the fountain of their being, their parents. sūi-goān bōk-pūn, id.
gū


with long antennæ. soa'-gū-kāng (A.), id. gū-iō' bē, cows, goats, and horses. bō-gū sāi-bē, if you can't get a cow, use a horse. gū-îā bè-iā, two idols with heads of a cow and horse respectively, attending on ëlam-îō-ông, and sometimes on Sêng-hông-lā. gū-thāu bè-bin, id. gū-chiông-kun, the cow-headed one.

gū-thāu lîôk-tsut, clownish fellow, said in scolding.

chhi'-mîl'-gū (blind cow), an illiterate clown.

lông sîm-kōa', gū pak-tō (man's heart, cow's belly), very covetous or ambitious.

gū-tāu, a slaughter-house for cattle. gū-noā', a fold for cattle.

gū-tiāu, a stall for cattle. gū-bō, a mill turned by oxen.

gū-chhiā, a cart drawn by oxen.

gū-lâu, a rope by which a cow is led or tied.

kâ-nga, a ring for nose of ox; a sort of worm.

gū-kak, horn. gū-kâk-kông, a sort of horn blown by priests.

gū-tō, trip. gū-lîn, milk; sometimes said of salted curdled milk.

gū-lîng, id. (v. leng).

gū-nî, id. gū-lîn-chiū (C.), milk.

gū-lîn-iō, butter.

ng-gū, to tend cattle, as herd-boy. koā-gū, to goke cattle for ploughing.

kâ-gū, to train a cow or ox yet untrained.

gū-nāng, a star worshiped along with "chit-lū." gū-kâk-chhiā, a very hard wood.

kô-bé-hi, a sort of fish, = tek-kâh.

gū [R. a fish, = col. hl]. sāi-gū (Cn. sāi-hū), a flat brass plate with a hole, that falls on the staple for the padlock of a door or drawer. ng sōg-gū, to play at blindman's buff.

bō-kū, a wooden drum, shaped like a fish.

gū [R. to fish], (Cg. gū). gū-ong (polite), a fisherman.

üt-päng sîong-chhiā, gū-jin tek-li, when the oyster and the bird catch each other, the fisherman gets gain (said of the expenses of lawsuits).

gū [R. foolish], (Cg). gū-tsaot, foolish, stupid (said politely of one's self), gū-chhûn, stupid, foolish.

gū-thûn, id. gū-gông (r. X.), id. gū-tō, stupidly dogged and rough (v. tū).

kâ-gū, id. gū-bin, the ignorant people. phah-bō, chīn si-gū, he who beholds his wife is certainly a fool.

ng gū to the only grand, to be prepared for), (Cg), a surname.

hong-sūi put-gū, sudden, unexpected, unavoidable calamity, as by sudden and terrible wind, waves, floods, rains, storms, fire, robbers, &c. hong-sūi put-gū, goā bō kā-li-pō, I will not take the responsibility of insuring you against such sudden casualties.

gū [R. speech, a saying], (Cg. gū. gū). giên-gū (Cg. giēn-gū), language, conversation, talk (v. giēn).

im-gū, language. im-gū put-sióng-tông, language different. siôk-gū, a common phrase; a common proverb or saying. sêng-gū, a phrase originally literary which has become colloquial or nearly so. khâu-thâu-gū, usual phrases for commencing a sentence, as used commonly in special places or by particular persons.

thō-gū, polite salutations and questions about health, weather, &c., used on meeting friends or in letters, &c.

thō-thâu-gū, id. tông-hông put-gū, a very sudden and fatal disease which at once deprives of the power of speech.

phong-gū (C. pho-gū), a mandarin's written answer to a petition. chhâm-gū, a prophecy. ūn-gū, a phrase with a hidden meaning, as an insinuado or a play upon words, either a set phrase or made on the occasion.

chhiá chhüt-gū, to pretend to have a verbal order so as fraudulently to get possession of things for one's self.

gū [R. imperial], (Cg. gi., gū). gū-sū, imperial censors at Pêkin, one for each province. gū-tsiāng, an accusation before the supreme tribunal at the metropolis.

gū-hūi, the personal names of emperor or princes, which must not be written or spoken. gū-lîm-kun, the palace guards. gū-kâ, the imperial equipage.

gū-kâ chhin-cheng, the emperor going to war in person.

gū [R. to lodge], (Cg. gi., gū). gū-çō, a lodging-place; lodgings.

gū (R. id.), (Cg. gi.), to meet with. gū--tiōh, to meet with. gū-bō-tiōh, not manage to meet with, though having tried. tū-gū-tiōh, to meet with by chance. tū-gū chhît-jît, it chanced one day. tū-gū i-lāi, when I thought of going to him, he came to me.

tsāu-chhät gū-tiōh-hō, fleeing from robbers met a tiger (out of the frying-pan into the fire).

ngō-gū-jîn, unexpectedly (v. ngē).

kōng-gū, circumstances good or bad, as of a man or of a family or place. tso-gū, fortune, luck, circumstances or opportunity, as good or bad.

hō-tso-gū, a fortunate opportunity, favourable circumstances.

phái-tso-gū, unfavourable state of matters.

bō-tso-gū, id. i-ē tso-gū, his opportunity.

gū — án-gū, words said to a baby. ā-gū, an insect like a small cicada, named from its shrill voice.

gū (R. id.) gū-hîâm, dangerous; danger.

gū-kip, very urgent and pressing (and dangerous to delay), as an affair. lim-gū, to come into great and imminent danger.

gū (R. deceitful, false). tsâ-gū, very cunning and deceitful.

gū (R. id.), name of an ancient state, Wei; a surname.

gū (R. id.) a-gūi, assafoetida.

gū (cf. būi, pūi). chhiū-gūi, the tree-bug. bāt-sat chhiū-chhiū-gūi, the bed-bug laughing at the tree-bug (the pot calling the kettle black).

gū (Cn.), = A. gong. gōng-hāi-gū, = A. gōng, the dragon's-eye or lung-yei fruit.

gūn (R. id.), (Cg.), (Cn. gūn), silver, money.

gūn-ā, small silver coins, &c. gūn-khi, silver articles.

gūn-hāng, silver; money. būn-gūn, syce silver (v. būn).

chhiok-siā-gūn, pure silver. gūn-bō-sōm-miā'-koāi', the silver is not very good.

kē-gūn, impure silver, with much alloy. kē-gūn, spurious silver. kē-gūn (C. kē), value or price in silver.

kē-gūn (C. kēc), to transmit silver to an superior mandarin (v. kē, to send under escort).

kē-gūn (C. kē), to hand over silver.

tāng-gūn, silver heavily adulterated with brass or copper.

tāng-gūn bōn tsāo-hia, bad silver buying paper boots; cheaters cheating each other.

chhūi-gūn, broken dollars or silver.

kē-gūn-hūi, id. gūn-iū, id. hoc-gūn, dollars much stamped.

lān-san-gūn, a few loose dollars, not up to ten, or not put in a roll.

hūt-thau-gūn, Spanish dollars.

chiaû-ā-gūn, Mexican dollars.

koā'-ā-gūn, bolivian dollars.

ngōng-gūn, dollars counted a little lighter. hûn-gūn, ready money. iōn-gūn, money subscribed.

tsâi-gūn, freight. tī'gūn, earnest-money. tēh-tōe-gūn, money advanced on a lease, to be repaired if the house be taken back.

hiông-gūn, money received.
for customs dues; pay of soldiers, marines, &c. tiông-gun (= C. hâp-tek, = gén-chû), commission or brokerage paid for selling goods. peng-gun, commission or brokerage.

gün-thâu, money in silver; a silver head. gun-thâu ēng, money abundant, as in village or long. chi'-gun, money in general. tsaı-chi' t'ai-gun, to carry a very valuable cargo. chít'-ē gun-chi', one silver coin; one dollar. gun-tia', silver ingots shaped liked an hour-glass. gun-khô, silver ingots of semi-circular shape (v. khô). gun-khô, a treasury. kho-gun, money of the state treasury. gunh-gun, monthly wages or salary.

kim-gun, gold and silver; money; paper used for idolatrous burning (v. kim). gun-pôh, tin-foi. gun-bin, silver-plated or silvered. gun-pâi, a silver medal. gun-tai, percentage of a few cash allowed to buyer when payment is made in silver (v. tâi). gun-hun, difference of light and heavy dollars (v. hun). gun-kh, value of a dollar in cash according to varying exchange. gun-chiôh, a touchstone for rubbing silver. gun-son, a very fine white sort of sand from Quemoy. gun-chêng-kah, a sort of vest with side pockets for money. gun-siö, a strong box for carrying treasure (v. sîo). gun-kâi, a man in a hong who has charge of the money; a cashier; a large strong box for keeping money.

H.

h, in the reading form, often becomes k in colloquial, and in some words ph. Sometimes it is dropped.

b, in some colloquial words, comes from l in the reading form, especially when the preceding word ends in n, and in the Cn. dialect, e.g. hoân-hô, sin-hô. Sometimes it comes from g.

la, to breathe out gently, ha-siö, to warm by breathing on. éng-chhiôh ha, to breathe gently on, e.g. to moisten or warm a thing.

lê (cf. hê). ha-ha-chhiôh, to laugh loud with mouth open. chiôh ha-ha, id. ha-ha-toa-chhiôh, do. very loud.

lê (R. id.), (C. hê), a flaw, as in pottery or as in a gem. ha-hun, id. ha-hun, dim and cloudy, as night when the moon gives little light. bô-hâ, faultless, as a gem, &c. uhâ, having a flaw, as gem.

hâ, to bind round; to gird. hâ-ôa, to tie loosely together. hâ chhâu-ôa, to bind grass or small brushwood loosely for fuel. hâ thâu-pê, to put on a turban or head-band; to wear it. hâ-ô, to put on a broad black ribbon on the head, as women. hâ-nxâ, to put on a collar. hê tô-kôa, to tie on a pouche (like a sparron) on the belly. hê-ôo, to gird the loins.

hê (R. gê, a tooth]. hê-lan (C.), = A. giá-lan, crimson.

hâ (R. a shrimp, a toad], (C. hê). hâ-bê, dried toads (medicinal).

hê (R. hâu, filial duty), mourning worn for superiors. û-hâ-ôeh, to wear mourning. û-hâ, to wear mourning; also (esp. C.), to act in a filial manner towards parents. súng-hâ, mourning dress. hâ-sa, id. hâ-hôk, id. uhâ-hôk, to be in mourning. hâ-hôk bê-môa, period of mourning yet ended. hâ-bê, short time before end of mourning. thêng-hâ, to put off mourning. toô-hâ, to wear mourning. chêng-môa toô-hâ, to be in very deepest mourning. kôô-hâ, to hang white sackcloth at the door. khia-hâ, to have offerings and rites (in the house) for a person recently deceased. saî-nî-hâ, mourning for twenty-seven months. tüî-nî-hâ, one year's mourning, as for brother. sun-hâ-chhôa, to marry immediately after parent's death, so that the bride may join in the funeral rites. chiôh-hâ-chhôa (T.), id. hâ-thêû, a stick with white paper on it carried by a son at funeral.


hê (= hâh). hê-sau, opening out in chinks be tween planks, &c., as floor or bucket.

lê (R. summer, = col. bê; China), (C. hê), a surname; the Hea dynasty. hôn-hê (R.), China. hê-tâm, the Hea dynasty. hê-pô (R.), summer-cloth; grass-cloth. poân-hê, a medicate for cough.

lê (R. a mansion, Amoy], (C. hê). hê-bân (R.), Amoy. = col. "ê mû." hê-tô, the Amoy steelyard rates, making one dollar weigh seven mace and six canularens (v. tô).

lê (= hoâ, = kâ). hâ-hâ-kûn, to be noisy at play.

lê (R. low, to lower, to descend, = col. ô, kêl, (C. hê). su-hê, secretly, private. hâ-chiên, mean, low, as employment or station, e.g. of slaves, actors, &c. hâ-tôa, mean and shameful, as actions. goâ bô-bêh hiah-hâ-tôa, 1 will not demean myself so much, e.g.
to ask a favour from such a man. há-liù put-siâu, mean, worthless (person). há-têng, inferior quality (men or things). há-pê, persons lower in genealogical rank. há-siök ä-lâng, people of very mean condition (v. siök, common, mean). i-ê há-siök, persons under his special control, e.g. inferior officers (v. siök, to be long to). siông-tiong-hâ, top, middle, and bottom; three qualities—best, medium, and inferior, first, second, and third, when there are only three. kô-siông, put-ko-v-hâ (looking above, but not below), leaving various parts of the matter, not attended to, so that it goes wrong. siông put-chêng, chek há-oai, when superiors are wicked, so are their inferiors. siông put-chêng, chek há-bân, a wicked superior gets no respect. há-goàn (R.), the 10. 15.

chhîâ hông-hâ, just leave that over till other matters are first settled. chhîâ-lân há, id. chhîâ-châm-tau, to send a challenge to battle. pit há chhîâu-seng, the pen writes down, "Let him live." há-san-hê, a tight vest with many buttons (v. hê). há-hiet, to have dysentery. tâi-siû-piên ú-hâ, to have a motion and pass urine, as sick man under treatment. há-siâu, seminal diseases, e.g. spermatorrhoea (v. sian).

bîe-tit-thang há-tâi, cannot manage to conclude the matter suitably (lit. to get down from the terrace); unable to get out of the matter with dignity, honour, or prestige. thien-sin há-kâng, the 12. 25, when the celestial spirits come down (v. sîn). hông-kiau, su há-má, one should dismount at a bridge. khi-hê chi-sé, put-tek-hâ, one who rides on a tiger cannot come down (started a dangerous matter which he cannot stop or control).

há", what did you say? (when one has not heard plainly); when pronounced very long and drawn out, it indicates that what has been said is displeasing or disregarded, or shows unwillingness to hear; also, to talk loud in an overbearing, bullying manner, in order to intimidate. há"-ah, what do you say? há", sim-mih", id.

há" (R. "hâp," to join; or "hâm") há-ô, when it is nearly dark.

hâ" (R. hâm, together) jît há"-sòa, the sun very near the horizon, as almost to touch it.

hâ" (cf. hâm, heên). há"-teh, matter left unsettled, e.g. offer made, but neither accepted nor rejected. poâ'-lâm-hâ, hung up unsettled, as affair. poâ'-lâm-hâ, id. poâ'-liâm poâ'-hâ" (Cn.), id. pâng-poâ'-lâm-hâ, to leave a matter in an unsettled state, either temporarily or for ever.

há" (=hâng,) to menace; to threaten; to intimidate by violent language.

liâ" to growl, as a dog. há"-hâ"-chhóăn, to part hard. há"-hâ"-hâ"-huá, to growl or snarl, as dog; to bumble, as bees or flies; to express approval of whatever is said, "yes, yes." kâu há"-láî, the dog comes on growling.

hâ", to lift the foot or leg over another. siö-hâ", putting their legs over each other, as children. hâ"-liâu, bôe toa-hâ, having put one's leg over (child) he will never grow tall! m-thang há"-ke, don't step on it, as over printed or written paper.

hâ"

- khui há"-hâ", become loose, as joints or seams in furniture, making the article useless or nearly so, quite very wide, as mouth. chhîâi khui há"-hâ", said of a man insincerely asking too much for land, or for winding up a case. toa-chhîi, khui há"-hâ", demanding an extravagant price. chhoân kâu chhîi khui há"-hâ", gasping for breath.

hâ"

- hâ-hâ, to gape; to yawn. hâ-hâ-chhîi, to laugh out loud. chhîi hâ-hâ, id.

hâ" (Cn.) hah-chhîi" = A. phah-ka-chhîi", to sneeze. hâ" ( = hiah). hah-kû-á, for some little time (past).

hâ", to affect, as vapour, exhalation, or heat; to warm, as by breath or vapour; to extend to and affect powerfully, as the influence of a powerful man. hâ"-tiô-h-khi, injured by some vapour, miasma, or subtle influence. hâ"-tiô-tôk-khî, injured by poisonous vapour, &c. hâ"-tiô-h-jit, injured by the sun, as in a sun-stroke. hah-kâu, to reach and influence so far, e.g. influence of heat or of exhalation, or of powerful man.

hâ" hâng-hâh, boasting falsely or with exaggeration. kông-ûe chín hâng-hâh, talk in a very boastful exaggerated style.

hâ" [R. hiáp, to agree]. hah-ûn, to agree in rhyme or metrical harmony.

hâ" [R. háp, to join; to unite], to fit; to suit (lit. or fig.) há"-hâh, closed tight, as door, &c. m-hâh, not agreeing well, as men. öe-hâh-tit, can fit well or act harmoniously, as men or things. hâh-kôn, in tune, as instruments agreeing with each other. hâh-êl, agreeing with one's inclination. hâh-êl, pleasing to a person. hâh-lû-êng, fit for the purpose; fit for use. hâh-êng, id. ú-hâh-êng, id. bô-hâh-êng, useless; unfit for the purpose. hâh-pi, soothing one's stomach. hâh-chhû, pleasant to taste; soothing one's taste. hâh-kha, to fit the foot. hâh-su, fitting well, as dress. m-hâh-su, not fitting well, as dress. m-hâh-sin, id.

hâ" thi" thiah-hâh, morning dawn breaking. tâng-êl thiâh-hâh, id. [next word].


hâh [lit. háh, the sides of the chest]. hêng-hâh, the breast and sides at the ribs; the chest.

hâh (C.), = háh, to gird, as with a girdle.

hâh" ( = hiah), to influence or affect, as a vapour or exhalation (gen. unpleasantly or injuriously). hâh"-sio, to warm again (as cold food) near the fire. hâh"-tiô-h-hê, somewhat injured by being near the fire. lâng-khi hâh", the strong smell and heat of a crowd affecting one unpleasantly, as in hot weather.

hâh"- hâh"-hâh", wanting in substance, a ground-nuts.

hâh" (cf. hâh") hâh"-hâh", yes, I hear what you say (but giving no opinion or promise). i hâh"-hâh", he only said "hâh"-hâh!," giving no indication of his purpose.

hâh", to approach very close, as boat alongside a ship. hâh"-sòa", to hug the shore.

hâi, very large; immense.

hâi [lit. bones, limbs] hâm-pok-hâi, bare human bones. bêng-hâi, appearance and form of body. su-chi pok-hâi, the members of the body.
biet-hai, to make away with the bones of a grave when taking unjust possession. biet-hai chiam-tsong, id. kap-goah beh-biet-hai, he is determined to have a hot quarrel with me.

hô-khe-hai (C. kho), good at pacing back and forwards (as actor) on the stage. hô-ô-khe-hai chham-pak-lai, putting on a very good and kind appearance, but really very wicked and injurious. hui-jin-lêng ê khe-hai, feminine in manner (said of a man too minutely neat in dress, &c.) kaiu khe-hai, too minute, particular, and over-cautious in a matter, so as to be troublesome, e.g. constantly starting additional objections; changeable, inconsistent, and unreliable.

hai (R. id.) ê-hai, the lower jaw.

hai (R. a boy, a child). hai-jí-á, a clay child (used as a toy). hai-ji-á-tek, flesh-coloured. kâh ná hai-jí-á, as pretty as a doll (said of a pretty child). hai-ji-bin-ßoa, large sheets of paper of clay or flesh colour. hai-jí-tê, catch, catchu.

hai (R. hai, a weapon). khe-hai, weapons of war; deadly weapons. hai-tô, to fight with deadly weapons.

hai-tô (Cn.), id.

hai (R. id.) hô-hai, harmonious, as music.

hai (R. id.), the sea; the ocean; a lake or large stream or large expanse of water. sù-hai, the four seas (v. sù). sôa-hai, land and water (v. sôa).

bâk-hai, a small brass vessel holding cotton saturated with ink.

hai-hông, assistant mandarin of a Foo (the Hai-fang). hai-koan, chief-collector of customs (often incorrectly said for a consul). hai-lô, customs duties, port dues, &c. hai-irâ, a pirate. hai-cĥāh, id.

hai-sù, an island. hai-thê, sea-mud. hai-kha, the sea-shore. hai-kí, id. hai-tê, ground reclaimed from the sea. sên-hai, along the shore, as a series of places. hai-phâi, space between high and low water mark. hai-thoa (K.), soft muddy sea-beach. hai-pha, high dry flat part of sea-beach, not overfloved, or only at highest tides. hai-bân, surface of sea. poâ-hai, half way on a voyage in the middle of the sea. hai-khâu, mouth of the bay or harbour. chhun, khoâ hai-khâu; tang, khoâ sôa-thú, in spring look out to sea (for signs of weather), in winter look out on the hills. hai-ô, on the sea or on a large river. sôa-têng hai-ô, on land or on water.

hai-lông (capacity like the sea), very generous; magnanimous. hai tông, very high tides.

hai-lêng-ông, the god of the sea. hai-koe-bù, a sort of broker who deals with ships (v. bù); also, a sort of sea-bird. hai-bi, marine animals (in general), used for food (v. b). hai-tang (Cn.), the take of fish, as in a year or season. bo-ô-hai-lê, almost no fish to be caught (at a particular time). hai-chhâi, agar-agar. hai-som, hiche-de-mer. hai-hun, a green sea-weed (dried for food). hai-lêng, a marine animal with fine fur (v. lêng). hai-bê, the seal. hai-nêng, the whale. chhiâh-hai (v.), a bright red fish. hai-ô, an animal like a small crab (= philô-ôa).

thô-hai, to fish. thô-hai-ô, to catch marine animals when the tide is out; if said of fishing from a boat, it is disrespectful. thô sö-hai, id. lôh-hai, to go into the water; to go and catch fish, &c. at low water; to go in a small boat peddling among vessels. chhut-hai, the supercargo, esp. in a junk going a shorter distance (for longest voyages it is "tên-tâi"), opposed to "chê-sea-ôa," the owner or charterer. thiêm-hai, may you be drowned! (v. thiâm). kô-goah-hai (cross the outer sea), said of a candidate getting the Kujin degree by having an essay conveyed to his cell in the stream of water, a plan that needs great braziers.

hái — hai-hai, easy and not exacting in dealings. tboe-lêng hai-hai, id.

li (hai), get out of the way! (said to dogs).

hai (hai), exclamation of grief.

hai (R. id.) hai-tsâi, a fabulous animal (v. tsâi).

hai — hai-tsâi, firm and steady in character; not afraid in time of danger (v. tsâi).

hai (R. id.), a cyclical character. hai-si, from 9–11 p.m.

hai (R. id.), to hurt; to injure. saa-hai, to injure one another. sêng-hai, to wound. sôn-hai, to act injuriously, as food, &c. siu-hai, to be severely injured by men. tsai-hai (R.), calamities sent by Heaven.

li-hai, dangerous; much to be dreaded, as man, or animal, or weapon; very clever.

ta" hâi—lah, now it is quite spoiled, as a thing; now it is all up, as affair quite ruined. hâi-si, to kill; to cause a man’s death. hâi-lân-chhâm, makes us very miserable. hâi-lân-tô-ân, to be the cause of a man losing his case. hâi-jin, chêk hâi-ki, who injures another injures himself. hâi-lân, chêk hâi-ki, id.

hai — hai-hai-chhan, to groan sadly.

hai" (T.), A. hông, to give back; to restore or pay back.

hai" — hai"-lô-sô, doing work in a superficial way, without energy or care.

hai" (=hai), noise made in driving away animals.

hai" (=hai), exclamation of displeasure, distress, or grief for others, as at their actions.

hai" (T.), A. hông, to make a present.

hai" — hai"-lô-sô, cry of men working together, as in sculling a boat; to assent to, or follow whatever a man says or does, good or bad.

hai", exclamation of great pain or weariness.

hâi"-hâi, sound of groaning. hâi"-hâi-chhan, id. hâi"-hâi-chhoân (T.), sound made in bearing a very heavy load. thô-khûi pùn-hâi"), to sigh bitterly in distress of mind. thâu-khûi hâi"-hâi" (C.), id.

hâi" — ngîng-hâi"-hâi", very weary and sleepy; weak in body, as a man who has not much strength, though without any decided disease.

hai" (R. hai), an exclamation of displeasure at another’s conduct, or of distress or grief for him.

luk, to buy, especially land or houses. hak-giap, to buy land or houses.

luk, to distil spirits. hak-chiû, id.

luk — pang-hak-kâk, =pang-biet-kâk, to throw away.

luk [R. a school, to learn, =sol. "thi"]. hak-sip, to learn thoroughly; accustomed to: practised in. hak-hoat, to learn T’aiist arts. hak-bun, scholarship; learning (v. bûn). chhiên-hak, shallow in scholarship, tâi-hak, one of the four books. hak-seng, a scholar; a student. hak-hu, father of scholars. li-hak, title conferred on some very learned men, who are then worshipped by the literati. hak-taî, the literary examiner of a province. hak-taî, id. tâi-hak-su, four high chancellors at Pekin, about the rank of prime ministers. hai-pân tâi-hak-su, one grade lower. hak-su-f, a sort of easy arm-chair.
hák [R. a vault], a necessary. sáí-hák, id. khú-hák, to go to stool. lóh-hák, id. chiú-hák, id. ta'-hák, to carry away the manure from it.

chíi-hák, a stone vault for money (s. measure, medicine). tsáp-goá hák-gún, more than ten vaults full of silver.

hák (R. id.), a measure, = ten “chíi,” or one hundred “tái;” a frame for building walls of mud, or of earth and lime. chíi-hák, the frame for building mud walls, &c. cheng kú-hák-chhúi, of how many successive layers do you make the wall? (each layer being the height of the frame).

chíi-hák, a shell like a limpet (medicinal), outside black, inside shining (s. vault). kim-chíi-hák, a medicine like yellow dried straw or rushes. tsúi-chíi-hák, a plant like rushes (Dendrobiun or Tritecum).

hák — hák-hí, a sort of fish, smaller than the “bé-ka.”

ham (R. id.) ham-bán, stupid; unskilful; ignorant how to act; inefficient.

ham (R. id.) tsúi ham-ham (esp. C.), drunk. chíi chíi káu-ham-ham, to drink liquor till drunk.

ham — bák-chiu ham-ham, eyelids red and swollen, as from weeping, sleeping, or inflammation, or naturally so. sói bák-ham, to have a red swelling on the eyelids (not on the edge, which is “bák-chiam”).

ham — tén-g ham, the upper bone inclosing the eye or the mouth. é-harn, the lower bone inclosing the eye.

ham (R. id.), a cockle, especially a large cockle. ó-ham, a small black cockle. ham-khak, a cockleshell. ham-khak-chháu, a creeper with leaves like cockleshells. ham-khak-chhái, a cockleshell, as used in games of chance by children, or as used for rubbing a sick man. ham-khak-á-chái, id.

ham [R. all], a surname. ham-hong, the reign of Hien-fung.

ham (R. id.) ham-siáu, a sort of magnolia (fuscatia) with a very sweet smell. ham-siáu-hoc, id.

ham [R. to contain, to guide, rank]. kou'-ham, official rank and title. khang-ham, mere title of rank without office, like brevet rank. bân-ham, to put their names and official titles side by side, as two mandarins issuing a joint proclamation.

pien-ham, the grooves in which a sliding lid, cover, or door works; groove or overlapping edge, by which two boards are fitted together to avoid the risk of chinks.

ham-toá, the hole under the deck, where the foot of the mast is fixed. ham-thoá, id. (this and following words have the characters often doubtful or interchanged).

ham [R. to incluse, to hold in the mouth], along with. pau-ham, to include; inclusive; general or indefinite, as language. ham-lám, all together; all counted in one. ham-gún, iáh théh-chhi, and took away the silver also.

ham-hú, intentionally talk ambiguously or indistinctly. ham-hú ham-hú, id. kóng-ôe ham-hám, intentionally talk of a matter in general or indefinite terms.

ham-teh, put together, but not yet locked, as a Chinese padlock; still shut, but just about to open, as a bud just bursting; folded and put in the envelope, but not yet sealed, as a letter; laid over, and nothing being done in it, as a case. hóe ham-hám, bud just bursting, but not yet open. ham-lúi, a half-opened flower.

ham-khâu-siâu, to calculate mentally (as if holding the account in one’s mouth).

ham-húi, to harbour resentment or enmity. ham-jin, to conceal anger and bear with an offender, because it would be dangerous to deal with him now, but intending to have it out of him again.

siá lái-ham, to write the inscription on the inside of an ancestral tablet.

ham-lêng, small rattles with balls inside, especially used on horses. ham-lân (Cn. T.), id.

ham-bin, to talk in one’s sleep. ham-bin ham-tak, only half waked and hardly knowing what he is doing; also said of doing a thing very carelessly. ké-ham-bin, pretending to be foolish, when really cunning or knowing. If teh-ham-bin, you are telling a falsehood.

ham — hó-chhau-ham, able to eat anything. bó-chhau-ham, id. toí-khau-ham, not content with small gains, as a mandarin or his underling.

ham (R. id.) ham-sau, slightly cracked, as crockery (v. sau). ham-hêh, sound of coughing or of cracked crockery (v. hêh’), ham-he, id.

ham — ham-sek-hong (Cn.), a very dangerous venerable disease.

ham (R. kái), to eat in large mouthfuls without chewing.

ham (R. id.), (T. hám). hám-oan, to make a loud noise in order to call for redress from a mandarin, = hám-oa.

ham — âng-ham-ham, very red.

ham (C.), = A. hí, to strike downwards with a weapon or instrument.

ham (R. id.; cf. hâng), swollen, as in disease.

ham-chêng, id. ham-phuá, id. ham-ng, swollen and yellow, as in jaundice. ham-tâm, swollen and flabby, as face. kha ham, foot swollen (C.)

ham-kiá, a microscope.

ham (R. id.), vain and empty, as boasting; inflated, false, or exaggerated; untruthfully boastful. ham-ôe, exaggerated talk. hông-ham, exaggerated, as talking very big. he-ham, id. kóng chía-hám, how exaggerated and inflated (talk). ham-kô, false wonderful stories. ham-kâu, reckless and careless in managing matters. kâu-ham, id. ham-khôa-khôa, id. tsôe-sâ-ham, to manage a matter carelessly, so as to leave flaws. ham kâu bôo-chhong—tit bâng-tá, a lie so big that mosquito-curtains could not cover it.

ham — ham-lâm, together; taken together.

ham — chhúi ham-hám, mouth kept quite shut, refusing to speak (= ham).

ham (P.), = A. ä”, contents of cakes, tarts, &c.

ham [R. a pit; to fall into; to injure], to fall into great calamity. hông-ham, very great calamity, as to persons or city. hông-ham, id. teh-bhè-ham, about to meet with a great calamity. ham-ló, to fall into, as a fault or crime ham—ló-hái, to fall down as a sandlip, or as man falling down a precipice. teh-ham, to tread on a place that is undermined, and so falls down. pang-ham, to give way, as an embankment; to fall, as a sandlip; to break down suddenly, as a man’s health or wealth. ham-hái, to fall down, as a sandlip.
han

tho-ham, a pitfall; a deep pit, made by a torrent or by digging. too-ham, a covered pit for catching an enemy or wild beast. ham-ka, a pitfall for catching wild beasts or enemies; a deep pit worn away by a torrent, etc. be-ham-ka, a pitfall for catching horse and rider together. khui-ham khou-lang, to make deep pits, as for traps or for security (v. lang).

ham-hai, to injure very severely, often injure to death.

han [R. hoan, foreign]. han-tsou, sweet-potatoes. = hoan-tsou (v..tsou).

han [R. leisure, = col. "tong"]. han-hai, leisure; at leisure. han-hau (T.), id. han-hau (C.), to wait for a person. an-han tsou-tsai, mind and body quite easy and at rest; comfortable, without any need of toil or anxiety. ciau-han (K.), going about at leisure. cheng-han (K.), in easy and comfortable circumstances (v. chench).

han [R. to guard]. hong-han (R.), to keep careful watch over (as younger relatives so as to restrain) them from bad courses. hong-han tsu-te, id.

han (C.), = A. lien. han-thien sieng-te, one of the great gods.

han (C.), = A. heng. to give back (but P. heng).

han [R. cold, = col. "k0", my, in some polite phrases]. han-soan, very niggardly, over-cautious, mean, or shy (v. soan). pin-han (R.), very poor.

tam-han, much afraid.

han-ka, my surname (polite). han-sia, my house (polite).

han-lou, a term about October 8th. tai-han, term about Jan. 20, always a fortunate day for making or repairing graves, or for inspecting or removing bones. siat-han, the term two weeks before "tai-han". i.e. about Jan. 5th.

han-su-chiam, a thermometer. hong-han su-sip, four classes of diseases (v. sa). han-cheng (K.), colds and such like diseases. sioung-han, having become ill through a chill or a cold. tag-han, to become suddenly very cold; and dangerously ill, as in the course of an illness. ti-hui hain, having a tendency to vomit sourish water. pak-lai han, cold feeling in the belly, to be relieved by warm drinks. chiu-bai-han, a deadly venereal disease. ma-siong-han (Cn.), id.

han (R. id.), an ancient kingdom; a surname. han-kok, the kingdom of Han. han-tan che, a woman whose bridegrooms died (v. "chii, wife").

han [R. leng, bright, morrow]. han-a-tsai (C.), = A. bin-a-tsai, to-morrow.

han [R. seldom, rare]. han-tit, rarely; seldom or never. han-tit ti-si, occasionally. han-ti, rare. hi-han, rare, few, costly. hi-han-kiat, an only son, much valued. han-kiat, rarely to be seen; rarely met with. han-hong, have you seldom met with it? it is quite common. han-hong, sai kia-bao, you may seldom have seen it, but it is quite common.

han = sa-than sa-han, to follow other people's example; to follow each other's example. sa-than han, id.

han [R. ham, to shout loud]. han-hoah, loud noise or indistinct hum of a crowd, with noisy talk; to be in an excited state, as a community, when rebels or banditti are said to be near. han-hoah, loud shouting and noisy disturbance; to make a loud shouting, e.g. in junkas when a storm is rapidly coming on.

hancan (T.), = han-can, = han-can, to call loudly and noisily on a mandarin for redress.

hau [R. the Han dynasty: Chinese], (a person). han-tiau, the Han dynasty. han-ko-tse, its founder, worshipped by the heads of wards (t6-p0), as he was originally a Tepe.

han-lang, a Chinaman, as opposed to Tartars.

han-peng, Chinese (not Tartar) troops. han-sek, a feast in Chinese style. han-ji, Chinese characters.

bo-an-han, Manchou and Chinese (v. boan).

io-han (K. io-han), a Lohan; one of the eighteen great disciples of Buddha. io-han-ka, a wandering man, generally idle or ill-beloved; a rowly or loster, a tramp. io-han-tsai, a dress made of two sorts of stuff, in the body and the skirt. io-han-i, id.

han-teu-han, a man, not a woman, said only in a few phrases. tong-tong lam-teu-han, you big fellow! said in scolding a grown-up fellow for fawning on people or begging from them. han-chiang, a tall fat man (v. chiang). ho-han, fat, stout (rarely said of animals). so-han, young, as a child or boy; very short, as a man. tao-han, grown up, as an adult; tall, or full-grown. tao-bu-han, tall. tao-bong-han (C.), id. Ai-tao-han, a man of stature; fond of or being counted of consequence. tao-han d o-so-tsai, the place where he lived from youth till grown up.

chhing-han (R.), a rustic i-han, uncultivated clownish-like man. tho-han, id. tsui-han, a drunkard. chhi-chhau-han, id. thiau-han (T. han), a troublesome, idle, unruly boy.

han [R. perspiration, = col. "koal."] hoat-han, to perspire in disease, for recovery. han-kun, a cloth for wiping off sweat.

han [R. a pen]. han-lim, the Imperial Han-lin Academy; a member of it (v. lim).

han (R. id.), (cf. an), a limit, to limit, as a time of grace for payment. kai-han, a limit, of place. bo-kai-han, unbounded. bo-han-liong, immense; illimitable.

han-tia, to limit; to set a limit or fixed time, esp. extended period for payment. han ti-si, set what time as the limit? han si-khek, to limit to the moment. ke-han, to pass the proper time or quantity; rites for making a man pass from a bad fate to a good fate. tsai-pen-han, kau bo-i, of ten promises to pay, nine are not kept. boe-han-tit (T.), = A. bee-an-tit, cannot appoint a future time; you must pay now.

thieu-han (T.), = A. thieu-han, an idle, unruly, troublesome boy.

han [R. drought, = col. "oae."] han-lou, road by land. khong-han, severe drought. han-poat, the demon of drought; a paper image of him. tsoai-ko-han-poat, paper image of him. thai-han-poat, Taoist ceremony of beholding the image so as to get rain. han-poat-chhui, constantly saying unlucky words (unintentionally), as about sickness or death.

hang (R. hang), to dry or warm at the fire; to toast. hang-ha, id., either self or things. hang-ta, to dry at the fire. hang-sio, to warm at the fire. hang-chhui, to warm one's hands. hang h6-thang, to warm one's self with a small portable stove in a wicker basket. hang bin-pau, to toast bread.

hang-lou, a small portable earthen stove, as for boiling water for tea.

hang (R. hang), the skate-fish. hang-hi, id. hig-hang, the yellowish sort, counted best. e-hang, the dark-coloured sort, counted worse.
hang (R. id., variation with tonal mark, from "hāng" to go), a row; a column, as of words or of figures; to quit, as a dress or a coverlet; a large mercantile firm or hong; properly only a great hong that issues securities (kiet) for junks belonging to other firms.

häng-nge, gaudy; splendid.

sé-khâng, skilful, experienced.

su-hâng, the four licors, holding chains or bamboo, who stand or walk before a mandarin.

hâng-kâu, a large trading firm; a wholesale mercantile house; a hong (v. kau). toâ-hâng, a large trading firm. sio-hâng, a small one. hâng-ke, head or manager of a firm. hâng-hô, a merchant or head of the house. hâng-siông, id. hâng-tiâu, the hired manager of a hong. iô-hâng, house trading in foreign goods. kau-poeh-hâng, a commission agent taking two per cent. commission. ge-hâng, sort of broker or commission agent. khui-hâng, to have a warehouse or hong, as merchant. khui-hâng chê-tiâm, to have hongs or shops. hâng tô, bankrupt.

hâng-kiet, the security given to the mandarins by a registered hong (e.g. kim-êng-chhiong) for a junk of another firm (v. kiet). hâng-tiông, commission charged by a commission agent, &c. hâng-chênq, market price. hôte hâng-chênq, to fix the market price of goods, as a leading firm does, so that the other firms follow; also, to have the authoritative voice in a hong for buying or selling. i khâh-tsai hâng-chênq, he is specially acquainted with the price of goods. i khâh-û hâng-chênq, he is very fair in the prices he names (as broker or merchant), so that people apply to him to value goods.

hâng-thâu, a hong in relation to the sending of goods to it. kiâ sim-miñ-hâng-thâu, to which hong is it to be sent, by ship? thê thê hângh-thâu-gân, to borrow money from the hong with which our vessel does business.

hâng-bû, to quilt a coat. hâng khâh-ênh-chhùi, quilt it more loosely.

hâng (R. id.) hâng-chchui, Hang-chow. hâng-chioh, a medicine from it. se-hâng, Soochow and Hanghau.

hâng (R. hânq), to threaten; to frighten by talk; to intimate. hâng-phên, to frighten and cheat, as swindlers or Taulet priests, or underlings of yamun.

hâng-phên-sit, id. hâng lâng-ôi-chi, to cheat and frighten people out of their money, as mandarins’ underlings.

hâng-hôsh, to scold and threaten; to intimate by talking loud. hâng-hip, id. hâng-sau (C. hân-sau), to scold loudly; to wrangle in a loud overbearing way. hâng-sê, to boast or brag of one’s power or influence. û hâng-thâu, using big words; talk in a bragging, boastful, or blistering way. hâng-thâu toa, id.
hat

háp-hó, to join stock in trade, with about equal shares. háp-sít, to take meals regularly together. háp-tóh, the feast of the bride with her female friends. háp-hun, to consummate a marriage. phó-háp, joined in marriage. kau-háp, to have sexual intercourse.

háp-thàn, to gain cent. per cent. thíu háp-tek (C.), to take off a small sum for brokerage (v. "tek," to get).

háp-á, a dollar made of base metal coated with silver.

chit-háp, a pair, as of knives; a set, as a set of small pots with covers inside each other. chit-háp-tóh, a pair of tables.

iá-háp, the magnolia. pok-háp, a medicinal root (squills) like garlic. pok-háp-hoe, a sort of lily (or Amalyllis) with a great many petals (Lilium tigrinum, or pêh-kok-pât, white Amalyllis?).

hat — hát-há, a long bag with dollars tied round the waist. hát-tá, id. hát-pô (T.), a cloth for strapping a child on the back.

hat (R. id. = col. "hoáh"), to speak loud and angrily, as in finding fault with a man, or in saying, I will have nothing to do with it. hát-lat, id. hát-lâng, id. hát-thâu, to scold or reprove violently.

hat — hat-chiút (Cn.), to sneeze.

hat [R. rule, to govern]. koân-hat, to rule; to manage authoritatively. hún-hat, to order to their several duties. ho-hat, to give orders to inferiors somewhat improperly. thóng-hat, to govern, rule, or manage the whole, as a mandarin. ti-goá hat-ô, under my authority, as an inferior.

hat [R. bán, to limit], to limit in quantity; amount very limited or barely enough. hát tiá-tíôh, to limit a certain quantity. hát jóa-tsoe-chiú, how much money has he fixed? chi-thâu hát, money very scarce, or hardly enough. chi khah-hat, id. hát-tsùi, to use water sparingly, either from scarcity, or for keeping the due proportion, as in cooking, or in mixing medicine. tsùi put-chí-hát, water very scarce.

giâm-hát, very stern or strict, as teacher,aster, or mandarin.

hat, a ganglion; a small swelling on the nerves or under the skin, which can be moved about, and does not suppurate. khan-hát, to have such a swelling.

hau — bán hau-hau, face having thick-skinned spots, as when affected by varnish, or as at commencement of leprosy, &c.

hau [R. hau? to call out, to lie; longi? fabulous; or some of the phrases may be imitation of mandarin]. hau-lâx, to tell lies; to exaggerate enormously; what a story! hau-siâu (vulg.), what a great lie! gáu-hau (T.), always telling lies. hau-tông, bô-iâ-chiâh song (T.), = A. hong-tông, &c., fabulous stories, as of Yang and Sang dynasties.

hau (R. o). hau-pau, a sort of purse or small pouch. hau-pau-toá, the string for drawing it shut. hau-pau-sok, a bit of shell or pretty stone through which the cord runs. hau-pau-chiú, two tassels where it is fastened.

háu [R. hó, = col. “hó,” a monkey], a surname, = hóu.

háu [R. hiên, to hang up], (Cn.), = A. hóu, to procrastinate; to put off.

háu (R. hó), to cry; to chirp, sing, low, bellow, roar, &c., as almost any animal; to make a noise, of many sorts. pak-lài hau, sound of wind in the belly. thi-háu, to sob bitterly (v. thi). hau-kíò, to cry or call out loud, as in pain (v. kíò). hau-lau, to cry for food, as a child. hau-oon, to make a loud noise in calling on a mandarin for redress. hau-hoah, to talk very loud, in scolding, reproving, or threatening. hau-sau, to scold with a loud voice; to wrangle in a loud overbearing way.

chiu-chiu-háu, to squawk, as a rat. hái-háu, to smart, as dog. hou-hou-háu, to make a loud noise, as waves or many persons. ki-ki-háu, constantly crying. ngâu-ngâu-háu, to grumble indistinctly, as a discontented man afraid to speak out. kinhâu-kinhâu-háu, to make a constant noise, as constant beating a stone, or constant talking, &c. (v. kínhâu).

hau (R. id.), filial duty; filial piety; to worship by offerings; to act in a filial manner. hau-keng, id. hông-hau, to perform filial duty. hông-hau pê-bú, to act in a filial way to parents. hau-pé-bú, id. hau-hông, filial conduct. hau-sin, filial heart. hau-sin, filial and obedient. chiu-tiong chin-hau, dutiful and filial to the utmost. â-hau, filial and dutiful to parents. put-hau, unfaithful, disobedient, undutiful or ungrateful to parents. tâi-put-hau, extremely undutiful to parents. sông-kiâ-pu-hau, a spoiled child becomes disobedient (v. sông). hau-keng, the classic of filial piety.

hau-miâh, to worship with offerings. hau-piag, to make offerings (of rice, &c.) to the spirit of a person recently buried, in the rites called "khâi-hâu," before the image called "hau-sin;" done on the 1st and 15th for a year; or for 40, 60, or 100 days, and also as a coarse joke to a man eating rice. hau-chhâi-piag, to make offerings of food in the worship of the spirits called "mîg-khâu-kong."

hau mûf-khâu, to worship the wandering spirits at the door, as in the seventh moon; or on the 2nd and 16th of each moon. hau-pût, to worship idols by offerings. hau thi-kong, to worship Heaven by offerings on 1st. hau-ke, to make offerings to a spirit that has no descendants; said also in scolding (v. ke). hau koâ-chhâ-thâu, to make offerings at the coffin (said in a proverb).

hau-lâm, a son in deepest mourning for a parent while acting as mourner at the funeral and some special rites; said also in scolding a man who looks very foolish, dull, and unintelligent: "You look as if in mourning for a parent." thâm-thâm nâ-hau-lâm, looking terribly dull and stupid. hau-lù, a daughter (v. &c.) in deepest mourning at funeral rites. hau-sun, a grandson in mourning at funeral ceremonies. hau-tsâ-hung, a memorial archway put up by imperial authority in memory of a very fine son. hau-tê-tông, a shed over a tablet for do. (less honourable). chiet-hau-hung, memorial archway in honour of a lady distinguished for purity and filial piety.

hau — lâm-hau, a sort of nutmeg, larger and coarser than "to-khê." lâm-hau-chi, a nutmeg. lâm-hau-khak, its husk. lâm-hau-hoe, nutmeg flowers, medicinal.

hau [R. hó, after]. hau-siâ, a son. hau-siâ-ke, a young lad. khit hau-siâ, to buy a boy and adopt him as a son. goan-hau-ô, an son.

hau (R. hó), to wait for. hau-goâ, wait for me. hau-siân-sit, waiting for news. hau-sin, to wait for the trial coming on, as parties and witnesses. hau-phoe, to wait for the mandarin's official answer to a
petition. *chi-tien háu-siot*, to close a pawn-shop, and wait a time to let the goods be redeemed.

háu-pé, having got the rank (like brevet-rank) and orders from the supreme board to have the office as soon as a vacancy occurs. *háu-pé ti-hú*, expectant or designate professor.

háu-béh, to feel the pulse the second time. *háu-méh*, id.

pá-háu, to pay a ceremonial visit; to call upon, as a friend. *theng-háu* to wait, for a time. *háu-háu* (C.), id. *su-háu* = su-hé, to wait upon or wait for, as attendants on a mandarin when he comes out (v. hé).

sio-sim háu-lá, extremely attentive, as servants (v. ló), *sio-sim háu-ló* (l.), to be diligent in military service, as soldiers or petty officers giving assistance to superiors.

eng-kai-tióh háu-lék, when it self as to assist you, said politely when thanked for a service.

háu [R. to accomplish; to copy; efficacious]. *háu-giám*, effective in accomplishing its end, as medicine, predictions, prayers or superstitious rites. *háu-háu*, id., especially of vows.

*kong-háu*, efficaciousness, as of medicine, or plan, or labour. *á-kong-háu*, to be efficacious, as medicine, and. *bó-kong bó-háu*, having no good result, as agricultural tool when weather delays or spoils the crop.

háu-lít, to imitate bad example.

háu [R. a tail, = col. híi, hoí]. *háu-hia*-phè, broken bits of tiles, as at a ruined house. *háu-phia*-phè (T.), id.

háu (T.) *khut-háu*, a small piece of a rainbow in mid sky.


háu-siaám, a small scoop or ladle made of it. *háu-hia*, a large ladle made of it. *háu-hiáh*, having a large forehead (v. heng, "breast").

sio-háu (vulg.), a rough boorish fellow; a dull awkward fellow. *sòa-chát tsóe-háu*, to be thieves and robbers.

líh háu-á, to seize and extort money. *líh-háu*, to seize in the act of pilfering.

chit-ngauh-háu, two persons in the act of impurity, esp. of unnatural lust.

tau-háu, a fresh-water insect that lives long after being caught. *tau-háu-ang*, a toy containing one of them that moves the arms and head of the figure.

ah-hú chiáh tsai-háu (the duck gobbles up the insect, which lives long after), said in joke of a man feeling anxious and grieved.

háu-kha-chhi, a low trailing thorny shrub, with glossy leaves and black edible berries. *háu-á-chhi*, its root, used as medicine.

háuw = háu, sound as of a dog growling. *háu-háu* háu, id.

háu [R. hiú, to hang up], (Cn. háu), to put off too long; to delay improperly.

háu — *háu-háu*-púi, sound of a dog barking long.

háu [R. hó, "to desire," by change of tone from hó, "good"], to take pleasure in, as improper pleasures.

háu — *háu-khak*, peeling off, as paint, skin, or scab. *háu-khi-lái*, id.

háum [C. hop; Cn. núu; T. núu, ngúu], to catch suddenly in the mouth, as a dog; to snap up or bite suddenly. *háu-tióh*, id.

háu — *pit-háu*-háu, all splitting into cracks, as wood in drought.

háu (cf. kín), under-cooked, as potatoes or vegetables (not flesh); bad, as potatoes that cannot be cooked well. *ngi-háu*, too hard, as cakes, &c.


he (C. he), *he-kú*, asthma. *háu-he*, sound of coughing.

he (= hí, = hit-ô), that, demonstrative pronoun, only in combination when unaccented.

he (R. boa, a flower, = col. "hoa"). *khé-he-sek, = khér-he-sek*, light grayish purple.

he (R. oe, hoe), (C. hoe; Cn. hó), lime; plaster (for wall); mortar; cement. *he-húu, powdered lime. he-chióh, limestone. chióh, lime from limestone.

ó-khán-he, lime from oyster-shells. he-tháu, refuse lime, riddled out.

he-phí, thin scales of plaster peeling off walls.

lak he-phí, these peeling and falling off.

he-phí, large masses of plaster from walls.

he-sek, light grey colour.

he-tsóo, a line of caulking.

he-chhat, varnish and lime mixed, for filling crevices.

he-ió, a lime-kiln.

he-si, sort of trowel for building, with the handle placed as on a shield.

he-thúi, an instrument for beating and mixing lime.

kan-he, mortar of pure lime with no mixture.

láng-he, well mixed with lime, as good mortar.

thang-ió-he, cement made of lime and the oil of the "thang" tree. *tsóá-kun-he*, fine plaster made with finely chopped paper.

chháo-he, plaster made of clay or mud mixed with chopped straw, but no lime. *chháu-phíá-he*, plaster made of lime and earth with finely beaten straw (v. chháo).

soa-he, mortar of lime and sand.

he-soa, lime and sand, ready to be mixed.

he-soá, mortar of lime and very stiff clay.

he-thé, mortar of lime and clay or earth.

óa-he, to pour water on quick-lime. hont-he, to slack lime, whole process.

chhng-he, to beat mortar hard and smooth, as on a floor, by a pestle.

kong-he, to beat cement smooth with a sort of trowel.

kuih-he, to rub cement into crevices.

chhák-he, to canik.

boah-he, to plaster.

chhng-he, to white-wash.

phiók-he, to dash the lime on.

hê, an interjection of sudden astonishment.

hê (R. há), (C. hè). *áng-hê, red clouds (v. shrimp).

hún-hê (T.), id. *khi-áng-hê, red clouds appearing, as at sunset.

chhót áng-hê, id. *hong-koa* hé-pó, head-dress and ornamental girdle of wealthy lady (v. koá, koá, "a cap").

hê (C.), = A. há, a flaw, as in a gem.

hê (R. hóe), (C. hóe, sometimes hó; T. hó), to return a thing; to carry a message back or forwards; to accompany another on a musical instrument; to slack the tiller rope so as to let the vessel go somewhat off the wind.

áu-hê, afterwards; on another occasion.

hô-ôe, to interpret between two persons. *hô-lái hê-khi*, to take messages back and forwards. *jip-kí hê*, to go in (as into the yamun) and give the mes-
hê [R. hê, summer]. lôb-hê-bê, long-continued drizzling rains about the time of "jip-hê."

hê (R. hâ), (C. hê), a shrimp; a prawn; grubs of some kinds. phang-hê, the grub of the bee.

lêng-hê, the lobster. kâu-hê, a small sort of shrimp. gô-chhiu-hê, a small white shrimp. âng-hê, red shrimps (s. clouds). pêh-hê, white shrimps. pêh-hê-kâ, id. soa-hê, shrimps from sandy beaches. thô-hê, small shrimps from sea-mud. chhân-hê (C.), a sort from rice-fields. lô-hê, pickled shrimps from Shantung. lô-hê-chûi, brine from them. hê-bi, very small shrimps. hê-ko, a very large sort (v. ko).

hê-chhiu, beard of shrimp (v. chhiu). hê-kâ, a trap for shrimps. hê-lâng (C.), id.

tög-hê, to lay a trap for shrimps. khan-hê, to catch shrimps by pulling along a net (tsan), as by boat and raft. khan-kût-hê, id.

ngiau-hê, quite dead (said of a man somewhat as a joke).

hu-iâ-hê, bags of cotton and incense on idol's forehead, shaped like shrimps.

hê (R. hô, harmonious, concord). (C. hê), not too hot, as tea or water. hê-siû, a Buddhist priest; a sort of crab (v. siû). hê-hoan, to go and make peace with (Tartar) foreigners (v. hoan). chhût-pûn hê-hoan, to pay money in advance for a friend (v. hoan).

hê (R. hâ, below; to come down), to let down, as a sedan, or as one's temper; become gentle, as wind. hong hê-hê, wind blowing gently. hong kâh-hê, wind become gentle. kê-sê hê-hê, the price has fallen somewhat. hê-kâh-hê, chiah-khi, wait till the rain has abated before you go. hê-lôh-khi, let it down, as sedan. sêng-tê pûng-khâ-hê, let your temper down a little.

hê (R. to take up or lead by the hand). thê-hê, to assist a man in straits, as by lending money or giving work, or helping to get a situation.

hê [R. hó, colleague, comrade, company]. (C. hê; Cn. hô). hê-tiû, captain of a large junk or ship. tôa-hê, captain, as of a foreign ship. ji-hê, first mate. sa-hê, second mate. siê-hê, private business of his own (done by a hired manager in a hong, with the funds of the hong, and on the premises). tsêo-siî-hê, to transact his own private business thus. hâm-hê, to join stock and capital in about equal shares. chhât-hê, one of a company of thieves, robbers, or pirates.

hê-ki, a partner or assistant; a fellow-workman; often said to a man in addressing him (Cantonese "fokce"); sometimes, my wife. liên-tsâi hê-ki, partners in a firm. thiah hê-ki, to dissolve partnership. tâu-hê-ki, to be partners in a business. sa"ni, chhût-ching-goân: sa"ni, chhût bô-chit-ô hô-hê-ki, once in three years one man gets the highest literary degree, but a good partner is not found so often.

chít-hê ê-lâng, persons of one class, company, or faction. in-chít-hê ê-lâng, a man of their class, sort, &c. kap-i tsôe-chit-hê, to be of one class with him.

hê (C. hê; Cn. hê), often interchanged with the previous and following words.

hê-sit, food, as used or prepared (v. sit).

ke-hê, property of any sort. pun-ke-hê, to divide the property and goods, as after father's death.

pân kông-hê-ô, children playing at an imitation feast with broken bits of bowls, &c.

hê (R. hê?), (C. hê; Cn. hô), fire; a lamp; the hot or inflammatory principle in the constitution.

hê-hàng, the coetus. hê-kim-chhi', the fire-fly. hê-liâ (Cn.), id. hê-soân, a first-class diamond. hê-chiáu, a certain ill-omened bird; an over-cute boy (v. chían).

hê-sin-iâ (C. hê-ông), the god of fire. hîu-hê, small bags of incense ashes with idols' names on them (used as charms).

hê-ji-kha, the 8thth radical (fire) when written as four dots below the rest of the character.

hê-thâu, a cook. sio-hê, id.; sometimes said for "my wife." chhâu-hê-lo-bî, sanged taste. bô-kâu chhâ-hê-not sufficiently fired in cooking. iu-hê-hun, expense of tobacco and of oil of lamp for it (v. iâ). hê-chiáu, strong spirits that can burn. hê-thât, ban.

hê-khî, the hot principle in the human constitution; inflammatory or feverish tendency. hê-sêng, having much of the hot principle in one's constitution; having a tendency to a red face, and not daring to eat heating things. hê-sêng, a fiery temper. sim-hê, internal heat, as slight feverishness (v. sim). sim-hê tôh, rage stirred up. iôk-hê, the fire of lustful passion. thâm-hê, tendency to cancerous swelling of the throat. chheng-hê, to remove feverishness or inflammation; comfortable or delighted (v. chheng). thê-hê, to remove feverishness or inflammation. thê-bô, hâm-hê (C. hô-hê), feeling slightly feverish, e.g. mouth dry and skin somewhat hot. ut-hê, feeling uncomfortable and unwell (v. ut). kan-hê, feverish state, supposed to come from the liver (v. kan). pak-laiû siâ-hê, much fevered. hông-hê, wind and fire (diseases of the nature of swellings, inflammations, and fevers). hông-hê kek, caused by these diseased tendencies. kin nô-hông-hê, as quick as wind and fire.

kô-hê, ignis fatuus. hê-thái, exceedingly sultry weather.

hê-sok, very quickly, as in executing orders. hê-phio, a warrant for the very speedy arrest of a man. hê-pài, id. (v. pài). hê-chhiam, slips of wood given to the messenger to show the urgency of the warrant.

hê-hû, ashes in powder (v. hû). hê-lên, colourless smoke or steam. hê-hun, smoke (v. hun). hê-ng, place in shade from a lamp or candle (v. ng). hê-liâm, a flame. hê-chhî, a tongue of fire. hê-chhî, sparks from a lamp-wick; scorchings. hê-sio-chhû, a conflagration; a house on fire. hê-sio-nô-ah, fire! fire! thiah hê-lô, to tear down houses in order to subdue a fire. hê-chhî, a vault for keeping things secure from fire. hê-khê, a fire-proof store.
hé

hé-chiô̄h, flint. hé-hiâ", tinder. hé-to, a steel for striking fire. hé-poe, a sort of iron like a poker with a crooked end (used red-hot for melting cement, &c.). hé-kü, a hollow bamboo for blowing the fire. hé-khi, tongs. hé-ngôeh, slim tongs with curved points. hé-ti, two iron rods used as tongs. hé-chôc, a poker. hé-iâm, a shovel.

teng-hé, a small lamp made with a small saucer. chit-phâ-hé, one lamp or light. hé-oâ, a metal dish with a very large wick, used at plays. hé-tâu, a three-sided screea for a lamp, used at plays. hé-lâ, a stove; a furnace; a fireplace. hé-thang (C. hêe-lang), a small charcoal stove in a basket, for warming the hands, or putting under one's clothes. hé-tiâ, the pan for cooking rice; a rice-boiler. kûi-chê hé-tiâ, how many families?

hé-koê, the part of the gun that holds the match. hé-lêng, match for matchlock. hé-pau, a ball full of powder thrown in war. hé-kôan, a "stink-pot" used by pirates. tê-lâi hé-phau, mix of mines in war. hé-iôh, gunpowder. hé-chânt, a sort of cement that is melted when used.

ien-hé, fireworks. pâng ien-hé, to let off fireworks. pêh-hé, a sky-rocket. hé-bê, a firework like a horse, made of bamboo. pâng hé-bê, to set off this firework. hé-sai, firework like a lion. hé-ku, one like a turtle. tsû-lâi-hé (r.), Lucifer matches. hoan-chê, id. tsôa-liên-hé, a lighted match of twisted paper.

khiet-hé, to strike fire with a flint. phah-hé, to strike fire. phah-hoa-hé, to extinguish fire (v. hoa). phah-sît-hé (T.), id. sit-hé, to set on fire accidentally. khiâ-hé, to light a fire. hiâ-hé, to add more fuel (v. hiâ). in-hé, to take a light from another light; to catch fire (v. in). hoa-hé, to be completely burned; to burn, as paper. chiû-hé, to light many lamps, as in markets at night, or at idolatrous illuminations. pûn-hé, to blow the fire; to blow out a lamp; to blow a match into flame. chiôc-hé, to give light, as by a lamp hung up. chiôc-hé, to warm one's self, or a thing, at the fire. him-hé, to cover up and extinguish embers, to be kept for use. im-hé, id. tâu-hé, to fly into the flame, as a moth. thiâu-hé-phûn, to leap through a large pile of burning wood, as on 1.15. siô-hé-phûn, to have this ceremony. kê-hé, to go through a charcoal fire, as necromancers with an idol, at any time. tâb-hé, id. chiû-hé, to bring sacred fire with incense ashes (and carrying idols) from a greater temple to a less important one.

khat-hôc (Cn.), id.

hé, an emphatic interjection used before a negative sentence. hé-m-sî, no, indeed! it is not so at all! hé-m-thang, you must on no account. hé-kâm-m-sî án-nî, well, is it not so?

hé (C.), = A. hê (angry glance).

hé (K. hêi), (C. hêi, Cn. hî), a year (age) counted from New Year, not from birthday (but "mî" is a year of time). mî-hé, years of age. hé-sîu, length of life (v. siû). ké-chiôc chit-hé, to live one year more. tsâp-lâk-hé-lâi, under the 16th year; not above 14, by one reckoning. hé-thâu lâm-tänge, yet he is a considerable age. ké-chiôc, in every year of his age! saâ-hé, in his third year; two years old. saa-hé gîn-hé, a mere child; might sometimes be only a few days more than one year old. saa-tâng-hé, of the same age. pi-hé, id. lau-hé, an old man. lin-lau-hô (T.) your father. lin lau-hô-ngâ (Cn.), id.

hê (L. hêı), (C. hêi, Cn. hî), goods. siî-hê, what thing! what is the matter!

hé-hé, very slim and inferior, e.g. too cheap furniture. làm-hé, inferior goods. hé-toe, remnant of a lot of goods. hé-bê, id. tô-toê-hé, worthless goods that no one wants. môt-toê-hé, id. hé-but, goods. hé-sek, sorts or qualities of goods. hé-pân, a sample. tsâp-hé, mixed goods (v. tsâp). iûâ-hé, foreign goods (v. iûâ). liân su-hé, to seize smuggled goods.

hé-tsû, owner of goods or of cargo. hé-kheh, a travelling merchant or commercial traveller buying or selling. hé-toâ, an invoice, bill of lading, or bill of sale (v. toâ).

chhut-hé, to sell goods; to unlade goods; to discharge cargo, or deliver goods out of the warehouse, &c. chhut-toâ, an order from the Hong to deliver goods at vessel or warehouse (v. toâ). chhut-jip-hé, to buy and sell goods. ti-hé, to buy goods. pân-hé, to buy goods for sale or on commission (v. pân). sîa-hé, to buy goods on credit. khi-hé, to unlade. pok-hé, to transport goods. tâh-hé, to send goods. kiâ-hé, to send or consign or intrust goods. tanh-hé, to pack up goods. goân-tâng-hé, goods in the original state as made, not made up to look better for sale. tân-hé, to store up goods.

hé (R. hê, leisure) (C. hê). pâng-hé, to dismiss school, at each time of each day, usually three times a day (a. below).


hé (R. to be, connected) (C. hê). kô-hé, truly so (v. kô). mî-tsai ti-hé, to know nothing about the matter at all. mî-tsai hit-ô ti-hé, id. koan-hé, relation to consequences, esp. as to responsibility or danger (v. koan). kan-hé (r.), id.

hé (R. hêi, summer, China) (C. hêi, in all cases = A. hê, hêi), summer. hé-thî, summer. hé-chî, midsummer day. jîp-hé, beginning of summer; May 6th or 7th. lip-hé, id. hé-lêng, the usual sort of summer weather. chhun-hé chhiu-tâng, the four seasons. chhun lâm, hê pak, bô-tâsî thâng boa-bâk, south wind in spring and north wind in summer do not bring one drop of rain. hé-ko-chhâu, a medicinal plant (v. ke).

hé (C.), = A. hêi, mô-hé, a crab. mûg-hê (P.), id. hê-ô, small crab found in fields.

hé (K. hêi, in every case = A. hêi, hê), to lower; to let down; to lay down; to mix, as mannure, salt, or poison; to ship; to invest; to vow; often at the end of a clause almost untranslatable, indicating a downward motion.

u-hê-lôh, well behaved; safe to meddle with (v. lôh).

û sim-mihu hê-lôh, what news of him?

hê-goân, to vow formally, as before a god. hê-chî (C.), id. kiû-hé, id. tâu-hé (r.), id. tâu-hê, to vow together. hê-put, to make a vow, to an idol. hê-sin thok-pit, to vow to spirits and idols.

hé-teô, to make incantations and imprecations (for the injury of others) with burning paper; done for money bychildless old hags, because persons with a family dare not, for fear of calamity coming on their family.

hé-teô toê-chiôc, id. khit-lâm ho-teô, to be injured by such incantations. hê-li-than, hê-li-ô; kau-sî, miî-hê toô, said of promising to reward
heng

man. heng-soe, to prosper and to decay. kőe-heng kőe-thê, rapidly prospering and as rapidly decaying. sin-pút heng, te-tsû kēng, when the idol prospers, its votaries are poor.


heng [R. successful] heng-thông (R.), to be successful and prosperous, as a man.

heng [R. hiong, the breast]. heng-hâh, the chest. heng-chêng, the chest or bosom. heng-keh, the chest; the parts inclosed by the ribs. heng-kham-keh, id. heng-kham, the breast. heng-kham-kût, the breast-bone. khiu-heng-khâm, to seize a man by the neck of his dress at the breast. khiu-hêng-â, id.

hiên-heng, to expose the breast uncovered; to open the outer dress so as to let the inner one appear. tâi-hêng, to strike the breast with the palm, as in promising to be security. thê-hêng, to strike one's breast-violently with the palm, as of sign of great displeasure, or determination to quarrel; also (C. siâng-heng), to beat the breast with a large stone, as beggars do. têi-hêng, to beat the breast with the fist (v. tôi).

kôe-heng, breast projecting like a foul's. kôe-hêng hâu-hihâh; mn-sî, iâ-hêeô khit-chiâh, with a breast like a foul's, and a large forehead like a king-crab, if he don't die, he will be at least a beggar.

phân-hêng-thâu (T.), the upper corner of the flap of dress where it buttons at the neck.

heng (P.), = biong. sông-hêng, = sông-hiong, poor.

hêng [R. hêng, male]. ah-hêng, a young drake (s. form). ah-hêng-siâ, broken voice of a young lad just coming of age. sau-lîâu ah-hêng-siâ, deep consumptive sound of voice.

hêng [R. constant, continual]. hêng-hô, the Ganges. hêng-hô as, sê-hût (Buddhist phrase). Buddhás are innumerable as the sands of the Ganges.

hêng [R. the ancient feudal state of Hêng], a surname.

hêng [R. to walk, to go, to act; the elements, = col. kîaï]. hêng-tông kû-chi, behaviour. hêng-chi, id. bô-hêeng-chi, devoid of good conduct. bô thê-lî, kû-chi, bô-hêeng-chi, utterly devoid of good principles or conduct. hêng-kêng, behaviour. hêng-siên, to live morally. hêng-hiong, to commit crimes of violence (v. hêng). hêng-hêng sû-chi, wicked disorderly conduct. hêng-i, to practise medicine; to act as a doctor (v. return). hêng-hiet, purifying for the blood, as medicine. hêng-pông (R.), to have sexual intercourse with wife or concubine.

kû-hêng, to take action in a matter; to make a beginning of it. thông-hêng, universally prevalent or current; can be used anywhere. kông-hêng, publicly and openly. liên-hêng, to go on in regular course, as nature's operations; to set far and wide, as epidemic. sô-kûi liên-hêng, the reasons roll on. un-ék liên-hêng, epidemic prevailing. thien-tô hêng-tai, heaven and earth send calamities. thien-tai hêng-hô, calamities sent by Heaven.

ngô-hêng, the five elements. ngô-hêng phêo-thai, the five classes (metal, wood, water, fire, earth) duly proportioned in a man's horoscope or appearance, said in fortune-telling.

liên-hêng, language. bi-hêng, to go insensate, as mandarin. chûn-pô lân-hêng, cannot go one inch further. pan-hêng thien-há, to publish all through the world, as a decree. hêng-hiû, to go in procession to offer incense, as mandarins (v. hiû'). chût-hêng, to begin to go from home on a lucky day, esp. at New-Year season. chût-hêng-jît, a lucky day for that purpose, or for an idol visiting its native place. si-hêng, to leave a card when leaving home for a distance, esp. as mandarins and kújiûn do, in order to get presents of money in return (s. return). sông-hêng, to see a man off on a journey. sîông-hêng, id. chien-hêng, to give a parting feast to a man (v. chien). sun-tsû hêng-chiû, sailing with the tide; all going well.

hô-hêng-tsê (Cn. chió), graceful gait and demean our (v. tsê). hêng-thâu, fine clothes bô-hêng-thâu, having no nice clothes to wear. kûi-niâ hêng-thâu, how many fine dresses? ú-hêng-thiô (Cn.), having fine clothes to wear (v. thiô).

hêng-su, the more regular form of the current hand.

hêng (R. id.), form; shape; the embryo in an egg. hêng-tsông, outward form (v. tsông). hêng-siông, form (of man). hêng-báì, shape or appearance of person.

hêng-tông, id. hêng-thê, external form. hêng-tê, a likeness for detecting a criminal. hêng-sê, shape or form, especially of a hill, as regards its good or bad luck. soâ-hêng, shape of hills. lâng-hêng, form of a man. jî sû jîn-hêng, a man's writing is like his appearance. bîn-hêng, form of the face.

chêng-hêng, condition and circumstances, as of a matter. hêng-chêk, traces (v. chêk). ú-hêng-iâ, to have some reality or some foundation in fact (v. id.), = ú-êng-hêng.

bû-hêng, feminine look. bû-hêng-thê, id. tsâ-bê-hêng, id. chât-hêng, very coarse, large, and rough in appearance (like a robber). ok-hêng, unpleasant natural appearance of face, as if bad-tempered (v. ok). kûi-hêng, fiend-like. uî-hêng, stern awe-inspiring manner and bearing. bô sâm-mîh uî-hêng, not very dignified or terrible in appearance. uî-hêng chîn-tâng, manner exceedingly stern.

piên-hêng, to change one's manner from friendly to unfriendly appearance; to change one's appearance, as when just about to die.

û-hêng, there is an embryo in the egg. ah-hêng, embryo in duck's egg (s. male).

hêng sêng-hêng, spoiled, as a child; determined, as a beggar [last word or following word]!

hêng [R. cross, perverse, = col. hoî]. (Cn. hôi', hêng). hêng-gêk (Cn. hôi'-gêk), very wicked, vicious, violent, or perverse; especially injurious to others.

chîîng-hêng, id. hêng-hêng sô-chi, very wicked disorderly conduct.

hêng [R. to punish; punishment]. hêng-hoát, to punish; punishment. tông-hêng, severe punishment.

khôk-hêng, cruel, unjust, and oppressive (punishment); severe (torture). hêng-khu, instruments for punishment or torture, as in yamun.

hêng-pô, the board of punishments, at capital; the minister of justice. hêng-pông, the official in a yamun who attends to that department of business.

hêng-hêng, the secretary (a-nî) who attends to legal cases. hêng-bêng sô-ûi, id. hêng-hêng chiên-hêng, the two principal secretaries in a yamun, managing respectively legal cases and revenue. tông-hêng-tiông, to have the office of beating criminals, &c. (v. tiông).

hêng (R. hoán), (T. hôi', Cn. hôi', tôi', C. hân,
hêng—hêng-hêng, with all one’s heart; quite in the spirit of a thing: full of desire to do something at once. hêng-hêng sâ-kap-khi, went with him all with his heart. khi-thâu hêng-hêng, bô-chhiâu hêng-hêng, at first very warm for it, afterwards very cool. hêng-hêng ti koe-mâk-chhêng (fond of wearing a dust-brush instead of a feather in his cap), said of a mean fellow making himself very consequent (cf. hêng).

hêng [R. id. by change of tone from “hêng,” to prosper]. (C. him), to delight in; to have a fancy for; to desire strongly, often in a somewhat bad sense. hêng-oan-ke, quarrelsome. hêng-siâ-ji, fond of writing characters. hêng-chiâh, fond of eating it, as some special sort of food.

kau-hêng, to desire very much; to have a fancy for. ù-hêng-thâu, having a strong desire to. sim-sek-hêng, have a fancy for something or some pleasure; to take a fancy to. tôh-i sim-sek-hêng, chhâi-bâu, must wait till the fancy strikes him, and then he will do it. hoat-hêng, to get quite into the spirit of a thing. chit-tsûi-a hoat-hêng, quite warm in a matter for a short time.

hô-hêng, fond, of as some pleasure; in full spirits for. hô-hêng (Cn.), id. hô-hêng-lim, fond of drinking. hô-hêng khi soa’-gâm, setting off in high spirits for a walk to hill temples. sit-hêng, dispirited; dejected; having lost heart about a matter.

hêng [R. to get by chance or bad means]. hinu-hêng, by chance; by luck; good, often when not deserved; by bad means; not keeping one’s promise. hinu-hêng lâng-chi”, to swindle people. hêng-gâ sióng-hêng (il.), fortunately met. hêng [R. fortunate]. hêng-tî, fortunately. put-hêng, unfortunately; by bad-luck.

hêng—êng-hêng, behaving in an unjust or overbearing way (v. êng). siu’-hêng, lazy; idle. siu’-tê-hêng, to neglect one’s work or do it in a slipshod inefficient manner. kes-hêng, lazy; idle; unwilling to give any assistance. sing-hêng, lazy; unwilling to give any assistance beyond what our employment compels us to. kau-hêng, lazy and idle; always finding excuses for negligence or overreaching; refusing to do more than can be avoided, or to tell what one ought; cunning, as child good at making excuses for disobedience. êo-lâng kau-hêng, short people are lazy and selfish. êo-lâng bo-hêng, thi’-o thâi-

pêng, if short people were not lazy and selfish, the world would be peaceful and happy.

hêng [R. conduct; behavior; by change of tone from “hêng” to walk]. phin-hêng, behaviour. tek-hêng, id. ù tek-hêng, of good character. bô-tek-hêng, of bad character. hî-tek-hêng, good character and conduct.

siu-hêng, to reform and live morally. hâu-hêng, filial piety. toan-hêng, wickedly and secretly injuring others. chhâu-hêng, wickedly injuring people.

sim-hêng, character of heart, as good or bad. ù sim-hêng, good at contriving how to do anything. tôa-sim-hêng, avaricious, covetous, venturous. chhâu-sim-hêng, wickedly injuring others. phái-sim tôk-hêng, very wicked and injurious in heart and conduct. hî-sim hô-hêng, of good character and conduct. hî-sim hô-hêng, bô-sâ thang-chhêng, well-behaved people have no clothes to wear.

hêng [R. the almond]. hêng-jin, almonds. kam-hêng do, as medicinal. hêng-hoa, the almond plant or flower. hêng-hoa (C.), id. kho-hêng, kernels of the bitter peach (medicinal). gûn-hêng, a white medicinal nut (gingko? Salisburia adiantifolia), = péh-kê-d.

hêng (R. hîn), (T. hîn, Cn. hîi). hêng-chhiâh, a sort of vegetable (Chenopodium?).

hi [R. good fortune or happiness]. hî sin-hi, to make congratulations in the first days of the year.

hi (R. glory or prosperity). khong-hi, the reign of Kâng-hî. khong-hi-kun, the emperor Kâng-hî. khong-hi ji-tiên, the Imperial Chinese Dictionary.

li (R. id.) hók-hi, Fuh-hi, one of the most ancient emperors.

hi (R. to eat; to roast). tsu-hi, Choo-he (Chu-hi), or Choo-foo-taze, the great commentator. tsu-hi-kong, id.

hi (R. a pleasing appearance). chhîbôk-hi, smiling pleased look. hi-hi-chhiô, to laugh with pleased look and mouth open.

hi—hi-hi-hâu, to make a constant talking.

hi—An-hi, = an-hi, thus (rare and local phrase).

li (C.), = A. hîn, empty.

li (R. id.), few; scanty. bi-bi, id. hi-hîn, rare (v. hân). bi-bê, very thin-boiled rice. bi-hi-hi, the rice very thin boiled. chhît-sip kô-lâi-hi, from ancient times few men reach seventy years.

li (R. hu), = hu, a market held on fixed days; a market-village. sihi, a market-day. hi-tiû, market-place. hi-tô, a passage-boat to or from a market. ti-á-hî, a pig-market.

kod-hi, to come to market. lôh-hi, id. hû-hî, to reach the market in good time. hi soa”, the market broken up.

li (R. gû), (T. hî, Cn. hû), a fish. kui-hi-á, a tadpole. bâk-hi, the cuttle-fish. gûn-hi, a long white worm-shaped fish (not silver fish). kiu-hi, gold fish or silver fish. kim-hi-soa”, floating weeds in jars of gold or silver fish.

pêh-hi, a sort of edible fish. tîo-pêh-hi, a sort of game; to play at it. khia-pêh-hi, to stand on one’s hands with head down. pêh-hi-a (C.), the book worm.

si-tô-hi, to have a long sorr on the calf of the leg. hi-jî, a fish-bait. hi-chhi”, edible marine animals in general. hi-kî, dorsal fins. hi-lêt, pectoral fins. hi-sat, fins. hi-chhi, shark’s fins (edible). hi-nâg,
roc, spawn. hi-chi, dried and salted roc. hi-pa, dried fish. hi-koan, id. kiam-hi, salted fish. hi-siu (Chn.), id. hi-pa, small dried fish, slightly salted and moist. hi-bé-chhe, a fish's forked-tail. öe, chheng kau nam hi-bé-chhe-nih, shoes worn till like a fish-tail.

thô-hi, to fish. pha-hi, to fish with large nets. tsan-hi, to fish with the smaller net called "tsan." chit-bé ná hu-hi-nä, having no clothes whatever. tsui chheng, hi kiên, said of a man's innocence getting justice at last. chia-tsun-hi jip kiam-tsun-kâng, quite out of his element.

hî (R. pi). =bit, that, those (pronoun). hi-tau, there. ti-hi-lái, inside there. ti-hi toh-téng, on that table. án-hi (T. C.), thus.

hi [R. hú, to promise]. hi-hé (C), to make a vow.

hi [R. to rejoice, joy]. hoa-hi, to rejoice; to be pleased. hoa-hoa hi-hi, very much pleased, and manifesting it. hoa-hî kau tiôh-pôh, so full of joy as to stumble. kio-hoa-hi, to call out and give orders solely for the pleasure of giving orders. hoach-hoai hi-hi, id., or, as calling out on a hill for amusement in exuberant spirits.

kong-hi, to congratulate; I congratulate you, sir! hi-hó, to congratulate. tau-hi, to make a call of congratulation. pô-hi, to announce specially good news, esp. as omen (v. pô). hi-chhiok, kheh-chhaud, a sort of magpie; a good-omened bird. ngiâ hi-sin, an idolatrous procession of military mandarins in spring.

tsoë-hî-không, Tastit rites for good luck on joyful occasions (v. không). chiah-hî-chiü, to be at a feast on some auspicious occasion, esp. a marriage. hi-sû, matter for much congratulation, e.g. birth of son. & hi-sû, said of wife conceiving. song-hi-sû, births, deaths, marriages, &c., with their ceremonies. jip-miêng hi, to have a son as soon as possible in course of nature after the marriage. chhut-bûn kiên-hi, to meet with a good omen or good news on going out of doors.

hi-siá, to give joyfully, as alms (v. siá).

hi (R. húi), (Chn. húi), the lungs; the lights of an animal. hi-kîng, the wind-pipe. hi-iōng, a deep abscess near the lungs. hi-hú, the lungs and another great internal organ (v. hú). lûn-hi, to mollify the lungs, so as to cure coughing or want of voice.

ti-hi, pig's lights.

hi — hah-hi, to gape. hi-hi-chhiô, to smile and laugh (pleased) with mouth open.

hi [R. to sport, a play], a play. chit-pî-hi, one play. chit-chhut-hi, an act of a play.

hi-chhok, to talk bad language and low jesting together, esp. of women or children. hi-hiauh, id. hi-lâng, to make improper jokes and gestures, &c., towards a woman, as a man with bad intention.

kun-tiong bû-hi-giên (no jokes in the army), it is too serious a matter for joking. hui töng-ji-hi (k.), this is no child's play.

khûn id-kong, hi bû-chok, diligence is useful, but amusement is useless.

pôn-hi, to act a play. pôn-kâ-hu, to have a play with monkeys (as beggar), or a play in which a pig and a monkey are represented. chhut-hi, to begin a play. thô-hi, to rehearse a play. tang-hi, to follow the business of an actor. pâk-lâng tang-hi, to begin to apprentice and hire out (as one's son) for long term of years to an actor. khoan-hi, to look at a play. tinh-hi, to select the play for performance. chêng-hi, to engage a company to play for us. âe-hi, to be fond of seeing plays, esp. following one particular company; often includes the idea of lasciviousness. toa-hi, to keep a theatrical company at one's house, hiring them out for plays.

têng-hi-koâ, to observe what sort of a play one chance to meet with, and take an omen from it for one's fortune. hoach-hi-toh, to exact as a forfeit the expense of a play and a feast.

bôé-pâ-hi, jugglers; idle play (v. pâ). tsok kóng-â-hi, transparencies like magic lantern. toa-siá-hi, id. ka-ló-hi, puppet-shows (v. le). pô-té-hi, another sort of puppet-shows. sêng-siú-hi, plays on birthday of emperor or empress. chiaá-im-hi, plays in mandarin dialect. toa-hi, colloquial plays by adults. tâu-hi, id. tâu-lâu-hi, actors clubbing together in a company without a head, and leaving when they choose; fig. of man and woman cohabiting without marriage, just so long as they like. hi-a, a play in the Chin-chew dialect by boys. hoach-hi, a play of a lascivious character.

hi-chî, money subscribed for idolatrous plays. hi-phûn, plays for the dead (v. phûn). hi-toa, a list of plays from which the idol selects one. hi-pi, a stage for temporary use. hi-pi-khaa, round about the stage, as among the spectators. hi-tái, a permanent stage, as before a temple. hi-koân, a house where actors lodge. hi-hôk, theatrical dresses. hi-lâng, sort of box for carrying them.

hi-pân, a company of actors. hi-â-pân, young actors. hi-kîoh, an actor, esp. of mandarin dialect and of lower classes. chhit-kîoh-hi pò bân-peng, seven actors saying they are ten thousand soldiers; said of a little money or a few things going a great way. hi-seng, a male character. hi-toa, a female character (always done by men). hi-khôeh, a sort of clown in a play; a man who talks or acts ludicrously to make people laugh. hi-siû, a man who deals on a company of actors, esp. on those who represent females (v. siû'). hi-chhaông, id. hi-tû (T.), id.

hiâm-hi bôh-chhiâa, chhiâa-hi bôh-hiâm, if you don't like them don't hire them, if you hire them don't find fault. sek-sek-hi poah-lôm pi-khaa, the most skilful actor sometimes falls from the stage.

hi (C) hui-hi, waste and uncultivated, as land.

hi (R. ji', n'), the ear; handles of a jar or hod, &c. chheng-hi, touch-hole of a gun. âng-hi, handles of a large jar. lâm-hi, the two supports of a mast at the side. thê-lâm-hi, projection on rim of mill for cleaning rice, having a hole for the hook by which it is turned. sau-hi-a, a sort of bâcket used in building.

kau-nâ-hi, the 105th or 170th radical, as written at the side (v. kau).

kau-hi, an ear-pick (v. kau). hi-kau, an ear-ring. hi-tài, id. hi-khôan ("".), id. hi-to, small knife for cleaning the inside of the ear. hi-chî, arrows stuck in the ears of delinquents.

hi-â, the ear, as a whole. hi-â-kun, the veins at back of ear. hi-â-ki, rim of the ear. hi-â-â, the part of the head covered by the flap of the ear behind. hi-â-tûn, large lobe of ear. hi-tûn, id. hi-khô, tympanum of the ear. hi-khâng-kûi, id. phah-phah-hi-khâng-kûi, to injure the tympanum by too much picking. hi-khâng-kûi ki-ki-hâu, a ringing in the ear. hi-khâng hâu, id. hi-khâng, the orifice of the ear; the ear, in relation to hearing. hi-âng-â, the cavity of the ear. hi-hôh, the large flap of the ear. hi-tau, the lower lobe of the ear. hi-tî, the small lobe that almost covers the orifice.
chhau-hi-lang, def. iu-hi, ear always moist and needing to be cleaned. si-hi-ang-a, ear appurating. chhau-hi-ang-a, id. si-hi-that, to have a growth in the ear, stopping it. hi-that, salty, salty drops of yellow mourning cap covering the ears, signifying that the mourner is to have no ear for worldly matters.

hi-khang khin, ready to believe or follow whatever one is told, however absurd. hi-khang tang, dull of hearing. hi-khang lai, sharp at hearing. hi-khang-lai, within the ear.

poa-hi, to shake the ears (v. poa"). chi-hi-a, to pull the ears. kong-hi, to bore the ear (as of a pig) for a ring. tseng-hi, to bore the human ear. lien-hi, to brush the ear, as barber. chhau-hi, to pluck the ears. kong kau toa-pho-lang-hi-khang, to talk so much about what a man wishes not to hear, as to split his ears. phah-chhia lang hi-khang-mang, to speak to a man so unjustly or unreasonably as to make him very angry. keh-chhia lang hi-khang-mang, id. keh-tui-lang hi-khang-mang (C.), id. phah-khet lang &c. (C.), id. keh-hi, making people unwilling to listen, as unreasonable talk. thia-hie-kei-hi, unwilling to listen to what has been said. thia-kei-lai, by hearing so much that we don't wish to hear more. bo-jip-hi e-e, what one does not like to hear. chit-hi pip, hit-hi chhut, in at one ear and out at the other. thia-loi-hi, to hear and understand distinctly. thia-blo-loi-hi, to hear indistinctly. thia-thai-ta-loi-hi (Cn.), to hear indistinctly, so as to mistake. ui hi-khang, to pick the ears. ui hi-khang, cheng-cheng-thia, the clean your ears, and listen attentively (may include the idea of muttering or meditating).

ui-hi boc-chhia, hear but must not report; said to a child. chhia-piau e-hi, walls have ears, take care what you say. thia-hi thia-piau, to listen secretly, as an eaves-dropper.

goa-koai ti-hi-a be-liu, I hang it at the corner of my ear; I don't care much for what you say. goa-kui &c., id. ti-thauchhui pun-ki-hi, mouth like a hoe and ears like a bon; I am not good at speaking nor able to understand what is said (humble language).

koai-ki-hi, ears of different size. hi-a toa-thi, ears large, sign of good luck in making money. thâu chiais, hi-tun poh, face long and ears thin, supposed not to get rich. thâu chiais, hi poh, id. kau thâu chhia uki (monkey's head and rat's ears), very ugly. thâu pho, hi uih, head severely wounded. chhau-thâu noa-hi, head all over boils, &c.

ho-hi-chhau, a small plant used in pots round the roots of other plants (the leaf is like a tiger's ear), used for diseases of the ear; said also of a daughter brought up, as just in order to look well, though she might very well be dispensed with.

hi — hi-hi-chhau, to groan. chhau hi-hi, id.; sound of sobbing, as of children. hi-hi-hau, sound of child crying or constantly asking for things; sound of flies or mosquitoes. hau-hi-vulg.), said in scolding children for crying or people for asking things.

li [R. pf., col. hit, &c.] an-hi an-hi (C.), unsettled in purpose, varying back and forwards. an-hi (T.), thus, in this way, said in giving orders to do so and so.

hi (T.) an-hi-si, that way. an-hi, a-si hina, shall it be this way or that way! hi (C.) me-hi, a little cricket that makes this sound, chhia-sien.

li, to toss up or throw away. hi-hie-kak, to throw away. hi-khi-lai, to toss up. hi-linh-hai, to toss into the sea. ling-ling hi-hi, all in disorder, as a room.

io-kha hi-chhia, to swagger about, moving one's limbs excessively. lo-ni-hi-hi, to swing or shake from side to side. hi-chhien-chhia, to swing a swing.


hi (R. hien), an ink-stone, for rubbing down ink. sih-hi, a marble ink-stone. khui-hi, to make an ink-stone. pit-bikhi, pen, ink, and ink-stone. pit-bul tsao-hi, do, and paper.

hi-thi, case for ink-stone. hi-ti, hollow for the water in it. hi-thi, do. in large stone for writing large characters. hi-tao (C.), id.

hi (cf. hi.), hi-hi-chhooan, to pant and gasp. the-khui hi-hi (esp. C.), to gross, sob, and pant bitterly.

hia (R. id.), a boot. hia-thang, the leg of a boot. hia-ang, id. phia, leather boots. ita, boots with soles soaked in "thang" oil. chien-hia, boots for defending the leg in war. oan-thau-hia, boots with round toes, used by civil mandarins. chiam-bi-hia, boots with sharp toes, used by military officers. pho-hia-tung, broken-down literati, who make a living by frightening people, and sharing money with underlings of yamuns.

hia, a ladle, a scoop, a very small hand-net: to catch with a small hand-net. tsui-hia, a scoop for lading out water. chho-hia, one for lading out manure. pun-hia, bucket on a pole for manure. hia-hia, a ladle made of the king-crab shell. phu-hia, a ladle made of a gourd, or of wood. chhia-hia, a wooden one. chhia-e phu-hia, id. hi-hia, a small hand-net shaped like a ladle. bang-hia, one for scooping fish out of a large net. bang-hia, hand-net for catching mosquitoes. chu-hia, one for catching larvae.

hia-chhu, to catch larvae in a small hand-net.

hia-bang, to catch mosquitoes thus.

hia [R. pf., that, those, there], there. ti-hia, id. hia-eh, those.

hia [R. hoa, a flower]. hia-pai, ostentations, dashing, gaudy (v. pai). hia-pai (T.), id.

hia — hia-chia, very cumbrous, as large piece of furniture.

hia (T.) sek-hia-pu-tso = sec-kia, Shakyaummy Buddha.

hia (= jia). chhia-bi-ia, to make a bow; to bow.

hia (R. oha, Cn. haak, a tile, for roof. chhia-hia, roof-tiles. hia-iia, outer and inner tiles for roof. tang-phi-hia, tiles and bricks of all sorts. ho-thau-hia, tiles with a point turned down, used at eaves. thi-thang-hia, tiles with bit of glass or oyster-shell in the middle, for light.

hia-hoe, fragile partition with wide spaces made of tiles placed diagonally, as on the top of a wall. hia-
hiā

iō, a tile-work. hiā-tsō, a boat carrying tiles. hiā-tsō, alternate rows (raised and depressed) of tiles on a roof. hiā-tāng, semicircular tiles for roofs. hiā-thāng, id. hiā-to, a bricklayer's trowel for breaking and laying bricks, &c. hiā-sien, small worms like centipedes. hiā-san (Cn.), id.

chhū-hiā-phē, broken bits of tiles. hiā-phē-phoe (C.), id. (v. phē').

khō-chiā, to lay tiles on a roof, in the usual Chinese way. niā-hiā, id.

hiā (R. gî), an ant. thāng-hiā, ants and other creeping things. âng-hiā, red ants. kâu-hiā, the common small ant. kâu-hiā-phang, a small but venomous wasp. kâu-hiā pâi thi'-tōe, ants worshipping Heaven and earth; a man of low condition, as quite unworthy to see a man of very high rank. ñg-sung-hiā gâu-phê-chê, good at finding what is for one's own interest (v. phê'). pêh-hiā, white ants. chhïâ-pêh-hiā, to breed white ants. pêh-hiā-thê, the covered wasps made by white ants. tiō-hiā, to have white ants in it. toâ-tei-hiā, winged ants that appear in or before wet weather. hong-hiā, id. lâm-hông-hiā, id. kan-hiā (C.), white ants breeding in roof without communication with the ground.

hiā (R. heng). hiā-hiā', very strong-smelling, as new paint, or as a very strong-smelling flower. phî'-liāu-hiā' hia, it smells very strong. hia-loah, strong-scented and pungent; having much wealth or influence. miâ'-ji hia'-loah, held in much reputation, as a rich, influential, or famous man. chhÅu-hiā'-jo (T.), having a smoked taste.

hiā (R. heng). an elder brother (used as a suffix to names of men); a cousin, or man of the same genealogical rank, older than we. toâ-hiā', eldest brother. ji'-hiā', second eldest brother. chhîn-hiā', real elder brother by same father. tông-hiā', elder cousin or man of same genealogical rank, of same surname. piâu-hiā', cousin of different surname. siā-hiā', a fellow-villager (v. siā). hia'-sö, elder brother's wife.

hia'-bê, elder brother and his younger sister (v. nep). hia'-bê, the covered wasps made by white ants. tiô-hiā', head of a gang of thieves. saâ-hiā', an elder apprentice or elder Tanist priest, said by the younger. chhsâng-hiā', a dandy fast licentious young fellow. khê-hiā', paramour of a bad woman. khôe-hiā', id. gi-hiā' (esp. C.), id. hia'-ko, id. hia'-thâu, id.

hia'-ti, brothers, in general; also said of cousins, esp. of same surname; members of the same society. pêng-tū ti'-hiā', all you gentlemen and friends! bôhia bô-ti, having no brothers at all. chhin-hiā'-ti, brothers by the same father. phah-hô, tiô-chhin-hiā'-ti, in hunting tigers brothers should be used as assistants. phah-hô liâh-chhô, tiô-chhin-hiā'-ti, do., or in seizing robbers. siâng-pak hia'-ti, brothers by the same parents. chek-peh hia'-ti, cousins (of same surname), or wider. chhin-tông-hiā'-ti, cousins of same surname; men of same surname and of equal genealogical rank. tông-hiā'-ti, id. a chhîn-tông-hiā'-ti, second cousins of same surname. keh-kai hia'-ti (T.), first or second cousins of same surname. piâu-hiā'-ti, cousins of different surnames.

hôs-hiā'-ti, members of a society. oâ'-thiap hia'-ti, men who have exchanged cards to make sworn brotherhood. bêng-hiā'-ti, sworn brothers and confederates. kiet-gi'-hiā'-ti, id. kiet-phê hia'-ti, do. still more intimate, looking on each other's parents as their own. hô-hiā'-ti, title of spirits worshipped in the "phê-tô" ceremonies in 7th month.

toâ-thâu-hiā' (C.), sometimes said euphemistically for a tiger.

hiâ (T. ph'à'). hâu-hiā'-phē, broken fragments of tiles.

hiâ (R. hông). kia'-hiâ', to fear greatly; much frightened.

hiâ', to add more fuel; to warm up. hiâ'-hé, to put on more fuel. hiâ'-chhâi thi'-hê, id. hiâ'-kun, to cause to boil. hiâ'-sio, to warm up, but not so hot as "kun." khoâ-hiâ'-sio, to warm up again. hiâ'-sio-tsùi, to warm water.

hiâ', a bulk-head in a boat or junk. tiâm-hiâ', timbers that are placed across the keel. itâ-hiâ', the front bulk-head. thâu-hiâ', id. lâi-kia'-hiâ', id. thâu-kap-â-hiâ', the second bulk-head. toâ toâ-hiâ', the bulk-head at the widest part. a-pä-hiâ', the middle bulk-head. bé-hiâ', the flat stern of the boat.

hiâ (cf. hiah'). hiâ'-bák, to catch the eyes, as gaudy goods. hiâ'-tié, furried, losing presence of mind, as at examinations, or before a superior, or when meeting with several persons for business.

hiâ'-hiâ' (Cn.), too hurried and off-hand in doing things.

hiâ (R. hông, to lean towards; formerly = col. âng, hia'), to lean over; to lean, as a tottering wall. hiâ'-hiâ', leaning to one side; off the perpendicular (of men or things). hiâ'-sin, leaning backwards. khâh-hiâ', id. hiâ'-âu, leaning backwards; to fall behind the rest of the row, as one house in a street; said also of woman's hair all combed back. hiâ'-chêng, leaning forwards, as wall. hiâ'-khui, to lean backwards to avoid something, as child unwilling to be embraced; to draw back from what one has promised.

tsuâ-hiâ', the ûde just beginning to ebb. hiâ'-lâu, id.

hiâ'-sì, at that time (past); formerly.

hiâ (R. ngâi'), a plant (Artemisia) used for cauterizing and for tinder. chhî'-hiâ', id. hiâ'-ho (C.), id. chhâih-hiâ', to hang up Artemisia on 5.5 (v. chhah).

hé-hiâ', tinder. hé-hiâ'-khoeh, a tinder-box.

hiâ' (C.) nà'-hiâ', = A. kia', the bent handle of a basket.

hiâh (Cn. hoah), so;—just so.—hiâh-tông, so long (linear). hiâh-tâo, so many. kau-hiâh-tâo, so very many! kah-hiâh-tâo, id. nhâi-khâh-tâo, no need of so many. hiâh-kû, so long (in time), (v. kû).

hiâh (l. gêk), the forehead. thâu-hiâh, id. hiâh-chêng, id. hiâh-hûn, wrinkles on forehead. hiâh-kak, the projecting parts of the forehead above the outer corners of the eyes. hiâh-bâi, the part of the forehead just above the eyebrows; an ornament worn on the forehead by women, children, and actors. pâk hiâh-bâi, to wear the ornament called "â-kum-khe" on the forehead. pau hiâh-bâi, to tie a black ribbon (kum) on the brow, as women. hiâh-kha, the middle of the forehead just below the boundary of the hair. hiâh-kha tsâo, the dividing line of the hair nearly level across the brow, counted beautiful in women. hiâh-kha kham-kham, the hair growing far down on the forehead, making it seem low and small. thâu-hiâh kham-kham, id., sign of a toilsome miserable life. thâu-mâg, kham-hiâh, id. 17
khok-hiāh, having a very projecting forehead.

liā-hiāh, bald on forehead and crown of head. hau-hiāh, having a projecting forehead like a king-crab (v. heng, "breast"). tok-hiāh, to wound the forehead with a stone (as begun) to excite compassion. phō-hiāh, id. kiāh pē-pu, ka-ki kōng-hiāh, to raise a matter that injures one's self.

tsāu-hiāh, the flat top of a cooking-pan round the rice-boiler (v. tsau).

hiāh, to carry with the hands or arms, esp. with both (but not by placing them evenly below, which is "phlng"). hiāh"-sa", to carry clothes; to go away with clothes. thau-hiāh, to steal, as clothes. chit toā-hiāh", a large quantity (as of clothes, &c.), such as must be carried between the arms.

hiāh [R. hck, to threaten, frightened] (cf. hiān), to start suddenly; to get a start. hiāh"-chit-ē, to start suddenly. ta-hiāh", to start. chhi"-kiāh tah-hiāh", id. hō-ō-lang tah-hiāh", to make a man start.

hō-hiāh, careless; hurried; acting thoughtlessly or flurried, so as to spoil or break things. hōng-hiāh (C.), id. tāng-hiāh, id. bō-bō-hiāh, careful or thoughtful in action. hō-hō hiāh"-hiāh", very careless, thoughtless, or flurried.

hiāh — chhiū hiāh"-khuī, to throw out one's arms rapidly, as in excited discourse.

hiāh = hiāh", to start suddenly.

hiāc (C.), = A. hiak. hi-hiāc, to sport or joke in a low vile way.

hiām — chhāu-hiam-hiam, very stinking.

hiām (Cn. An.), = A. iam. hō-hiām, = hé-īam, a fire-shovel.

hiām (R. id.), to find fault with; to censure; to blame; to scold. sa-hiām, to dislike each other. hoān-hiām, to excite suspicion; to be found fault with; to meet with censure. hiāp-hiām, to harbour quarrelsome feeling. hiām-kūi, to object as too dear. hiām-sōe, to find fault with it as too small. bō-hiām tiō-bōa, willing to take any trouble to get it done. hiām-bō bō-chhiā, chhiā"-bō bō-hiām, if you dislike the play, don't hire them; if you hire them, don't find fault.

hiām (C.), dangerous; in danger of; almost (of harm or danger). hiām-hiām, id. hiām-phōa, in imminent danger of being broken. hōng-hiām, dangerous; in great danger, as affair or disease. gāi-hiām, dangerous. hiām, chhāi-si hiām, the danger was very great indeed. lāng-hiām, to risk. lim-hiām, to get into great and imminent danger.

hiām-tāi, important, as a pass. hiām-āi, id. kū-hiām, to guard an important pass.

kan-hiām, dishonest, roguish. hau-hiām, id.; ungrateful, returning evil for good; very dangerous, as affair. kan-hiām-hiām, very dishonest, ungrateful, and so meaning, as a rogue. tsān-sim kan-hiām-hiām, constantly and desperately wicked.

hiām (R. hām), to shout loud; to bawl out. boā-hiām, id.; as to a man at a distance. hiām-sīa, id. hiām-kīō, id. kiō-hiām, id. hiām-tō-ting, to shout and call back. hiām-ōan, to make a loud shouting and noise in calling on a mandarin for relief.

hiām-chhāt, to shout, "Thief!" hiām-kīō, to shout for help. hiām-kīō-lang, id. hiām-kīō-hō (Cn.), id.

hiām chhām-ā, to gamble by drawing lots and calling out.

hiān, hiān, hiān, hiān, hiān, hiān; better lien, lien, lien, lien, lien, lien (P.);

hiāng [R. hiang, a village, = col. hiū"], hiang-tām (Cn. hiang-tām), local dialect. hi-āng, put-li khiāng, one may leave his native place, but can't get rid of his native dialect.

hiāng (C.), = A. hiang (village).

hiāng [R. hiang, incense, fragrant]. hiāng-īu, fragrant oil, edible. hiāng (C.), = A. hiang, incense, fragrant.

hiāng (C.) khau-to-hiāng, shavings planed from wood.

hiāng (R. hiang), to resound; to sound loud and long, or echo. hiāng-līu, clear and loud; far-sounding. hiāng-kēng, a small humming instrument on a paper kite. hiāng-tsoā", a small gong used by Buddhist priests; a musical instrument made with five little bells like cups. phān chhīt-hiāng, to play on these five musical cups. jīn, put-son put-tī, kē, put-tā" put-hiāng, said of a man not acknowledging a great favour done him.

hiāng — hiāng-bē, a highway-robber who levies black-mail. hiāng-bē-chhāt, id.

hiāng (C.), = A. hiang, to enjoy.

hiāng (C.), = A. hiang, towards. chē-hiāng, direction of house or grave.

hiāng (C.), = A. hiang, customs' dues.

hiāp, to refuse to return a thing lent or intrusted, or money due. hiāp-lāng, id. kiōng-hiāp, &c., because we are more powerful. kiōng-kiōng-hiāp, id.

hiāp (C.), = A. bip, to cover up.

hiāp (P.), = bip. hiāp-chīōh, the loadstone.

hiāp [R. the ribs; to intimidate]. hiāp-kut, the ribs. pek-hiāp, to compel a man, under great pressure, to do something wrong, e.g. to join an illegal society.

hiāp [R. to carry under the arm; to hide in the bosom; to extort; cf. col. ngōch].

hiāp-chē, to force a man, by intimidation or by improper pressure of influence, to do what he does not like.

kiōng-kiōng-hiāp-kūi (hiāp), to refuse to pay a debt, &c., manifestly due, simply trusting to one's power.

hiāp-ōān, to harbour enmity. hiāp-hūn, id. hiāp-hiām, to cherish in one's mind the determination to have a quarrel with a man.

hiāp [R. to bend or break], to shake or bend back and forwards in order to loosen or break. hiāp-chīh, to break by bending back and forwards. hiāp-khūi, to unfasten by shaking so. hiāp-khī-lāi, to loosen by shaking back and forwards so as to pull it out, as a nail or post. hiāp hē-i-lū, id., as a plant to be pulled up.

hiāp [R. united, harmonious]. a colonel, or nearly so, one grade above "chham-bā," and just below "tīn-tā," hiāp-tāi, id. heng-hō-hiāp, the "hiāp" in command at hīng-hwa. hiāp-tōa, an officer who assists the officer (tōing-tōa) in command of a body of troops. hiāp-pān, an assistant mandarin for some special matter; assistant mandarin in custom-house or some other public offices. hiāp-pān tāi-hāk-sū, certain high officials at the court (v. ħāk).

hō-hiāp, of one mind and acting together (in lawful things). hiāp-hō (K.), id. tāng-sim hiāp-lēk, with one heart and united strength.
bō-hiâp, not executed melodiously, or not harmonious, as music.

hiât, hiât; better, hiet, hîft (q.v.).

hiâu — hiâu-tô, to over-set by first slightly raising up (while "chhia" is a mere horizontal motion), hiâu-hiét-kâk, to throw away, as out of a tray by tossing it upwards.

hiâu (R. id.) hiâu-hêng, got by chance or by bad means (v. hêng).

hiâu [R. a very wicked bird]. hiâu-hiông, cunning, roguish, and wicked.

hiâu [R. id. 1 perhaps more than one word; cf. also the two words above], wicked, perverse, crafty; deceitful, unfaithful; refuse to perform duty, as to pay a debt or fulfill a promise; (warped, as wood).

hiâu-hiôh, warped, as wood. hiâu-than, very much warped, as wood (more than "hiâu-hiôh"); faithless and deceitful; disappointing our trust. khâh-hiâu than-khâk, as little to be trusted as the shell of the "than" shell-fish, which cuts the hand that holds it. hiâu-khi, to swindle away, as money. hiâu-hôân, to break and disregard a promise or agreement. hoân-hiâu, id. hiâu-pêe, to break an agreement; to act very deceitfully (v. pêe). hiâu-chê, to refuse to pay just debts. hiâu-lâng-chê, id. hiâu-thun, to swallow another's money or property wrongfully. hiâu-hû, to refuse to pay what is due; to keep back what belongs to another. hiâu-hû lâng-chê-un, very ungrateful. hiâu-sim, faithless and ungrateful in money matters. hiâu-hiäm, very ungrateful and injurious (v. hiâm).

hong-hiâu, dangerous or unlucky, as the state of matters.

hiâu, leud, lascivious (only said of vile women). hiâu-khâng, id. hiâu-siû, id. hiâu-lin-long, exceedingly lascivious (woman). lâu-hiâu, an old and leud woman.

hiâu (R. id.) hiâu-tît, to understand. hiâu-ngô [R.], id. â-hun-hiâu, understanding well one's duty or business. hiâu-li, understanding the principles of a question, or the way of managing a matter. hiâu-li ê-lâng, a man who understands matters well.

hiâu — hiâu-liâu-khi, to sell off at a very great sacrifice. siuk-siôk-hiâu, id. sa'-tâu-hiâu, underselling each other at ruinously low prices.

hiâu (C.) hiâu-khâk, = A. hiâu-khâk, to peel off, as paint or white-wash.

hiâuh (= hâu), (C. hiâu), to scale or peel off, as skin or paint, or white-wash. hiâuh-khî, id. hiâuh-khâk, id.

hiâuh (C. hîok), to jile or jest at misfortunes or peculiarities, esp. indirectly by incendoes (often in low vile language). hi-hiâuh, low bad joking, as by women or children.


hiën (R. id.) sau-hiën (R.), a school, an academy.

ko-hiën (R.), your school.

hiën (R. id.), to open, as a book, lid, or door-screen; to draw aside, as a veil. hiën-khui, to open, as a book or lid. hiën-ê-khî-lâi, to open, as a lid. hiën-kôh, to take off a lid.

thâu-hiën, to make a new roof.

hiën-o'kûn, to raise the veil of the bride, as the bridegroom does at marriage. hiën-chhiû-pê (C.), id.

hiën [R. wise, = col. guà]. hiën-jîn, a wise man, or sage of inferior class. sêng-hiën, sages and wise men. kông-lô tsun-hiën, reverence the aged, and honour the wise. hiông-hiën-sû, temple for the most distinguished literati of a district, at the side of the Confucian temple. jîp-hiông-hiën, to be canonized among these worthies by imperial command.

hiông-hôê, gentle and affable in receiving guests, said only of a woman. hiôn-chê, my good wife; my dear wife.

hiën [R. a bow-string]. keng-hiën, a bow-string.

hiën [R. string for a musical instrument], a string for a guitar, &c.; a sort of guitar. chit-tiâu-hiën, one string. chit-ki-hiën, one guitar. hiën-koân, stringed and wind instruments (v. koân). hô-hiën, to tune the guitar. jî-hiën, a guitar with two strings. jî-hiën-keng, a bow for it. jî-hiën-lâk, a drill worked by a bow. sam-hiën, a guitar with three strings. toâ sam-hiën, to play it. pak-hiën, a fiddle. guitar, sometimes has copper wire instead of strings. kông-âm-hiën, a guitar with few strings and a small bamboo cylinder. kâh kông-âm-hiën, to try to get money out of a man (said in allusion to the word "cai", which means either to play on a guitar, or to get money out of people). hiën-soâ, a guitar string.

kiêm-hiën, strings of harp.

siôk-hiën, a widower's second wife (lit. extra string for guitar).

hiën [R. to hang up, to suspend]. hiën-teh, laid to sleep, as a case on which all action is suspended.

hiông-hiën-sióng-tê, the god of the north star. hiông-tea-kông, the idol called also "Tô goân-bû." hiông-bû, one of the four spirits (Taoist) of the four quarters; the four are "pêh-bê, chêng-liông, tau-chhiok, hiông-bû."

hiông-sôm, = goân-som, an inferior sort of ginseng.

hiën (R. id.) si' hoài-hiën, to have a large vernacular sense or even the middle of the groin, below the navel. si' noâ-hiën, id.

hiën (C.), = hit. hiën-ôch, that, these.

hiën [R. hâm, to shake], to shake backwards and forwards (scuter), as a man; to roll, as a vessel (but to pitch is "thim"). lô-lô-hiën, to shake, as a table or as a drunk man. khoông-không-hiën, to shake about, as an unsteady chair or restless child; very restless. kông-kông-hiën, id. ôé-hiën, apt to shake about, as table, &c.; in danger of shaking about (a manifestation).

hiën [R. to manifest, illustrious]. hiën-chhut, to manifest. hiën-bêng, id.; famous. hiën-jîn, openly; publicly.

hiën-tât, to become a mandarin or very illustrious (v. tât). hiën-liâu (R.), glorious (v. liâu). hiën-liông (R.), fine or grand in appearance, as house. êng-hiën (R.), illustrious (v. êng). hiën-pê, deceased mother. hiën-khô, deceased father.

hiën-hôê, powerful and glorious, as a god. lêng-hiën, able to answer prayers. hiën-sêng, to appear in a visible form in answer to prayer for assistance. ôe-hiën, powerful and efficacious, as an idol (v. shake). ang-hiën, tô-tâu lôk-liën (C.), when the idol is powerful its volatiles grow poor. ang-hiën, tô-tâu liâu-chhiên, do. do. spend their money.
hiên — chkhâu-hiên, heavy unpleasant smell, as of fish. ka-tsoah-hiên, bad smell of cockroaches. chhâu-ka-ts oa-hiên, id. iú^-ko-hiên, strong bad smell of new sheep-skin. chhâu-iú^-hiên, id. chhâu-iú^-bah-hiên, smelling strong of goat mutton, as butcher, or as man who has been eating it.

ah-hiên, small feathers at a duck's tail, used for ear-brushes; two small bad-smelling balls near the duck's tail. nág-liap-hiên, these two balls.

hiên (R. id.) to offer; to make an offering. hiên-chê, to make a sacrificial or ceremonial offering to a god or spirit. chhâu-hiên, id. hiên-tso, to offer burning paper, as at grave or to demons. hiên-kêng, to make offerings of many things (all together) at noon in the rites called "chêchêi•

hiên-chhut, to produce openly, as man or thing. hiên-jin-chêng, to do a favour. hiên-chêng, id. hiên-kông, to put, as gains, into the common stock. hiên-lô-hiên, id. hiên-sio-koh, to bring in slices of roast pig, the last dish of a feast.

hiên-siä, to surrender a city. hiên-khang-siä (to leave the city open to the enemy), said of leaving one's house open and unguarded.

hiên, to open out, as clothes on breast; opening out wide, as the mouth of a trumpet; shallow, as a saucer; bevelled, as a door or window; (boastful, liberal).

chhâu hiên-miên, mouth opened very wide. khaah-hiên, rather shallow and open, as a cup (opp. to "chhín-sê" deep). &c. hiên-hêng, to open the clothes so as to show the breast, or the inner dress. hiên-kah, to show the side of the breast near the shoulder (skin or inner dress) by unbuttong part of dress. hiên-khui, to open out, as the dress. hiên-khu-khui, dress opened quite wide.

hiên-chhü, liberal; open-handed; very free in the use of money. tóah-hiên, id. tóah-hiên ê-ôe, boastful talk; big words. hiên-tâu, boastful, in manner or in exaggerated or false talk (v. tâu). hiên-thâu, id. gâu-hiên, id.

hiên tsoè kùi-nâ-hiên, to cut up into several pieces, as meat for sale; to make a great display out of little; to boast of power or excellence far beyond the truth. sâ^-niú^-bâh tsoè-si-hiên (cut three ounces of pork into four pieces), to make a great display or presence with very little foundation.

âu-hiên (Cn.), the back half of the large central hall of a house, when it is divided by a transverse partition. àu-hiên-pìn (Cn.), that partition.

hiên (R.-id.) hiên-si, high civil mandarins, as Tantai and above. hiên-khôi, a large broad sedan without sides, having a lion for footstool, used by high mandarins at the spring festival, and on going to war.

hiên (R. id. by change of tone from "kiên," to see, to appear; plain; manifest, now, present). hoat-hiên, to appear; to become manifest. chhút-hiên, id. lô-hiên, id., tu-hiên, to manifest.

khôk^-hiên-hiên, to see a thing very plainly. thia^-bô-hiên, not to hear plainly, as what is spoken too low or inaudibly. chhiên-hiên, plain and easy, as a word, a purpose, or a doctrine; open and exposed, as a house on the road or main street.

hiên-kông, talk of it at once. hiên-kim, now; at present. hiên-sî, id. chhú-hiên-sî, id. hiên-chhang (C.), id. hiên-chhîng (Cn.), id. hiên-chhûi, id. hiên-tsâi, now; present. chhú-hiên-tsât, now. chhít-tiáp hiên-tsât, id. chhú-hiên-pô (C.), id.

hiên-gûn, ready money. hiên-chhiû, id. hiên-kau-khôan, ready-money transaction. hiên-bôe hiên-bôe, id. chhit-chhêng sîa, in-thâh pooh-pakh-hiên, a thousand (cash) for credit are not so good as eight hundred ready money.

hiên — hiên-si, descendants of prosperous ancestors become very poor, robbers, or wretched and miserable. kiï^-sun hiên-sî, id. kiî^-sun teh hiên-sî, id. hiên-sî—tiôch tsô-kông, to bring disgrace on our ancestors in this way.

liet (cf. hiê", to throw. liet-kâk, to throw away. pàng-liet-kâk, id. liet-tiu (T.), id. liet-lô-hîh, to throw down. liet-liet-khî, to throw away; to leave off, as an affair. liet khut-lâ, game of throwing cash into a small hole.

hng-hng liet-hiet (Cn.), all in disorder, as a house in a litter.

liet — hoi-hiet, gaudy; showy; beautifully painted and ornamented, as house; beautifully laid out for sale, as showy goods; too splendid and plausible, as words that sound well but mean little; when said of women it is too gaudily ornamented, as if for bad purposes.

sok-hiet (Cn.), = Â sok-kiet, neat and tidy.


liet-peng (C.), id.

liet-chhông, palm of the hand red (counted a good omen).

liet-kiet, dragon's blood.

hâ-hiet, to have bloody dysentery. liâng-hiet, cooling for the blood, as food or medicine. hêng-hiet, making the blood more abundant, healthy, and active, as medicine. phô-hiet, to diminish the blood injuriously, as some condiments are supposed to do. chhit-không liet-khêit, blood flowing from mouth and nose, as in severe fever or from poison.

liet-khî, the vital principle of flesh and blood; animal spirits. liet-kîh put-hêng, vital principle not acting well, as in some diseases. liet-kîh gêng^-teh, blood supposed to be arrested in its action, as in tumours, &c. liet gêng^-teh, id. liet-khî chhoik, in good vigor as health; having a full-blooded constitution. liet-khî un-tông, the vital principle moving about to the several organs in the successive hours of day and night, supposed to make one complete revolution in twenty-four hours, has no connection with the real circulation of the blood (v. tông).

chhin liet-bêk, one's own real son, not adopted (v. bêk). cheng-hiet chhio̍ng-chhio̍k, in strong vigorous health, as a man in the full vigour of his whole bodily powers. lâm chheng, lû hîet, generative principles of male and female. hû chheng, bô hîet, do. of father and mother.

liet (R. a cave), classifier of graves. tsâu-hiet, a den of wild beasts or bad men. liet-tô, location for a grave. chhit-hiet hong-sî, one site for a grave; one grave. tâng-hiet, buried in the same grave. siâng-hiet, id. tiâm-hiet, to lay down the exact place and position of a grave after the site itself has been chosen. tiâm-hiet-tiû, id.
hih — hih-hih-chhib, to giggle. hih-hih hú-hú, sound of wind or of a mill, &c. (v. hú).

hih (Cn.) hih-géh, hit-té, that.

hiih" — hiih-thi, to sob and cry. hiih-hiih-hi-háu, to cry, as a child or as a man with a heavy burden.

him, to talk in an overbearing or threatening manner. him-hoah, to bawl angrily; to scold a man so as to silence him. toä-sia"-him, id. toä-him, id. toä-him sài gá-chi", to talk loud and pass bad cash.

him [R. to like, to be pleased]. him-bō, to long for; to desire much. him-soán, id.; to delight in. him-siên, id.

him (R. hiông), a bear; a baboon; a surname. lâng-him, a baboon. sòo"-him, a bear. him-tá", bear's gall (medicinal). him-chü, a bear's paw, counted very strengthening food. hoah-him hoah-hó, calling out in great terror at sudden danger.

that-him, a game in which one boy keeps seven bits of brick, trying to kick the other boy who must snatch them all away. him-chí, these bits of brick, representing bears' cubs.

him — him-hé, to another embers in a jar, for future use.

him (r. hiông). chhùi him-him, mouth shut; unwilling to speak; sullenly silent.

hin (hit). hin-pëng, hit-péng, that side.

hin (C.), = A. heng, to prosper. khoâi-hin khoâi-ché, rapidly prospering and rapidly declining.

hin [R. sin, the body]. hin-su (C.), the body.

hin-sin (C.), id.

hin (R. hiên), giddy; dizzy; sick with giddy feeling. hin-tsâân, sea-sick. hin-kí, sickened by using a sedan. hin-soán, made sick by coming on shore. hin-gông, giddy; dizzy. hin-gông-gông, id.

om-him, blind with giddiness. thâu-khâ-chin, head giddy or swimming. hin-bông-bông, head swimming and things seeming to turn round. bông-bông-bin, id. khi-thâu-him, to eure giddiness.

hin (R. hiên). id"-hin, epilepy.

hin (R. hiông, male). hin-hông, a drug used as a medicine and charm; realgar (v. dòng).

hin (C.), = A. heng, to desire. kau-him, id.

hin (C.). = A. hún, to hate.

hiô (Cn.). = A. hú, a marquis; a feudal lord.

hiô (Cn.). = A. hú, frivulous; floating.

hiô (C.), a cry for driving away birds.

ho (K.). = A. hë, rain.

ho (Cn.). = A. hú, to wait.

ho (Cn.). = A. hú, after. jiên-hiô, afterwards.

jî-hiô, id.

hiô (Cn.). = A. hú, queen.

hiô (Cn.). = A. hú, thick, grave, serious, &c.

hîo" (P.), in all the tones, = A. hîu"; and so in many parts of Changchow.

hiôh (R. hiêt, R. xiêk). (C. hiêt), to rest. hiôh-kâng, to rest from work. hiôh-khùn, to rest from work or walking; to lie down. hiôh-siên, to rest because tired. hiôh-chhôa-hén, to rest to take breath. hiôh-hô, to take shelter from rain. hiôh-fîg, to take shelter from heat in the shade. hiôh-kâi, to perch on a branch, as a bird. hiôh-koâ, to roast, as in a cage. hiôh-tiâm, to lodge a night, as in an inn.

tâu-hiôh, to stay a night at a place. an-hiôh-jît (X.), the Sabbath-day.

hiôh (R. tâu), a leaf (not of a book); the paper of a fan; the blade of an oar. chhùi-hiôh, the leaves of trees; foliage. ké-hiôh, leaves used for wrapping cakes when steamed. phâng-â-hiôh, bamboo leaves used in making sails.

hiua-hiôh, to be warped, as wood.

hîm-hiôh, a thin plate of gold used for inlaying; used also as a portable sort of treasure. hi-hiôh, the flap of the ear. mûng-hiôh, the leaf of a door. chûi-hiôh, an oar-blade. toä-hiôh, the blade of the helm.

si-hiôh, the paper of a fan ready to be pasted on the ribs of the fan. chit-ki-hiôh, one paper for a fan.

li-hiôh, to strip off leaves. thuê-hiôh, to shed leaves and grow new ones.

ki-hiôh, branches and leaves. kâu-ki-hiôh, making a great many words about a matter; too minute about objections or conditions. kim-ki gek-hiôh (branches and leaves of gold and jade), said of the children of mandarins or wealthy men, who do not need to do hard work. si-ki hoat-hiôh, the foundation of the story true, but false in its details. kông kâu û-ki û-hiôh, to describe details so minutely that a lie looks just like truth. tsâo kâu û-ki û-hiôh, id. si-kâu &c., id. chaip kâu û-ki û-hiôh, one man adding a tissue of lies to the statement (true or false) c'another so as to make it appear all true.

hiôh (R. hiâu), bâ-hiôh, the kite. boâ-hiôh, id. lâi-hiôh (C.), id. nâi-hiôh (T.), id. lâ-hiôh (Cn.), id.

lâi-hiôh-khâ, waddling and awkward in walking; shaking from side to side. lâi-hiôh-chhi, the thistle. lâi-hiôh-chhi-thâu, thistle roots (medicinal). lâi-hiôh-chhi-kú, a thorny shrub with a yellow flower. m-koâi koe-bû, phah lâi-hiôh, said of a man not restraining his own dependants, but finding fault with others for trouble.

hiôk (R. id.), (C. hiâk). hiôk-hiôk, to make vile low jokes. hiôk ê-ô, jibes or calumnies evidently false and ridiculous.

hiong (R. id.), ill-omened; inauspicious; unlucky. kiet-hiong, lucky and unlucky. hiong-hâm, very great and severe, as calamity. hiong-sin ok-soah, malicious demons. hiong-hôk (R.), mourning dress.

hiong (R. id.), wicked; vicious. hiong-ok, do.; cruel. hiong-sin, a murderer who commits the act with his own hands (a. village). hiong-sin-phe, not afraid to risk one's life in some dangerous attempt. hiong-sîú, a murderer. hiong-hoán, id. hënghiong, to fight or strike or assault very violently, so as to wound or murder, &c. kâ-hông-hiong, very violent; ready for fighting or murder. kiong-hiong kék-ô, very powerful, wicked, and dangerous. phông-hiong, appearance as if about to fight. kapgoâ phông-hiong, he appears as if he would fight me (when I would get him to pay what he is due).

hiong (cf. hiong). hiong-küi-küi, extremely ugly in face. hiong-pà li-lâu, very ugly (v. lâu).

hiong, hasty, hurried. hiong-hiong, id. hiong-chiong, hurried and careless (v. chiong). hiong-kōng, too hasty and urgent in manner; so impulsive as to be almost violent.

hiong (P. hiong). sông-hiong, very poor.

hiong [R. fragrant, incense, col. vii"]. (C. hiong). hiong-kâng. Hiong-kâng chhit-ki-hiong (fragrant at seven li distant), a shrub with sweet white flowers
134

and small fruit. hi-kun-hiong, = thé-hiu", a small aromatic plant. hiong-hú, a medicine made from the root of the thê-hiu" (Cyperus). húi-hiong, this medicine from Húi-an. siông-hiong (Cn.), = siông-ka, resin. ut-kiém-hiong-chíu, a fragrant wine (v. ut).

hoa-hiong-tō, tea flavoured with flowers to conceal its inferior quality (orange peckoe). hoa-hiong, id. hiong-hoa teng-kō, incense, flowers, lamps, and drums, as in idolatrous procession, or sometimes in honour of a virtuous retiring mandarin. hiong-hoa teng-chiók, incense, flowers, lamps, and candles, used in honour of idols.

hiong [R. a village, = col. hiu", (C. hiang). hiong-sin, graduates and gentry (u. wicked). hiong-chhin, follow villages (a courteous salutation). hiong-tióng, village braves. hiong-si, the examination for the Kujin degree. hiong-hién-sù, temple for the canonized literati of a district (v. hién). su-hiong (r.), to long for home. bong-hiong-tái, a place in Hades from which the dead can see their house and family.

bién-hiong, of the same village; villages combining, e.g. to oppose a powerful opponent in a clan feud, or against rebels, &c. lién-hiong, id. lién-hiong-kiet, an agreement made with the mandarins, in which several villages stand security for each other's good conduct.

hiong-tám (Cn.), = A. hiang-tám, local dialect.

hiông [R. the breast, = col. hong]. a-sim-hiong, prudent and shrewd; having good common sense and tact; e.g. ready with an answer for anything, or well able to adapt action to the circumstances, or to guard against danger. toá-sim-hiong, desires to get large gains; having one's mind set on much money, as merchant who runs great risks in the hope of large profits, or as a thief who steals valuable things but despises articles of small value.

hiông [R. a bear, = col. hmt], a surname.

hiông [R. male, brave, = col. hong, hiu", hiông-hông, very violent or urgent in manner; ugly, large, and coarse-looking, as face. hiông-hông-thóeh, to take away what the other is unwilling to give. hiông-hông-tsáu, to run on, as in urgent haste.

eng-hiong, a hero. kan-hiong, cunning and roguish. hiau-hiong, very roguish, deceitful, and wicked.

chhu-hiong (R.), male and female, esp. of birds. chihi-hiong (C.), id. kiên-chhu-hiong, to try which is stronger, as in a feud. chhu-hiong-kiam, two knives making a pair. chhu-hiong-gan, eyes of unequal size, said somehow in joke.

hiông-kài-kài, very fierce-looking; large and coarse-looking, as man. hiông-kúi-kúi, as ugly as a demon (of face).

hiông [R. loud-sounding, = col. hiang, hiu"], ü-éng-hiong, having some foundation in truth, as a rumour.

hiong (Cn.), = hit. hiông-gé, = hit-é, that, those.

hiong (C. hiang), to enjoy. hiông-siu, id. hiông-hok, to enjoy good fortune. hiông-chê, to accept sacrificial offerings. phoé-hiong, to share in receiving offerings or worship, as secondary spirits conjoined with the chief object of worship in the ceremony.

hiong (R. id., = col. hiu", aig), (C. hiang), towards; facing; formerly; a surname.

hiong-lái, formerly; up to that time.

túi-hiong, right opposite, as house or grave, &c.

táo-hiong, direction, as of a grave, fixed by the geomancer. hun-kim táo-hiong, id.

1-hiong-ı, to have our mind towards a person.

hiông-lóng, in an airy healthy situation. hiông-tang, facing the east. hiông-chông, facing forwards, as in advancing. hiông-thiên, looking towards the sky. bin hiông-thiên, face towards the sky. hiông-thiên-s’ai, figure of a lion looking up (said of a man with his face looking up).

hiông-jit-kü, the sun-flower.

hiông (R. id.), (C. hiang), customs’ dues; soldier’s pay. khâu-hiong, customs’ dues. hiông-hàng, money collected for customs. hiông-gün, id., soldier’s pay. hiông-kóan, a custom-house, esp. a branch custom-house; the official in charge of it. hiông-kóan toá-ia, an inspector at a branch custom-house, as for inspecting vessels entering the harbour.

hiông-tién, a pawn-shop.

níâ-hiong, to receive pay, as a soldier; to draw his pay; to draw the money for the army from the provincial treasury. níâ-hiong-bé, to draw the balance of military pay. chhut-hiong, to pay soldier’s pay. chhién-hiong, superior class of soldiers with more pay. sîu-hiong, inferior soldiers with less pay. nía sûu-hiong, to draw that pay.

tãng-hiong, subject to heavy duty. phah-hiong, to levy dues, to collect customs. thu-hiong, id. teng-hiong (C. tin-hiong), id. ah-hiong, to convey government money to the superior city under escort.

giâm-hiong, to search (as a vessel) to see what is liable to duty. liéhh-hiong, to seize goods for duty.

láp-hiong, to pay duties or customs. oân-hiong, id. pó-hiong, to give in a statement of goods liable to duty (v. pó). tsau-hiong, to smuggle. làhu-hiong, id.

hip (R. id.), (cf. him). häng-hip, to frighten by coldness; to threaten or intimidate. kiông-kiông-hip, to intimidate or terrify into doing something.

hip — tô-hip, to turn round on an assailant and overcome him; to shut up an opponent in argument by a sharp retort or counter-charge, either true or false [word above? or below?]

hip (R. id.), (C. hiap, hip), very close, with little or no air; to smother; to suffocate; to hatch by artificial heat.

hip-au, a tea-cup with a cover.

hip-té, to infuse tea in a covered cup.

hip-siông, to take a photograph.

hip ah-nag, to hatch duck eggs by artificial heat.

hip-sí, to smother to death.

hip (R. siap, to manage, to seize, = liap, (C. hiap). hip-chiênh, the loudstone.

hit (R. pi, = col. bi, hin, hiu", &c), (Cn. hiang, C. hién), that, those. hit-é, that, that one. hit-dé, id. hit-lâng, that man. hit-pái, that time, that occasion.

hit-hô, that sort. hit-ki, that one, of things classified under "ki" (and so with other classifiers). hit-té, there, that place. hit-á, id. hit-lá, id.

hit (cf. hiu"), to oscillate; to shake about, as pendulum.

lô-nih"-hit, to swing from side to side. lô-nih"-hit, id.

hiu (R. to cease; to divorce. hìu-tau, a written divorce.

hiu-li (R.), to divorce.

bô-si-hiu, without any stop, as a continual feud. pàng-i kan-hiu, to let him off without punishment.

hiu (R. deep and dark, elegant). chheng-hiu, neat and comfortable, pleasant and retired, as a house.

hiu (R. blue, a warm coat or jacket. mihh-hip, a warm dress quilted or wadded with cotton. kiap-hiu, a
and makes irregular marriages by sale. hūn-lāng-lē, fee of the go-between in marriages.

hūn-lāng-soā⁵⁴⁸⁷, a thread with which cloth is very loosely sewed at first (taken out when the firm sewing is completed).

hūn (R. hūn, māu⁵⁴⁸⁷). hūn-chhāu, sort of grass used for thatch and for medicine. hūn-ā-chhāu, id. hūn-ā-kun, its root. hūn-ā-kon⁵⁴⁸⁷, this grass dried.

hūn (= sō), tīh-tūh-hūn, a toy that makes a humming noise.

hūn, exclamation of surprise.

hū (C. hūn), cf. hm, to strike hard with an instrument or stone held in the hand; noise made to stop children's noisy play. hū-śi, to strike dead, as with a club.

hūn — hūn-hūn-hāu, to buzz; to growl, as a tiger.

hūn-hūn-kīō, to growl, as a tiger.

hū (hūn), to strike with some heavy thing held in the hand; a sound made to stop children's noise.

pī-clh-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, a large beetle that comes flying against walls and people; said also of a useless dull awkward fellow.

hūn (cf. hūn). hūn-hūn, keeping one's mouth shut and saying nothing.

hūn (R. hūn, a region; means, plans, or prescriptions), tōe-hūn, a region or tract of country. sī-hūn, in every direction. pak-hūn, the north (cf.) hūn-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, direction, as of grave or house (v. hīn²⁴⁸⁷).

thienc-tek-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, an auspicious hill near the grave (v. tek).

hūng-thāu, a medical prescription, usually with directions for use: iōn-hūn, id. khui-iōn-hūn, to write out a prescription. ph-lūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, a secret medical prescription. chhūn-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, medicine for lascivious purposes.

hūn (R. hūn, waste, desert, famine). (C. hūn, hūn). kī-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, famine; dearth (C. lūn⁵⁴⁸⁷). tāu-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, voracious; only said in scolding a child that is always eating, esp. cakes and sweetmeats.

phā-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, to lay waste. hūn-hūn, id. khui-iōn-hūn, to write out a prescription. ph-lūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, a secret medical prescription.

thienc-tek-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, an auspicious hill near the grave (v. tek).

ng (R. hūn, waste, desert, famine). (C. hūn, hūn). kī-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, famine; dearth (C. lūn⁵⁴⁸⁷). tāu-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, voracious; only said in scolding a child that is always eating, esp. cakes and sweetmeats.

phā-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, to lay waste. hūn-hūn, id. khui-iōn-hūn, to write out a prescription. ph-lūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, a secret medical prescription.

thienc-tek-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, an auspicious hill near the grave (v. tek).

hūng (R. hūn, a region; means, plans, or prescriptions), tōe-hūn, a region or tract of country. sī-hūn, in every direction. pak-hūn, the north (cf.) hūn-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, direction, as of grave or house (v. hīn²⁴⁸⁷).

thienc-tek-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, an auspicious hill near the grave (v. tek).

hūng-thāu, a medical prescription, usually with directions for use: iōn-hūn, id. khui-iōn-hūn, to write out a prescription. ph-lūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, a secret medical prescription. chhūn-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, medicine for lascivious purposes.

ng (R. hūn, waste, desert, famine). (C. hūn, hūn). kī-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, famine; dearth (C. lūn⁵⁴⁸⁷). tāu-hūn⁵⁴⁸⁷, voracious; only said in scolding a child that is always eating, esp. cakes and sweetmeats.
having no other resource: no alternative.

hence this matter be managed,

bo-tho-ke (R. l. i), (ca.) bo-chi, (ke) harmonize; to unite, to mix; united with food, for strengthening.

hence, to unite strength in one effect.

bo-chii, (l. i), bo-tho-ke (l. i), bo-chaa-ke (l. i), ke-ho, the character for love, or on good terms with man (v. tag). I take it, the feeling of love.

bo-chii, (l. i), bo-tho-ke (l. i), bo-chaa-ke (l. i), ke-ho, the character for love, or on good terms with man (v. tag). I take it, the feeling of love.

bo-chii, (l. i), bo-tho-ke (l. i), bo-chaa-ke (l. i), ke-ho, the character for love, or on good terms with man (v. tag). I take it, the feeling of love.
hó (R. id.), (Cn. bó), a mark, a signal, a kind or sort; name of a firm; (to set a mark or name); day of foreign month. hó-miá, to give a name, as to a child.

hóng-hó, a general name or term. tás-hó-miá, name of a place. tóe-hó-miá, id. thé-hó-miá, a name taken from personal appearance.

thó-hó, id. thó-hó, a nickname; a colloquial name for a man. chhiók-hó, a nickname; to give a nickname.

kók-hó, the name of a reign, commonly called name of emperor, e.g. tó-kóng (Tàu-kwang), tóng-tí (Tung-chi), etc.

sín-hó (C.), the soft place on a child's head.

hit-hó, that sort or kind. hit-téng-hó, id. hit-hó-láng, that sort of man.

jí-hó, a mark (a word); a trade-mark (by words); a designation of a firm or "chop." hâng-hó, name of a firm or Hong. tâm-hó, name of a shop or small firm.

ám-hó, a secret mark or signal. ki-hó, a mark.

ki-hó, a distinctive mark or signal (as of troop or nation) made by a flag (v. kl.). hó-phâu, signal gun (mandarin). hó-léng, an order to soldiers by signal. páng hó, to set off fire signals. hóat hó, id. ká-hó, the inscription on the cangue (v. bó, the cangue).

hó-pâng, a lodge at a high mandarin's gate for cards and letters; also, the office in a military mandarin's yamen for receiving complaints and doing general business with the people.

koâ-gún-hó, the customs' banker.

lái-hó, a small private stamp used by a mandarin for documents of which he has personal cognizance. ké-lái-hó, to be stamped with it. hó-siú, phrase used in the foreign customs for receipts (v. siú).

hó-thâu, a trumpet with a curved mouth; the number of a chapter or lesson, &c., either marked by numbers, or by the thousand-character-classic, or otherwise.

pîen hó-thâu, to mark things or volumes by the successive words of a book or of a sentence.

hó-siú, a long trumpet with a narrow up-turned mouth.

pün hó-siú, to blow these trumpets at the head of funerals and some other processions; the men who blow them.

hó-i-koâ, a military coat or jacket.

jí-tsâp-hó, No. 20 (k), said also (especially at the Straits) for the day of the European month, to distinguish from the day of the Chinese moon.

phah-hó, to make a mark. phah-jí-hó, to make a mark by characters, as on goods. úi-hó, to make one's mark at one's name, as a signature.

hó-hó, to re-open a shop after holidays; sometimes to open a shop at the first.

hó (R. id.) hó-hó, to make a formal congratulation.

kíóng-hó (R.), to make presents and congratulations on joyful occasions. khêng-hó (R.), id. khê-hó (Cn.), id. hó-siú, to make congratulations, with presents (or a play), to a man on his birth-day.

hó-jim, do. to mandarin on his taking office. hótsoeh, make visits and presents on festivals. hó-ní, make visits, or send cards. on last day of year. hó-chúin, make visits in the first days of new-year.

h ó-si, id. hó-si-hun make congratulatory presents after a marriage. hó-lé, to make congratulatory presents, as after a marriage, or getting office, &c.

hó-gí, money given on such an occasion, as a congratulation.

hóe (R. to breathe out; to call; to order), to make a verbal bargain or agreement. tân-g-hó, to promise

plainly; to make a verbal bargain. chíheng-hó, to address by an honourable appellation. chio-hó, to talk politely, as to visitors or customers.

hó-chíp, breathing, used in medical phrases (v. khip).

hó-im, to give the sounds, to pronounce the sounds clearly, as in learning to read.

hó-hât, to give orders to inferiors, somewhat imperiously. hó-hâun, to order, as a servant. hó-ló hâun-pí, to have menials and slaves at one's command.

v-cho (R.), phrase used in mourning for the dead.

hó at-tá-sá (R.), id. it-tán cr-hó, one may die (and be mourned for) any morning; if I (or any one) should suddenly die some day.

hó — hó-soat, to tell lies. kóng-ko, id. lâm-sâm-hó, id. gâu-hó, fond of telling lies.

hó-hám (= hong-hám), exaggerated language, talking very big.

hó-hoah, to tell falsehoods in a loud overbearing way.

hó-thí hó-tóe, to tell very great lies; e.g. accusing people falsely.

hó (R. id.), (Cn. hó), a marquis; the second of the five ranks of nobility; a feudal prince. hó-ia, a marquis.

tso-hó, feudal princes.

hóng-hó, kings and feudal princes.

kóng-hó, dukes and marquises; lords; hóng-hó, to create a marquis.

hó (R. id.), (Cn. phó), hó-li, a fox. hó-li-chháu, fox fur.

hóh-kún kâu-tóng, a set of vile abandoned men, leading each other into all wickedness.

hó kâ hó-ia (R.), mandarin's attendants making themselves very big (lit. fox using the tiger's majesty).

hó-gí, suspicious, and therefore undecided.

hó (R. id.) hó-sin, house-flies (v. sin).

hó-se-á (P.), a small stinging insect.

hó-tiáp, hinges (v. tiáp).

hó — hó-liu, a very small sort of fish (v. liu).

hó (R. id.) hó-chio, pepper.

hó (R. id.) hó-ló-pú, a gourd (v. lé).

hó, to lift a small thing out of the water with a dipper or strainer; to gather, as water-lily roots. hó-ló-ló, id. hó-sau, to catch harve with a small net.

hó-chhau, id. hó-púng, to lift out boiled rice with a dipper that strains it.

hó-phíó, to gather duck-weed with a strainer.

hó (R. floating), (Cn. hó), hó-hâun, unfounded, groundless, as rumour (v. hoan).

hó-sam put-lâm (floating wood not tied), said of men or things (v. lâm).

hu-hó (R.), empty and false, as boastful talk.

hó [R. paste, = col. kó; confused]. hó-té, careless, negligent; dishonest, equivocating (v. tá).

hó-sam, roughly made and ill-finished, as furniture, dress, &c.

hó-hún, confused and somewhat untrue, as language; ill-mended or corrected (not sufficiently like the original); a lot having some articles mixed which are worse or not uniform.

hó-sâp-sâp, in a disorderly state, as dishes scarred with food, or as a tangled dirty beard.

hó-chhi-chhó, careless in managing or doing something.

hó-chhoh-chhó, id. hó-ná-sinh, id.

hám-hó, to talk indistinctly and ambiguously of set purpose, or manage things in a confused way so as to mislead.

hó [R. a lake, = col. ò]. hó-si, raw silk from Central China (Hoo-chow! or Hoo peh!). hó-si-khi, silk merchants from Central China. khal-khi hó-si, dreadfully expensive, as goods. hó-lâm (R.) = lâm, Hoo-nan province.

hó [R, beard, whiskers]. hó-hó, having large
bushy whiskers. ḥo-hō, all hairy round below the chin. ḥo-chhiu, beard and whiskers. ẓhōng-ḥo-chhiu, pointed leaves of the fir-tree. ẓhōng-ḥe, id. ḥo-sai-kau, a shaggy little dog.

[The rest of the page contains a list of words and their meanings, possibly in a dictionary format, but the specific content is not transcribed here.]
hoà (v. hû). hu-hoa, lavish expense; dissolve. hi-hoa (C.), id. hông-hoa, dissolve. ien-hoa è só-tâi, a house of ill-fame. ien-hoa è lâng, a prostitute. hoa put-bê-jin, jin tsâ-bê, it is not beauty that deludes men, men delude themselves.

grim-siông thiam-hoa, an addition to great wealth or learning (flowers upon flowered silk). thien-hoa-hûn, a seed used medicinally. thien-hoa-pân, = (better) thien-lô-pân, a ceiling. lôk-hoa lô-sûi (flowers fallen and floating away), extremely miserably.

lôk-hoa-seng (R.), = lôk-kia-seng, ground-nuts.

hoa-chio, white pepper. hoa-hiong-lê, tea-flavoured with flowers (v. hông).

hoa-ki-kok, the United States (v. kî).


hoa [R. splendid]. âng-hoa hû-kûi, very prosperous. chia-hoa, lavish; gaudy.

gê-hoa, vari-coloured halo of the moon, supposed to be an omen of great good.

hoa [R. ân, according to, to examine]. (T. hoà). hoâ-khoâ, to calculate by a rough guess at sight, without measurement. hoâ-sûg, to make a rough calculation of quantity, but more careful than "hoa-khoâ." hoâ-sûg-khóa, id.

hoa-soâh (Chm.), = (T.), hoâ-soâh, to get people to make up a quarrel, as neighbours do.

hoa [R. to change, renovate, to beg, as priests; to digest; luck or fortune]. (C. hoà), to change, as the transformations of nature; to rot away.

siu-hoa, to digest. hoà-hê, to be accidentally consumed, as paper or clothes. hoà-tsoê hê-lu, to be burned away to ashes.

hoa-hoa, naturally taking things quite easy; not much affected by good or bad news. thon-hoa, easy-minded; not anxious about danger or trouble; not particular about ceremony; taking things as they come. sim bô-hoa, grief hard and long to remove.

hûn-hoa, quite alike and undistinguishable, as a mend or a counterfeit. kha-hoa, having the edges shading gradually (a beauty in painting, but a fault in writing).

tiâm-hoa, to instruct or warn, as a spirit does in a dream. kâm-hoa, to renovate, as doctrine or spiritual influence. kau-hoa, to instruct and lead to better conduct. hông-hoa, influence of superiors on character, esp. for good. bô-hông-hoa, good example and influence.

piên-hoa, natural changes; to be transformed (v. piên). hoâ-si, produced from a chrysalia, &c. bân-bût hoâ-sêng, all things are produced by natural changes. hoâ-siên, to die and become a Buddha. hoâ-sin-tong, a cave where beggars die (v. tông).

hoa-ien (C.), = A. hoà-iên, to beg, as Buddhist priests.

tso-hoa (R.), to make and transform. hô-tso-hoa (C. tôt-hoa), good luck; good fortune. tso-hoa si, ak tso-hoa ri-in, bad luck. phâm-tso-hoa, id. phông tso-hoa, to make a trial or attempt with some hope (but not much) of success; to make a venture, e.g. at examination, or asking for a situation, &c. tû tso-hoa, id. tô tso-hoa, id. tô lî-ô tso-hoa, I will try my best for you, but with much doubt of success. phông lî-ô tso-hoa, id. = phông &c. = tâu &c. tâu tso-hoa, to make a venture along with another, as partners in a trading speculation.

hoa [R. speak, words, = col. òc]. hoà put-tô-
hoā, noisy play; tumult or disturbance. hoā-hoa, id. hoā-hoa-hāu, id. hoā-hoa-tiō, to move about in great excitement, as a crowd (v. tiō). hān-hoa, indistinct noise or hum of a crowd, with more or less noisy talk; to be in an excited state, as a community when there are rumours of rebellion. kōng-hoa kōng-chhiō, to joke and jest and talk loudly.

hoā [R. to paint or draw, = oā]. hoā-phoā, a book of drawing lessons. hoā-kōng (C. oā-kōng, oā-kōn), an ornament painter, as of flowers, &c. hoā-pōng chiōng-ki, to paint a horse to appease hunger. hoā-hūt-pāng, hoā ún-kiō, try to paint a tiger, but make it a dog (v. hoān).

hoā (Cn.), = A. hiā, a tile.

hoā (Cn.) hoā-lāng, Spaniards, said esp. by people who have been at Manila.

hoā (R. hoān). hoā-hī, to be glad or pleased (v. hi).

hoā, to snore.

hoā (R.), = A. hoā, to make a rough guess or calculation.

hoā (C.), = A. hoā, across.

hoā (C.), = hoā, ū-hoā-sī, a plant used in making cakes.

hoā (cf. hoā), careless; inattentive to business.

hoā-hoā, id.; without determination; colour indistinct.

hoā-hoā ke-hi, negligently let matter pass without proper attention.

shā-hoā, dull or grayish bāk; dim, as light. āng-hoā, light red. hoā-āng, id. ūg-hoā ūg-hoā, light yellow. gē-hoā, moon not giving much light, as at beginning or end of month, or when the sky is clouded. gē-hoā-hoā, id.

hoā (R. hoān). hoā-hoā, not caring much about a matter; not giving attention (cf. hoā). tiū-hoā-hoā, to pretend indifference.

hoā (R. tān; the morning). bin-hoā, after this time; afterwards; on a future day. tiām-hoā (Cn.), just lately; a very short time ago.

hoā — khi-hoā, the gums. chhūi-khi-hoā, id.

hoā (R. gān), an embankment; a dyke. tō-hoā, a sea-dyke, inclining reclaimed land. hāi-hoā, id.; a sea-wall. bō-hoā, dyke on a great river. ūn-hoā, embankment of a pool that is overflowed at high-tide. thān-hoā, to make the dyke higher or stronger. oā-hoā, to approach the embankment; to come near the mark (v. oā), (s. lean).

bin-chhūg-hoā, the broad board on front of a bed, for sitting on.

hoā — chhān-hoā, the raised divisions between irrigated fields. chhān-hoā-lā, a road on the narrow banks between rice-fields. chhān-hoā-chī (l.), money paid, once for all, for the right of cultivating common fields so that they cannot be taken away.

hāng-hoā, raised divisions between dry fields.

hoā [R. ān, to lay the hand on], to lay the hand heavily upon, so as to steady or to lean upon; to manage, as household or accounts.

hoā-bern, to feel the pulse.

hoā-toa, to steer a vessel.

sa-hoā, hands leaning on each other's shoulders.

hoā kēng-thāu, to lean on another's shoulder by the hand. hoā-hū-i-tiā, steadily it with the hand.

hoā-khi-tiā, id. hoā-tiā, to keep one's mind at ease (v. tiā). tah-hoā, to lay one's hand on something to steady one's self; to depend upon another, as widow, orphan, &c.

bō-tah bō-hoā, having no one to look to for support. bō-tē thang-oā-hoā, id.

hoā-ke, to manage household affairs. hoā ke-sū, id. hoā hāng-chheng, to fix the market price (v. hàng). hoā-poā, to have the authoritative voice in a business, as manager (ke-tiā) or shroff. hoā-siāu, to keep the accounts.

hoā-sīn-tē, to have a small military district.

hoā-soah, to try to get people to make up a quarrel, as neighbours or friends.

hoā-phok, the man in a band of music who beats the "phok." hoā sū-kōan, to play musical instruments of all sorts. hoā hiien-kōan, to play joyful music.

hoā, to solder. hoā-ich, id. tāng-hoā, soldering with hard solder. siah-hoā, soldering with soft solder.

hoāh (Cn.), = A. hiā, thus, this, these.

hoāh (R. haht), to shout loud; to bawl. hoāh-hoāh, id. hoāh-hiām, id. tāu-hoāh, to call out loud, encouraging each other to do something. hān-hoāh, loud shouting or noise; noisy disturbance.

him-hoāh, to reprove so as to silence. hāng-hoāh, to frighten; to call loud in a threatening way; to bully.

hāu-hoāh, to talk loud in reproving or threatening.

hoāh-hō-hī, to shout out for amusement, as on the hills; to call out loud to inferiors just for the pleasure of ordering.

hoāh-chia hoāh-hia, calling out in great terror and perturbation, as at sudden danger.

hoā-him hoāh-hī, id. (as if it bears and tigers:)

he-hoāh, to tell lies and make a great noise. heh-thī hoāh-tōe, id. (often with the idea of slander).

hoāh uō, man who calls out "tō-o" before a mandarin to clear the road. hoāh-tō, id. hoāh-hō-ui, shouting loud as the mandarin ascends the tribunal. chhāt-hoāh-chhāt, a thief calling out "stop thief!" (v. chhāt).

hoāh-sōa, to call the auspicious influence of the mountain to the grave, at burial (v. soā). hoāh-thō, to perform rites before beginning to build or repair a house or grave.

hoā-hēn-kūn, to play at marra (v. kūn). hoāh lē-lang, an auction. hoāh lē-long, id.

hoāh-kē, to put an extra price on an article, as from change in supply or demand.

hoāh tāu-siā, to make the proposal which the rest of the company follow; to be in the habit of taking the lead in arranging what is to be done. hoāh öe-tāng, his words are usually followed. tāi-ke hoāh-thang, all at once gave their assent.

hoāh-sōa, to order inferiors and make them step a quarrel, between themselves or with others.

hoāh — soah-hoāh, to determine and decide what is to be done, as the leader or principal party in an affair.

hoāh (R. hān, a limit, = col. ōn, hāt). tsat-hoāh, to use an average moderate amount, as of strength, or of food, &c.

hoāh (R. hoāt, to subdue, to strike), a stride; one step; to take one good step. toā-hoāh, a very long step. nig-hoāh chit-pē, two steps make one pace.

sā-pē tsōe-nig-hoāh, in a tremendous hurry
hoan (making two steps as long as three paces). chiá"-pah-hoáh-kha, about a hundred steps = fifty paces. hoáh-ke-ké-khá, to take a long step across.

doài, or hoc (P.), = A. hoa, a flower. doái-ki-kó, variegated, = A. hoé-li-ló.

hoáí (R. id., = col. i). hoái-chhíu, a tree with yellow flowers (Sophora!). hoái-hoe, its flowers used as a dye for staining wood a greenish yellow.

hoái [R. to carry in the bosom, heart, or womb, = col. kái], (P. hóc). hoái-hún, to cherish unmixedly, hoái-liám (R.), to cherish a feeling in the heart.

sim-hóí (R.), the breast (inside). khái-hóí thióng-im, jolly over the wine-cups. hoái-thái, to be pregnant.

hoái-in (R.), id.

hoái [R. hái, the bones of the chin]. é-hoái, the lower jaw-bone. ê-hoái-kut, a very small lower jaw and almost no chin.

hoái (R. id.) pái-hóí, to spoil. sün-hóí, id. hái-hóí, id. to destroy. phái-hóí, id. phái-hóí-sái, to ruin an affair or business by mismanage ment.

hoái-sái, id. hiú-hóí, to rot away. tô-hóí, to fall down, as a house. pang-hóí, to fall, as a landslip, or as an embankment giving way.

hoái (R. heng), (Cn. hái; C. hoái), across, crosswise; (horizontal); wicked, unfair; especially, unfair and overbearing when having an influential protector.

hoái-táí, wealth got by mere good luck, or by unjust means. hoái-táí, to get large gains suddenly.

hoaí-kó, id. hoái-kó ê seng-li, making enormous gains in trade.

hoaí-kê, opposed to right and justice; disobedient and unruly (v. kéh).

hoaí-bék, violent, overbearing, and unjust. áu-hoái, unfair, oppressive, and injurious, as a man who has powerful influence at his back; to get people's money out of them by an overwhelming and violent manner.

hoaí-peh-pei, id.

thán-hoái, crosswise, transverse; horizontal as opposed to perpendicular. thá-hoái (T.), id. tô thán-hóí, lying across. sim-kóa n thán-hóí, heart perverse and wicked.

hoaí-tit, straight and crosswise; in every direction.

hoaí-khìng tit-khìng, to entreat and exhort by every means; hoái-khìng tit-tíng, not afraid to go anywhere. hoái-chháu bò-żi, tit-chháu bò-liám, very gentle, very honest.

hoaí-tó, a ferry-boat. kiá" hoái-tó, to cross to Formosa (v. bó). phái-hoái-chhó, to attack by a flank movement.

hoaí-tháu-tó, a table at the side of a room. hoái-phi, an inscription written horizontally, as over a door or at the top of a scroll.

hoaí-béh-bín, repulsive distorted face. hoái-chháu, gít-jip-tá, to put wood crosswise in the fireplace, perverse and contrary in temper.

hoaí (T.) = A. hoán, to spread out, as a mat.

hoaí [K. háng, name of a plant, (C. hoái)]. ó-hoái-sái, a fibrous plant used in making the soft steamed cakes called "ké."
hoan-chiān-thū, agriculture is the safest and best of all occupations.

hoan-khiā-kā, so confused as to be unintelligible (v. kā).

hoan (R. id.) hoan-ék, to interpret, to translate.

hoan [R. a sort of flag or streamer]. hoan-ā, streamers attached to a circular frame used at funerals. kia hoan-ā, to carry it, as chief mourners at funerals.

in-hūn-hoan, white streamers for calling back the spirit of a man who has died abroad. tōng-hoan, set of streamers on a triangular rim, used as an ornament of idols and at funerals of vegetarians. khia-hoan, to set up streamers at the ceremonies of "kong-tek" for the dead.

khia-hoan pāng-siā, to set up these streamers and burn paper images.

hoan [R. hon, to command]. hoan-hū, to order; to command; to give a message (v. hū).

hoan [R. to return; to repay, = col. hōng; in some phrases "hoān" (v. hū); also C, = A. hēng].

chheng-hoan, to clear off, as an account. hoan-chē (esp. C), to pay a debt. hoan-i (C), pay him.

hoan-hūn, to revive from a swoon, faint, or apparent death (v. hūn). hoan-tiāu, to go and pay respects, sometimes with gifts (in return), to a man who has worshipped or parent (tiān-su) shortly after death.

chit-pū hoan-chit-pū, taking slow and careful steps in walking; to manage a matter very carefully, step by step, making sure of one step before taking another. chit-kū hoan-chit-kū, each clause spoken separately and distinctly.

hoan (cf. oán, (T. hoān), to open out, as something rolled up; to spread out, as a mat. hoan-chhiō, to spread out a mat. hoan-mūg-li, to open out a hanging door-screen. hoan-bāng-tā, to put up mosquito-curtains.

hoan — hoan-phē, to prepare leather for use, as a tanner.

hoan [R. all; every, = col. hoān, the world].

kang-hoan, to come from heaven to be born into the world, as a god. thōt-hoan, to die, as Buddhist priest; to have one's mind not set on the world's affairs, as any man.

hoan — lièn-hoan-chheng, many guns fired in rapid succession so as to make a running fire. tīng-liēn-hoan, to fire them thus.

hoan [R. thoān, a round mass; a company]. liēn-hoan-kiet, an agreement made by all the households of a street or ward to keep away bad characters, all being responsible for each.

hoan (R. id.), alum. pēh-hoan, id. sēk-hoan, prepared alum. chhī-hoan, raw alum. chheng-hoan (R.), copperas (?), tām-hoan, sulphate of iron; cèfpenas, esp. the refined sort from abroad. tsō-hoan, do., esp. coarse native sort. hoan-teuk, a solution of alum.

hoan-tsōā, paper sized with alum. chhī-kāu-hoan, a sort of thick paper treated with alum.

hoan [R. troubled; anxious]. hoan-lō, sorrow; grieved; anxious about the future. hoan-hō (C), id. ēng hoan-lō, unnecessary anxiety. hoan-sim, mind grieved and anxious. hoan-sim po-hāk, sorely distressed and anxious. sim-hoan l-lōan, upper disturbed and anxious about a multitude of matters.

hoan-sin, I beg to trouble you, sir; I have given you a vast deal of trouble (v. sin). lō-hoan-li., I beg to trouble you. hoan-li-sāng chit-ē-mīh, I will trouble you to hand this (to another) for me. hoan lī-ō tāi-kā, I beg to trouble you, sir.

tam-hoan, to have great anxieties, as about troublesome matters (v. tam).

put-tān-hoan, willing to take any pains to get it done. ū-hoan, to dislike being troubled; to declare troublesome duty.

hoan (R. id.), a surname.

hoán, growing soft and bad, as tiles.

hoān (R. id., = col. pēng), to turn back (or bring back); to change, as purpose; to rebel; rebellion; but, on the other hand. tāi-hoān, opposite in meaning or purpose. hoān-tīg; but, on the other hand. hoān-mū, to change one's purpose and refuse or reject; but now he will not. lōng-khāu hoān-tsōt, to try to be knowing but act as a fool.

hoān-hū, to repent; to change one's purpose.

hoān-hū (C.), id. hoān-koā, to break one's promise.

hoān-h暖, to betray trust in money matters.

hiau-hoān, to break an agreement; to betray trust.

hoān-pūn, to send goods inferior to the sample.

hoān-keng, to retract the confession or evidence given in court (v. kēng). hoān-kān-kē, to use secret plots and calumnies against a man (v. kē, "a plan").

hoān-hōng, changeable in purpose; fickle (v. hōk).

hoān-semplo, to change rapidly from good to bad, or from friendship to enmity (v. semplo).

hoān-bīng, to change countenance, as in sudden anger.

hoān-bīn bù-semplo, fickle, inconsistent in friendship; touchy (v. semplo).

hoān-bīn bù-chheng, inconsistent in friendship; ungrateful; fickle.

hoān-sek, to change colour; to become rancid by heat, as meat.

hoān-pak, to turn the stomach; vomiting.

hoān-chhō (C), to chew the cud.

hoān-loān, to rebel.

hoān-poān, id. tsō-hoān, id. bē-hoān, id. kap-pān-hoān, the war between Britain and China in 1842.

sio-to-hoān, the Triad Insurrection.

hoān-chhāt, rebels.

hoān-kut, a man determined to rebel as soon as possible.

taus-hoān, to flee from insurrection.

pi-hoān, id.

ông-hoān, going and returning, as on a journey.

hoān-teuk, to bring back the tablet from the funeral.

hoān-tiāu, to give a sort of mournful turn up at the end of a line in a tune. im-iōng hoān-poe, turning day into night and night into day.

hoān-būn (T. pāi-būn), the 60th or 67th radical, written at the side on the right hand.

hoān (R. id.) hoān-lām (R.), a vast flood or deluge.

hoān [R. floating, vague, negligent], (Cn. hoāng).

hoān-koāng, working without heart or decided purpose; not careful; not particular how a thing is done; vague and general; insincere.

tsō-lāng hoān-hoān, to act so.

khān-hoān, in a rather general way, not giving many particulars. kap-lān hoān-hoān, very easy in his dealings with us; not very particular.

hoān — hu-hu hoān-hoān, quite uncertain or utterly false, as a story. hoān-hoān-tāi, not very clear how the matter stands, but not of much consequence.

hoān, groundless, unsubstantial, as a rumour.

hū-hū hoān-hoān, id. [perhaps some phrases belong to the previous word].
hoán (R. id.) hâu-hoán, to order, as a servant (v. her).

hoán [R. to sell goods; to be a pedlar, = col. phô̂]), hoán-á, a pedlar. hoán-á-pêh, secret dialect, or slang used by peddlers. tsôe-hoán, to be a pedlar. chhái-hoán, a pedlar who sells vegetables. ah-hoán, pedlar who sells ducks.

hoán--chhut-lâi, to trade in bringing produce from the interior. hoán-hoán, to trade abroad, either in person or by sending agents. hoán-tsôe, a medium-sized junk, as about 800 or 1000 pecks.

hoán-sau, a dealer in slaves and children. hoán-sau-kêng, shop of such a dealer.

hoán [R. an official]. bêng-hoán-sù, temple to canonized mandarins of district or department (stands beside the Confucian temple).

hoán (R. id.), to transgress; to offend against; a criminal; to meet with, as calamity or bañ term. hoán-hoát, to break the law. hoán-tsôe, to contract guilt; to commit a crime. hoán-kim, contraband; strictly forbidden by law or regulation; to break such a prohibition. hoán-an, to be accused of crime; to be involved in a lawsuit. hoán-hùi, to offend against a sacred name, as of Sage or Emperor. hoán-lâi, to go about without a lamp, and at forbidden time of night.

hoán-lâng, a criminal. tsôe-hoán, id. tiông-hoán, a great criminal. ka-hoán (C.), id. liû-hoán, a transported convict. ké-hoán, a criminal wearing the cangue. hiong-hoán, a murderer. chhái-hoán, an apprehended robber. kham-hoán, a state prisoner arrested by imperial command. si-hoán, you condemned criminal! (scolding); also, a prisoner who has died in prison. tsâu-hoán, an escaped prisoner. lâu-hoán, a prisoner who has been in prison several years. sin-hoán, a recent prisoner.

chhiâ-hoán, to rescue a criminal by force. tâu-hoán, to order up a criminal to be tried. ké-hoán, to send a prisoner to a higher court to be tried or punished. koat-hoán, to behead a criminal.

chhiâm-hoán, to offend against (a person) so as to displease him; to encroach upon, as grave, or land, or territory. chhiâm-hoán, to come unintentionally on a man in an unlucky, illomened, awkward, or troublesome manner. hoán-tiâ-hoán, to offend against; to meet with, generally (but not always), unpleasant or hurtful things.

hoán-hong, to meet with a heavy gale. hoán-hiâm, liable to blame; hoán-gião, to excite suspicion; to be suspected. hoán-gi, id. [some say that this paragraph belongs to the next word].

hoán [R. calamity]. hoán-lâm (R.), calamity; to have suffering or calamity.

hoán-soâh, to be under the evil influence of the demons called "soâh-sin," as a house or grave. hoán-soâh, id. sometimes said of a person.

hoán-tiâ-hoán, injured by meeting with a demon. chhiâm-hoán-tiâ-hoán, id. [some say this paragraph belongs to the previous word].

hoân (R. a rule; a pattern). keng-hoán, to taunt; to jeer at, especially at personal appearance. tio-hoán, kidney-shaped. tê-au-dâ-hoán, shaped like a teacup. gun-tiâ-hoán, shaped like a silver ingot or hour-glass. moâ-phang-hoán, lozenge-shaped; diamond-shaped. moâ-tê-hoán (C.), id.

hoân [R. hoán, to return; to repay; some are also pronounced "hoân"]). If hoân-lî, goá hoân-goá, you and I have no connection in our affairs. li-ê, hoán li-ê, goá-ê hoân goá-ê, yours and mine are quite distinct. hoán-kiñ, hoân-koâ-kiñ; hó-lâm, hoán hó-lâm, the Americans and the Dutch are quite distinct (people or nations). lâi, hoán-tit sî-lâm; goá, hoán--tit sî-goá, inside and outside (as of a house) must be kept quite distinct.

hoán [R. hoán, the world; all]. hoán-kán, the world. hoán-nâ, in every case that — hoán-sù, in all affairs; in any matter. hoán-tsôe-sù, in all matters that we do, etc.

hoâng (Cn. T.), = A. hông, "wind" (only in phrases strictly colloquial, while in reading phrases that have become colloquial it remains "hông," e.g. "hông-siêk").

hoâng-goá (T.), = A. hông-chhe-lién, a toy made to turn with the wind.

hoâng (Cn.), = A. hông, waste; fabulous.

hoâng, a Dutch coin.

hoâng (Cn.), = A. hoán, without heart; without decided purpose.

hoât [R. the hair of the head]. kiet-hoàt, the wife whom a man marries first of all; opp. to the one married after her death or divorce, who is "âu-bê" or "siêk-hiên."

lâu tsôa-hoât, to let the whole of one’s hair grow long, as women. hoât-ji-â-thâu, the 190th radical, written at the top.

hoât (R. id.), a rule; a law; a means; black arts, esp. Taists; to manage; French.

si-hoát, Taist magical arts. hoât-sût (v. söt), id. lau-hoát, id. hoât-lêk, powerful influence of an idol. hoât-lêk ko-khong, the power of the idol is very great. iâm-sin-hoát, the art of becoming invisible. hâu-hoát, rites to secure the success of a charm.

hoât-soh, a magical rope used by Taists. hoât-chi, the commands of Lau-tsze. hoât-su, complimentary title of Taist priest. hoât-kîán, sort of Taist enchanter. hoât-tiâ, head of a company of boys at an idolatrous procession. hoât-tiâ, a place where magical rites are performed; also, an execution ground. hák-hoát, to learn black arts and Taist rites. sai-hoát, to use magic. tsok-hoát, id. tâu-hoát, to try which is superior in magic.

hô-hoát-là (Cn.), an idol (v. hê).

hoát-tê, a rule; a law; a plan; a method. hoát-lût, a law, as of the state. lût-hoát, id. hoát-kî (C.), id. (v. kà, "prohibition"). hoát-kî (C.), the region where Buddha lives (v. kà, "boundary").

kok-hoát, the laws of the kingdom. hoát-hoát, a plan; a method; means. chêng-hoát, to execute a criminal; a just and right plan. èng-chêng-hoát, to act in a perfectly fair and just way. chhiâ-hoát, the fit way to accomplish an end. chêng-li-hoát, the proper plan in the circumstances of the case (v. chêng). put-hoát, lawless.


èng-kê-hoát, to use very strong or severe measures; going to extremities. èng-kê-kê-hoát, to talk to a man so as to incite him to take up a matter quite willingly and heartily. èng-chê-hoát, to act vio-
hoat

1. *hoat-löh*, to manage an affair; to arrange or determine what is to be done.


4. *hoat-chhi*, unable to punish the principal offender, but taking revenge on his subordinates.

5. *iâm-hoat-tô*, the salt commissioner.


7. *hoat* (*R. id. = col. pauh, puh*), to produce; to sprout; to begin to grow; to come out, as eruptions, sweat, &c.; to ferment; to pay out, as money.

8. *it-hoat*, all the more.

9. *hoat-sî*, to produce; to grow or bear, as fruit, &c. *hoat-chhut*, to produce. *hoat-hiën*, to appear; to become manifest. *hoat-pauh*, to come out, as a secret or a plot. *hoat-tsôh*, to break out, as a disease showing itself on the body; to come to pass, as a plot; to come to light, as a secret; to begin to grow into a man, as a lad (v. tsôh). *hoat-kak*, to come out, as a secret (v. kâk, "to know"). *hoat-kak*, to grow horns (v. kâk, "a horn"). *hoat-chhi*, to put out green leaves. *hoat-lâng*, to bud; to sprout. *hoat-gê*, to sprout and shoot out (longer "atï"). *hoat-chhâu*, to grow grass and small plants. *hoat-mâg*, to grow hair or feathers, as animals; to begin to grow hair, as a wound or scabbed place when healing. *hoat-chhûi-chhûi*, beard beginning to grow. *hoat-chhûi-khi*, to get teeth; teething. *hoat-khi*, id.

10. *hoat-jêt*, to take fever; to have a feverish attack.

11. *hoat-chiû-hông*, to have small red eruptions, from drinking liquor. *hoat-hông*, to get swollen, as from a venomous bite (v. hông, "swollen"). *hoat-hông*, burning with rage or passion (v. hông, "heated"). *hoat-hông*, face flushed; to blush. *hoat-liâp*, to grow pimples or boils. *sî-thâu hoat-bê*, to have pimples, boils, or eruptions. *hoat-chiû-bin*, to break out on the face, as eruption. *hoat-kôá*, to perspire by use of medicine, &c., in disease. *hoat-hân*, id. hê *tng-hoat*, frantic with rage; sudden severe fever or inflammation; conflagration raging with great violence.

12. *hoat-kông*, mad; wild; extravagant and absurd, as man. *hoat-sêng*, to get suddenly angry (naturally). *hoat-lât*, to show anger by loud voice or gesticulation, e.g., striking the table.


14. *hoat-tat*, to prosper in wealth or office, &c., as person or family. *hoat-chêk*, to rise from obscurity to high station. *hoat-ah*, may it prosper! said at the rites of "chêng-id" by Taotist priests.


16. *khai-hoat*, to distribute money, as wages; to punish slightly on the spot, and set free at once. *hun-hoat*, to distribute money, as wages; to separate the items of some difficult piece of business, to be taken up in succession; to send out employees or members of family to different places to make their living. *chi* hoat-hô-i, give him the money.


18. *hoat-thoat*, to clear off the stock; to sell off at any price; to escape secretly, or help to escape (v. thoat).


20. *hoat-hê*, to send back, as goods not liked, or as a rejected present.

21. *hoat-tiâu*, the main spring of a watch or time-piece.

22. *hoat-m-chhâi* sai-pak, north-west wind suddenly rising and falling, with almost no rain. *bân-lô-chê* tsôo-hoat, numerous calamities coming at once (v. le, "a cross-bow"). *ngô-lê chê-hoat*, id. (v. le, "a road").

23. *hoat* (*R. to subdue rebels*). *cheng-hoat* (*R.*), to go to war, and chastise or subdue rebels.

24. *hoat* (*R. to punish*), to fine; to mullet; to punish, as by fine or forfeit; to break, as a horse.


26. *kê-hoat*, to be broken, as a horse. *put-chê-pâ, tiôn kê-hoat*, he is very disobedient and ill-behaved (lad), and must be broken in like a horse.


28. *hoat* (*R. alive, active, col. oah*). *hoat-phoat*, active and lively (as man); graceful and flowing, as written characters. *lên kau hoat-hoat*, to work up very thoroughly and carefully, as mixing material for pills or such medicine. *lên-khi-hoat*, work it up well. *lên-hoat*, thoroughly worked and mixed up. *song-hoat-kê*, a means of livelihood.


hoe

1. *hoe* (*C.*), = A. he, line.

2. *hoe* (*R. hoah, C. hoe, P. hoai, hoai, a flower; a flowering plant; a blossom; variegated; dian, as eyesight; in many phrases means "livelious."*


5. *kau-hoe*, pig's liver. *tân-hoe*, soie beau-cord, not
yet shaped. chō-hoe, a pleasant cooling jelly made from a plant (like Ceylon moss or Irish moss). chō-hoe, this gelatinous substance, rolled into a sweet confection, somewhat stiff. chhi-hoe-phii, do, cut into thin slices.

léng-hoe, the feathers of an arrow. khau-to-hoe, shavings of wood made by a plane. hái-hoe, fragile work (on the tops of walls, &c.) made of thin tiles placed diagonally and leaving open spaces. hoe-thang-chi, ornamental tiles for use in open trellis-work. bán-jit-hoe, the figure called "bàn," worked in large quantities, as in the open work of screens.

chhi-hoe., clusters of swamp of the craw-fish. hé-hoe, sparks as from a match. läk hé-hoe, to let sparks fall. têng-hê-hoe, large lumps on the wick of a lamp. têng-hé khuí-hoe, the lamp gathers large spots on the wick; when very large they are auspicious.

chek-hoe, ornamental flowers on candles (v. chek). siú-teng-hoe, to embroider flowers on the guanine frame of a lamp.

chhi-hoe, white dots on the beam of a stadexy for marking the weight.

tsiú-hoe, spray. phah tsui-hoe, to splash spray. phûn--tiôh hú-hoe, to get some drops of rain on one's self. lâu koâi-hoe, to have perspiration in small drops on the skin.

jit-hoe, a ray through a chink; rays through clouds or through the leaves of trees. chhut hui-tâng-hoe-á, rays breaking through the clouds.

sim-hoe kui, delighted at something. ú chhiú-hoe, to feel, to be impelled in a polite or insinuating manner (v. chhii). lô kha-ching-hoe, to shake about one's hips in walking. lâng koâi-á-hoe, to brandish his stick with delight, as beggar (v. kôi).

khui-hoe, to bloom; to blossom. chhi-chhiú khui-hoe, making a great deal of money (often said of a prostitute). tnng hoiat-hoe, beginning to be prosperous. teh-hoát-hoe, making a great deal of money. læng-hoe, to protrude the flower, as corn or grass. siú-hoe, to admire flowers. chhái-hoe, to gather food from flowers, as butterflies or bees. bôe-hoe, to sell flowers; a flower-seller. chhah-hoe, to stick flowers in the hair; a studding-tail.

khok-hoe, to carve wood into any sort of figures. tia-hoe khek-chiaú, id. chhák-hoe, id. siú-hoe, to embroider (v. siú). chhin-hoe, to embroider finely (v. chhiah). thio-hoe, id. (v. thio).

oa-hoe, to change the colour of the flowers on a woman's tree of fate (in the invisible world) from red to white, so that she may have male children instead of females; said also of a bride's younger brother visiting her three days after marriage. tsai-hoe oâ-táu, superstitious rites for curing female barrenness. khit-hoe, to pray for children. hoa-kong po-pô, two deities (male and female) that give out these flowers—red for females, white for males. hoa-kong-pô, id.

thâm-hoe, the third in rank of the new Hanlin (hâm-lhim) graduates. kim-hoe, gilt flowers (tinned) used by a new-made new-tâne or higher graduate, and at some other ceremonies. Turkey opium. kim-hoe-fêng, a sort of opium. chhô-hoe, artificial flowers.

hoa-fêng, money wrapped in red paper, given in engaging an assistant, clerk, or manager for a shop.

hoa-biê, prettily painted or coloured; gaudy, as goods, buildings, and such things; too gaudy, as women; spurious and flattering, as words (v. biê).

hoa-lêng, a peacock's feather with one eye. hoe-thia, reception room for visitors, as in a yamun. hoe-kiô, a red bridal chair.

hoe-tiâm, spotted with small spots. hoe-pan, speckled; spotted; freckled. hoe-lêk-lêk, variegated; mottled (like a stag). hoe-li-lô, variegated; mottled; indistinct in colour; all in confusion, as money matters; not managing properly; not treating persons of various rank as they should be treated relatively. hoe-lo-lô, id. hoe-kâu, a spotted dog. hoe-bê, a piebald horse. hoe-têng, a flowered lantern. hoe-phê, a flowered or variegated cloth used for wrapping up clothes, &c. hoe-pô, flowered, spotted, or variegated cloth. in-hoe-pê, printed cotton. toa-hoe-pê, large-flowered do. siô-hoe-pê, small-flowered do. in-ia-hoe-pê, foreign printed cotton; chintz. ciò-hoe-pê, nankeen.

hoa-gûn, dollars all covered with stamps.

hoe-bák, flowers and shrubs (v. bàk). hoe-lûi, a blossom. hoe-mâ, a flower-bud. hoe-tsâng, a flowering-plant. hoe-hûn, flowers and paint for the face. hoe-chhiâm, a pin for flowers in the hair (v. chhiâm). hoe-thé, earth in a flower-pot. hoe-tiâm, a terrace built up for flower-pots. hoe-nâ, a flower-basket, as in a room. hoe-pân, a flower-jug for artificial flowers, or for water and cut flowers. hoe-kân, do. with cut flowers and water. hoe-kha, a flower-pot. hoe-phûn, do. of finer ware, as porcelain. hoe-thàng, insects that prey on flowers; caterpillars. hoe-sîn, spirits of flowers (v. sîn). hoe-hûng, a garden.

hoe-chio, white pepper. hoe-bî, a bird that talks and fights. hoe-thiâi, the mud-fish. hoe-ki, a large spotted sort of cuttle-fish. chhâu-hoe-tsoa, a variegated harmless snake.

bák-chiu hoe, eyes dim. bàk-hoe, id. 

hoe-hê (C. hoa-hoe), two sorts of gambling (v. hê). bôe-hoe-thiâng (Cn.), = A. teh-hoe-hê, to gamble in this way.

hoe-keng, a house of ill-fame; a brothel. ien-hoe-chhiú (harlot's mouth), you great liar! (vile scolding). hoe-thêng, boats used as brothels (Cantonese). hoe-hî, a lascivious stage-play. hoe-chhut, id. hoe-toâ, a character in a mandarin play representing a beautiful and cheerful young woman.

hoeé, to wipe the feet, as on a mat; to rub or scrape the feet. hoe-hôi, id. hoe-sê, to kill by rubbing with the foot, as a worm.

hoé (R. id.) tâi-hêé = poê-kak, anise-seed. toa-hêé, id. siô-hê, a sweet-smelling seed like a grass; = phâ-"chhick-hiú" (kennel or coriander?), used for its smell or flavour. siêu-hêé, id.

hoeé (R. to turn back, to return, Mamadjan), (in some phrases interchanges with "hê"), a section of a book.

hoe-hê-kâu, Mahomedanism, so named from the Uighurs. hoe-hê, Mahomedan.

hoe-jông, a sort of velveteen (v. jông).

ông-hêé, to go and return. hoe-thâu, to turn back; to come back. thiet-hêé, to dishand, as volunteers or militia. hoe-lô, to make a visit or perform a ceremony in return for the other having done so. to us. hoe-pô (C.), = A. hê-pô, to return a ceremonial visit. hoe-hôk (C.), = A. hê-hok, to make a report. hoe-oa (C.), = A. hê-ôe, to interpret verbally between two persons.

goân-toa pok-hôi, bill protested. hêo-lêng, the ridge of a hill conducting the auspicious influence and carrying it round till the grave directly faces the origin (soa-hû) of the influence.
hóe 148  hóh

hóe-hún, to revive, as from a swoon, from death, or from despair. hóe-lóng, to return to life. khi-su hóe-seng, to restore the (almost) dead to life (said of a very skillful doctor).

siok-hóe, to ransom; to redeem. hóe-sim táng-l, to alter one's mind. bán-hóe sim-chi, to reform one's heart. bán-hóe t'ai-l, to influence Heaven to favour, as by virtuous conduct. hóe bán-hóe-tit, the matter so bad or so far settled that it cannot now be altered or act right.

liên-hóe, miserable and destitute, as a man of utterly ruined reputation who cannot go into better circumstances. liên-liên hóe-hóe, id.金额 lié-hóe, may you be constantly and irretrievably miserable and ruined! liên-hóe sî-chêng, id., disgraced for ever by some vile act of himself or of some near relative.

hóe-pí (R.), to keep out of the way of a mandarin.

hóe (C.), = A. hó, in the bosom, &c.

hóe (C. hóe-bák, to give an angry glance.

bâk-chiu hóe, id.

hóe (R. id.), hoán-hóe (C. hoán-hóe), to repent and amend; to change one's purpose and conduct. hóe-ngê, to repent. hóe-chêng, it is then too late to change one's mind. tsê-chit-si hóe, to change one's mind at once.

hóe-chhin, to break off a betrothal.

thê-hóe (C.), to find out our mistake, and be sorry or repent having done it.

hóe [R. brit.]. hóe-lô kong-hêng (R.), mandarins taking bribes openly.

hóe (C.), = A. hó, fire. âm-hóe, at dark. hóe-ông (C.), = A. hó-sin-iâ, the god of fire.

hóe (C.) hóe-sît, = A. hó-sît, food, &c.

hóe (C.), = A. hó, a partner. tsê-hóe, to act or do anything together.

hóe (R. id.), (C. húi), to destroy; to annul; to pass away. hóe-bô, to make void; to cause to cease. hóe-khi, to pass away, as a custom or rule become obsolete. hóe-tuí, fallen into decay. hóe-sî, to cease to be done, as a rite or course of action. poân-tê ji-hóe, to stop half-way and fall utterly.

hông-hóe, hâi waste; dilapidated; desolate. hng-hóe, id. hóe-giâp, useless unclaimed ground, as ruined house or inundated land. hóe-hùn, deserted grave. hóe-sâm, to destroy a village, as mandarins, or as enemies in a feud. hóe-hû, id., as mandarins. hùn-siâ hóe-khi, the village is ruined and deserted.

hóe-jin, a useless fellow, as a cripple, or maimed; a worthless fellow, idle or wicked. hóe-chit, inexcusable and useless, as a cripple, lame, leprous, or blind, &c.

hóe-chêk (1), id.

hóe [R. hó, to influence and renovate]. (C. hóe, also = A. hó, to renovate).

hóe-liên, to beg, as Buddhist priests.

tek-hóe, the city of Teh-hwa, in the prefecture of Yung-chun (áng-chun).

hóe (C.), = A. hó, hoán-hóe, to repent; to change one's purpose and conduct. thê-hóe, to be grieved and repent of what one has done, often of what cannot now be changed. siâ-thê-hóe, id.

hóe (C.), = A. hó, goods. hóe-miû, = A. hó-bût, goods and things in general.

hóe (C.), = A. hó, a year of age.

hóe — hóe-kôân, a sort of exchange rooms, where merchants meet to consult on prices, &c.

hóe (R. id.), sometimes interchanges with “hô,” sometimes “hóe” and “hô” interchange in C. and A., or vice-versa); an assembly; a society or association; to meet together; to combine together.

ki-hóe, an opportunity.

hóe-toa], a bill of exchange.

hóe-goân, the highest of the new Têin-sê (chin-sê) graduates. hóe-khoe, those of the new Têin-sê who rank from second to tenth on the list. hóe-si, the examinations for the Têin-sê degree (v. si).

ti-hóe, to notify. thê-hóe, to examine the meaning, or a man's purpose, till we thoroughly understand it. li-hóe (esp. C.), = li-hê, to talk over a matter so as to come to an understanding about its settlement.

hóe-l (r.), to understand the meaning. hû-hóe, to express assent, often mere empty words. hun-hóe (C.), = A. hun-hê, to make one's statement or discuss a question making explanations.

hóe-siâu (=hô-siâu), to meet, examine, and settle accounts. biên-hóe, to settle a matter by discussing it face to face. hóe-bûn, to meet face to face, for any purpose. hóe-bien, id. hóe-chhin, son-in-law visiting father-in-law soon after marriage. pâi-hóe, to visit on equal terms, as mandarins. liên-hóe, afebee and polite to visitors (said of ladies). tsê-hóe, to meet together.

chi-hóe (C.), id. tsê-hóe, to meet together; to form a society. siong-hóe, to meet together; to assemble for taking united action. hóe-bêng, to confederate. hóe-tông, to combine together for bad purposes.

hóe-te, the villages of a region combining, as to put down feuds or plundering. hóe-lô, civil and military mandarins gathering soldiers and going together to seize criminals. hóe-hâm, two or more mandarins jointly issuing a proclamation.

bûn-bû-hóe, a meeting of civil and military graduates. siû-tsái-hóe, a meeting of new-tâo graduates to consult on some matter. tsê-bûn-chiu’-hóe, a literary society for writing essays. liê-li-hóe, a society that worships liê-li-kong. bông-pê-bû-hóe, a club for the burial of parents. kong-hóe, a public society or association.

siô-to-hóe, the Triad society (rebellious). siang-to-hóe, id. thien-tê-hóe, id. pat-ko-hóe, a similar illegal society (some say, the same). têi-siâu-sêng-hóe, small clans or villages banded to oppose greater ones. sêng-hóe, the church (the society, not the building).

kâu-hóe, id., a sect. hoán-hóe (C.), = A. hoán-bê, two sorts of gambling (v. hê).

jip-hóe, to enter a society. hóe-iu, members of a society; friends engaged on the same literary work, &c.

hóe-hiû-ti, id. hoán-tê-ti, head man of a society or association, good or bad. hóe-thâu, head of a society; e.g, head of the Triad rebels, either of the whole society or of those at one place; also (C.), = A. hó-thâu, head of a mutual benefit club.

hóe (R. id.), chhâu-hóe, wild aloes. lê-hóe (C.), = A. lê-hê, aloes.

hóe (R. hûi), (C. hê; Cn. hêe), the hairy crab or craw-fish. mó-hóe, id. (C. mó-hê), (Cn. ngû-hê). kim-chi-hóe, a smaller sort.

hóe (C. hê), a mark. sm-hóe (Cn.), = sm, the soft place on a child's head.

hóe (C. P.), = some words in “hôi” and “ho.”

hoc (C.), = A. húh, blood.

hol (R. hók), = ho, to searh, as the sun.

hoh, =hoh, to cook on a dry frying-pan.

hôh (R. hôk), a stork. pê-hôh, a white stork.
hók (R. id.) bái-hók, to lie in ambush. hók-peng, soldiers in ambush.

hók-hí, Fuh-he or Fuh-an, an ancient emperor before the historic period.

hók — ténghók, the lintel of a door or window. ó-hók, the lower cross-timber of the frame of a door (or window), on which the threshold (ho-téng) is laid down. máḥ-hók, upper or lower cross-timber of door-frame. thang-á-hók, do. of window-frame. chit-ki-hók, one of them ready to be fitted into the other timbers to make the frame.

hók (R. id.), dress; (relationship); mourning-dress; to submit or obey; (to subsidie); to swallow; as a drug.

hók-sái, to serve; to worship, käng-hók, to reverence and obey. sán-hók (R.), to believe and submit or obey. sún-hók, to submit; to make submission. hui-hók, to make submission, as a rebel or enemy. hâng-hók, to subdue; to make submission, as a rebel or enemy. hâng-hók ti-i, make submission to him. jin-hók, to own one's self stolen or inferior. m-jín-hók, will not own himself beaten. giâ-kang kap-á-tsoa, sam put-hók, the centipede, the frog, and the snake, each not afraid of the other; said to three persons not agreeing well (frog said not to fear the centipede, nor the centipede the snake, and yet the snake eats the frog).

put-hók tsuí-thé, the climate not agreeing with one.

hók-íoh, to take medicine. hók-tók, to take poison. hók-tók-sái, to poison one's self.

i-hók, dress; clothes. hók-sek, id. (s. next word). hók-chê, form of dress prescribed by the viceroy (v. chê). tiâu-hók, court dress. kong-hók, official dress or uniform of mandarin, worn on ceremonials occasions. lê-hók, ceremonial dress. piên-hók, undress (not in uniform), as of an official. sô-hók, plain dress, as of man at end of mourning with no mourning on, but yet not original gaudy or ornamental. kiet-hók, ordinary dress, as opposed to mourning. hi-hók, actor's dresses. kâ-lê-hók, dress for puppets.

piên-hók, to put on mourning. û-hók, to wear mourning, as for a relative sufficiently near. hiong-hók, mourning-dress. hâ-hók, id. song-hók, deep mourning. mōâ-hók, sackcloth dress of deepest mourning, as of sons at funeral. tôe-á-hók, a sort of mourning for a near relative. ki-liên-hók, one's year's mourning, as for a brother. tám-hók, mourning worn three months after the regular three years (v. tám). kî-hók, to begin the rites of "khiâ hâ" for the dead. sêng-hók, to put on deep mourning either at first, or on occasion of these rites. khon-tók-hók, to fulfill the period of mourning.

ngô-hók, the five degrees of relationship for which mourning is worn (only of the same surname, and does not include sisters). ngô-hók-lâi, related in the direct line within five generations. ngô-hók-gou, only a distant relative, for whom mourning is not worn.

hók [R. hê, to protect]. hók-sek, ornaments for the knaves (s. dress). hók-chip (C), C. hók-chip, id.

hók (R. id.) pau-hók, a bundle of clothes or other small things tied up in a napkin or cloth. pau-hók-kun, a cloth folded round clothes, etc.

hók (R. id.) thou-hók, China root (Smilax China) used for scurry, etc. hók-lông, id. (v. lâng).
hong, a strange sudden violent wind. khit-koái-hong phah, to have an incurable palsy, that appears on the face. khi-á-hong, a sudden strange strong gust or squa'll. khit-kví-á-hong phah-ťiôh, may the demons strike you with a destructive wind! tíôh-hong, full of wind, cracked by drought, or roasted beans. phông-hong, the belly swollen. tiông-hong put-gûi, a disease that at once causes dumness, and is very speedily fatal. hong-thâm pê-sim, a fit of dull madness (v. thâm).

hong-hê, wind and rain (v. hê). hong-jît, wind and sun, hó-hong-jît, fine weather. hong-jît chin-hô, weather very good. khit-jît phâk, weather-beaten and sun-burnt. hong-hún sû-sip, wind, cold, heat, and damp. hong-pêng hông-chêng, wind and waves still. tâg-pôá-tîh-hong, not the least wind or rain. tâg-pôá-tiâm-hong, id. hong chi', wind died away; become calm. tâm-hong, no wind. chheng-hong, sky clearing with wind, as after rain. tsêe-hong, there is wind. hong thâu, the wind very strong (v. thâu). hông-éng, winds and waves (v. éng). hong soa-soa, taul toa-toa (L.), said of a man on whom no reliance or confidence can be placed.

hong-sî, a squall. hong-tsün, id. chit-tsün-hong, id. chité-bê-hong, a terrible squall or whirlwind. kông-hong, a violent wind. pô-thâu-hong, a strong north-east wind. lôh-soa-hong, a squall from the hills. hong-thai, a typhoon. chhun-hong, spring winds (v. chhun). chhiu-hong, autumn wind, esp. dry north-east wind without rain (s. abundant).

hong-bin, direction of the wind; the direction from which the wind comes. bô-hông-bin, a wind that cannot be used for the course. pii-hông-bin, to change from friendliness to anger or displeasure. tâg-hông-bin, wind changing; to change from anger to friendliness. oát-hông-bin, wind changing; veering about. hong-thâu, the part from which the wind comes. phi-hông-thâu, to hang up to dry in the wind, as washed clothes. khun-hông-thâu, to sleep in a draught. hong-bê, the direction towards which the wind blows; the lee side of a vessel.

ta-khia-hâng, wind after. tông-si-hong, id. 6-si-hong, a head wind. gêk-hong, against the wind; a head wind. tu-hong, to go against the wind. sâm-hong, favourable wind (v. sâm). chiaip-hong, to give a feast to a friend on his return from a voyage. hoân-hong, to meet with a heavy gale. taun khit-hong phah, driven out of course by violent wind. khau-hong, to tack. ná-hong, to sail by wind. chin-hong-ná, to sail as near as possible with sails full. tak-hong, to lay to. bêe-chiá-tiôh-hong, so near the wind as hardly to move.

pâm-hong, to pass wind; to make threats against a man to third parties, so that he may hear of it and be frightened (v. pâm). thong-hong, having free circulation of air. khùr-hong, to make a whistling sound, as by flying or blowwing. hong-hong-khû, sound in the ears, as of wind, e.g. when covered by the hand. kien-hong, hardened by the wind, or by exposure to the air. sau-hong, cracked by drought, as wind. jia-hong, to keep off the wind; the beards at back and ends of a bed (v. jia). tài-hong, to ward off wind. siâm-hong, to avoid the wind. tô-hong, do., as vessel running into harbour. iöt-hong, to make wind by foaming. la-hong, waved or agitated by the wind.

chhiu-bê iô-hong, top of the tree shaken by the wind (v. tô).

hong [R. to roast or toast, = col. hang]. hong-lô (esp. T.), = hang-lô, a small portable earthen stove.

hong (R. id.), inflammatory, rheumatic, venereal, and some other affections. tiôh-hong, to have rheumatic or venereal pains; but (C.) only venereal. hong-tôk, sores arising from venereal or rheumatic causes (v. tôk).

bâ-hong, leprosy. hong-tien, mad. hong-tsun, convulsions, as in a child (v. wind). kîn-keng-hong, sudden convulsions of children (v. keng). bân-pi-hong, a very dangerous disease of children—dull, weak, exhausted, and very sleepy, with belly somewhat distended. hong-bâk, inflamed eye. hong-lâu, a sort of swelling that does not suppurate, and readily goes away (s. wind). hoat-chhiu-hong, to have a small red transient eruption, from the use of liquor. tiôh-hong-chhôâh, to have a sort of itching eruption.

hong thia, rheumatic pains. hong-khi, a sort of rheumatic affection (v. wind). hong-khi thia, id. liôn-liôn-á-hong-khi, having a slight rheumatic pain. thâu hong, rheumatic pains in head. chhiu hong, do. in hand or arm. kha hong, do. in leg. kîi-hong, to remove rheumatic pains.

hong-hong, a medicine (Libanotis) used for removing inflammatory and feverishness. hong-siên-thôe, this drug along with the shells of cicadas.

gêb-lài-hong, a female’s illness after delivery. hâ-siâu-hong, spermatorrhoea, gonorrhoai, and such diseases. sek-hong, a very severe venereal disease. tsâ-bê-hong, id. chhng-hong, syphilis, in some forms. un-hong, a sort of venereal disease. chiju-bê-hong, a sort that comes on, and is often fatal in the very act. lôh-bê-hong, a sudden fatal sort just after the act.

hong [R. good-looking]. hong-tsü, appearance of the face, as to health (v. tsü). hong-sin, expression of countenance (s. seal). phah-lâng bô-hông-sin, to put a man to shame before others (v. sin).

hong [R. abundant]. bâm-hong, the reign of Hien-fung. hong-sêng, very abundant. ngô-kök hong-sêng, harvest very abundant; grain very plentiful. ngô-kök hong-teng, id.

phah-chhiu-hong, to ask money from friends for one’s self.

hong [R. the point of a weapon]. sien-hong, a military officer sent on before a higher mandarin to make preparations for him.

hong [R. a mountain peak]. ngô-hong (R.), a sort of academy or college at Puh-chau.

hong [R. square, a region, a plan, just then—col. hong, pâm]. su-hong, square; the four regions; everywhere. su-hong pat-tât, in all places; everywhere. su-hong khâh-thâg, rectangular, but not quite square. su-hong khâh-lô, id. toân-hong sù-chêng, all correct and proper, as conduct. toân-hong si-chhê, id.; well arranged, as a thing set straight and even, not awry or uneven.

hong-chi, a square bit of wood with which mandarins strike the table on the tribunal (v. chi, ‘as a son’). hong-khong (v.) point-holes. hong-thien-kek, a sort of halbert. ngô-hong-ki, small triangular flags of five colours.

hong-biên, liberal in gifts, rewards, &c., and fond of appearing so (v. biên). tâi-hong, generous and liberal in money matters; large, fat, and well-formed,
as man or child. 儿-ts'o t'ai-hong, naturally large, fat, and well-formed.

se-hong, the western paradise (Buddhist). t'o-hong, = t'o-hong, a place; a region (v. tê). i-hong hê-sîu, a travelling Buddhist priest (v. iê).

hong-hoat, a plan; a method or means; for example, tan-hong tôk-bi, a medicine that is taken alone, without any mixture with other drugs.

hong-chhâi-chhâi-lai (R.), just arrived.

hong (TR.), = A. sên, to slap on the face. (The following phrases are A.) goa-hong-chit-hê-lî, I give you a slap on the face! said to a child). chhûi goa-kâ-li-hong, I give you a slap on the face! chhûi goa kâ-li hong-lôk-khi, id. chhûi-phôe siàng-pêng-hong, I give you a slap on each cheek. [perhaps the next word, "to seal up"].

hong (R. id.), to seal or paste up, as a letter, box or small parcel; to seal by affixing papers, as the house of a criminal, or as boats temporarily impressed by the government for transports; classifier of letters and small parcels; to appoint to rank or office, as the emperor does; to confer a title on a god or spirit or deceased man, as emperor does; to invest a territorial sovereign or feudal inferior.

hong-khô, honorary titles conferred on the wife or ancestor of a high mandarin. khô-hong, id. thekh-hong, specially appointed (by emperor) to posthumous honour. hong-sîn-toan, a book of ancient fabulous stories and myths, esp. of early part of the Chow dynasty; much used by the (kông-ke) men who read stories publicly; (said of any groundless absurd story): one who talks at random; a fickle changeable man. kông hong-sîn, to tell lies and baseless stories.

phi-hong, a sort of cape worn by mandarin ladies.

hong-phiau, a small paper with the name of the shop, or of the maker, pasted or wrapped round small articles sold (v. phiau).

pau-hong, to paste or seal up carefully, as a parcel, or as a letter inclosing others; or as articles sold in the package without being opened. goa-bô pau-hong, I sold it to you open, not sealed up; I am not answerable for its quality, and will not now take it back. pau-hong bôe-bôe, to buy in a package or by sample, without examination. goa-hong put-tông, the goods in the original package unopened. chhit-hong-gân, a roll of dollars rolled up in paper. giâm-hong, to examine a package of government money (on the way) to see if the seal be unbroken.

hong-mâg, to close a door by an official stamped red paper (s. wind). hong-tì-tiù (Cn. T. tang-tiù), an official red paper pasted on a door or vessel when confiscated or temporarily taken possession of for government purposes. hong-in, to close the (seals of the) public offices in the holidays. hong-chhûi, edges of paper where pasted together (s. wind). hong-phoe, to paste up a letter; to close a letter.

hong [It. fragrant, = col. phang]. liû-hong pek-sê, to leave a fragrant memory for a hundred generations. hong-kâ (Cn.), a sort of bitter orange.

hong [R. id., = col. hong], (Cn. sometimes "hong"). waste; fabulous. hong-hôe, laid waste; raein; desolate; uncultivated, as fields. hong-soa hong-iâ, a wilderness of lonely mountains.

hong-pông, to raise or spread groundless reports, as of the spread of rebellion, &c. hong-tông, fabulous stories; fabulous (v. tông, Tang dynasty).

hông [perhaps two words]. sim-koa hông, heart dissipated and confused by pleasure, as a young person.

pi-hông, become idle and fond of plays and low vile pleasures, as boy or lad about sixteen. pi-khi-hông, id. kân-lâi pi-hông, lately grown idle, truant, or ill-behaved, as boy.

gû tech-hông, a bull in an excited state for the cow.

hông [R. the bee, = col. phang]. hông-gî seik kun-sîn (R.), bees and ants know the relation of kings and ministers.

hông — hông-hâm, exaggerated language.

hông [next word!]. hông-hiau, dangerous and unlucky, as the state of matters.

hông [R. hông, ill-omened, unlucky]. hông-hâm, very great and severe, as a calamity to person or place.

hông-sîn-ô-soah, malicious demons.

hông [cf. hiông, "hurried"]. hông-kông, = hông-kông, very hasty and urgent in manner (v. hông).

hông [R. to fear, = col. hiû]. chhong-hông, hurried, as with great press of business. chhong-hông-tâu, to rush on in a great hurry.

hông-hông bông-bông, carelessly; hurrily.

hông-không (R.), lest; for fear that —

hông [R. the fose or most outside wall]. sêng-hông-iâ, the tutelary god of a city or fort; he has dominion in the spirit-world over all the spirits of the dead of the Poo or Hien, just equal to the mandarins over the living. te-sêng-hông, the guardian spirit of the capital, having rank like that of the emperor over all the others. sêng-hông-biâu, temple of the tutelary god of the city. sêng-hông-biô, id. kô-sêng-hông, to give in to the Taoist priests a written complaint against oppressors, to be read and burned before sêng-hông-iâ. kô-n-sêng-hông, to sleep in his temple so as to get dreams proving gaiit, as mandarins sometimes make an accused man do, and judge him next morning in the temple. kûi bông sêng-hông-iâ é-thâu, will a weak man dare to meddle with a powerful man?

hông (R. id.), imperial. hông-sîng, the emperor. hông-tét, id. kông-thî, seih hông-tê, to talk silly about all sorts of strange things. hông-hô, the empress (v. hê). hông-hui, imperial concubine.

hông-chhîm, imperial relatives. hông-tait (î), son of emperor. hông-thî-tau, heir-apparent.

hông-kiong, imperial palace (residence). hông-un, imperial favour.

sam-hông, the three ancient (mythical) emperors, hûk-hî, sîn-long, and i-jî. giôk-hông, the idol Yuh-hwang Shang-tî. giôk-hông sîng-tê, id., he was a man of the Hân dynasty, of the surname Tiu". hông-thîen ho-thô, the sovereign powers Heaven and Earth.

hông [R. vast, great, and wide, as a flood]. hông-hok (R.), great happiness. hông-tê (R.), the Chinese flood in the time of the great Yu (î).

hông [R. a wild goose, vast]. hông-gân, a large sea-bird (v. gân).

hông [R. vast; far-reaching, as sound]. khoan-hông tai-liông, magnificent; generous; liberal. khoan-hông tô-liông, id.

hông [R. the female phoenix]. hông-hông, the phoenix.

hông [R. a medicinal plant; luxuriant, as herbage]. hông-lâi-tô, the dwelling of the genii (sien), (v. lâi).
hóng [last word!]. kâu-ká-hóng, a plant (like a
duck) used for curing the bite of a dog. toa-têng-
hóng, plant used for reducing inflammation. ko-
chih-hóng, a plant with a leaf like a bird's tongue.
chúh-bé-hóng, a sort shaped like a rat's tail. kâu-
boá-hóng (C.), a medicinal plant.

hóng [R. yellow, = col. fig], sulphur. liù-hóng, sulphur. siah-hóng, nitre and sulphur. tâng-
hóng, verdigris on the article. chhiú" tâng-hóng, to get covered with verdigris. hin-hóng, a yellow
drug used on s. 5, mixed with wine or water, for expe-
lung demons from-houses; realgar. hin-hóng-chiù, do. mixed in wine. tan-hóng, a reddish-yellow paint
(an oxide of lead); (s. red).
tái-hóng, rubarb (medicinal).

grí-hóng, cow bezoar; biliary calculus of the cow.
chooa-an-hóng, inferior bezoar from Sze-chuen, not
from the cow.

hóng-hun, twlight. hóng-tsoan, the invisible
world (v. tsoan). hóng-kim, jars holding old bones
collected from graves. hóng-hô, the Yellow River (the Hwang-ho).
hông-hó tâng-chhsng, when the Yellow River grows clear
(v. tâng).

hông [R. red, = col. áng]. án-hông, to vomit
blood. hông-tân, red lead. tan-hông, red paper,
such as is used for making visiting cards (s. yellow).

hông-phí-ko, a confection. baoân-tông-hóng,
a hanging candelabrum with many lamps.

it-tiông-hóng, the hollyhock (lit. ten feet long of
red). it-tông-hóng, id. chien-jit-hóng, a sort of
everlasting flower.

chhi pék, tão hóng, teeth white and lips red
(said of a beauty).

hông — hoat-hóng, burning with rage (s. swal-
low). hoat-kián-hóng, mad upon gambling; much
excited in gambling (esp. to win what has been lost),
so that he will not stop though urged to stop.

hông [R. swollen]. hoat-hông, swollen, as with
a poisonous bite or bite of dog, or from inflammation
(s. last word). hoat-tsai-hóng, to become inflamed,
as a wound from the application of cold water. the-
hông, to reduce inflammation or swelling.

hông-thán, jaundice, as in children.

hông (R. id.) hông-thióng (R.), a locust.

hông [R. to sew, = col. páng, pháng]. chhái-
hông, a tailor. tsái-hông (Cu.), id.

hông [R. to meet with]. siong-hông (v.), to
meet with, as a person (v. a guard). hông-gu siong-
hông (R.), happily met.

hân-hông, rarely met with indeed! (ironical), (v.
hán).

hông [R. to guard against]. ti-hông, to be on
one's guard against; to guard against. thê-hông, id.
hông-chhát, to be guarding against thieves, robbers,
rebels, &c. hông-tô, to guard an important place
when war or rebellion is near. hông-hán (lt.), to
take great care of (as children or nephews), that they may
not become bad (v. hán). koan-hông, to be on one's
watch, and guard a house against loss or thieves; to
watch that no suspicions characters come in; also
the root of an old form used by some mandarins, as the
Tao-tai and Governor-general.

hái-hông, the Hai-fang, or assistant mandarin of a
Post, usually stationed at some important place, e.g. at
Amyo. sin-hông, station of a small military officer.
siao-hông; a petty officer who guards a city gate.

he also assists the Sioo-pei (siu-pei) in managing the
whole division (fâ") of the army. tsoan-hông-thia", id.
tsoan-hông-sin, id.

hông-hông, a medicine (v. hóng, rheumatism).
âm-kim siong-hông, mutually on the watch
against each other (lit. hands on swords). âm-kim
siong-hông, id. ka-chék làn-hông, it is hard
to guard against a thief within the household. chek-
kok hông-ki, to gather up corn against time of
famine.

hông — hông-hiâm, dangerous, as disease, or
as state of matters.

hông (contrasted from hê-lông). hông-phâh, to be
struck or beaten. hông-hiâm, to be found fault
with.

hông [R. hóng, shining, splendid]. put-chi-
hông, very gaudy.

hông [R. hóng, dark, = col. phông]. âm-hông,
too dark, as house or room; giving very little light, as
lamp, &c.

hông (R. id.) hông-hut, similar (v. hut, “simi-
lar”).

hông (R. id.) hông-hut, confused and frightened
(v. hut).

hông (C.) hông-hiâh" = A. hû-hiâh", busted;
flurried.

hông (R. id.), to imitate or copy, as a map, picture,
or style of writing; to draw or paint a likenes. hông
lâng-é pit-chek, to imitate a man's writing, espe-
cially for an exercise in writing. hông lâng-é ji-
thé, id. hông làng-é chiú-pit, id.

hông [R. hông, = hông, to meet with, the more],
what a man meets with; circumstances of a man or state
of an affair. hông-kông-hông, good fortune; prosper-
ous state of matters. phài-kông-hông, bad fortune.

hông [R. shining, splendid], (esp. Cu. T.), gaudy,
showy, or splendid, as dress, &c. chhàng khâh-
hông, finely dressed, sin-chhén hông-hông-hông, id.
khoa-hông, to gaze on beautiful things, as pictures,
curiosities, or plants set out only to be looked at.

chhut-hông, to have small-pox.

hông [R. random, false}. tám-hông, to take a
thing or money, pretending that the owner has commisi-
sioned us to borrow or get it.

hông [R. to inquire, to investigate]. hông-chhat,
to investigate officially and somewhat secretly. âm-
hông, to make secret official search, as incognito, or
by confidential secret messengers. tsu-hông, to in-
vestigate officially, as constables or tepo. chip-hông
(R.), to search secretly for a criminal, as men sent to
seize him.

hông [R. hông, = hông, to meet with, the more].
hô-hông, how much the more; so much the more; all
the more. hông-kiam, do., when the original idea
has something added to it.

hông [R. to let loose, to set free, = col. páng].
hông-hông, free from care; too careless and thought
less; taking things too easy. páng-hông-hông, id.
khab-hông, id. sim tiông-pông khab-hông,
don't be so anxious about the matter. hông-hông
chhàng-chhàng (C.), insatiable; careless. hông-
sim, free from anxiety. sin hông, heart full of bad
desires. sim-koa hông, heart full of vanity; given
to carelessness and pleasure. hông-tông, loose and
irregular in conduct. hông-tô", utterly without fear
of consequences; often foolishly. hông-chhàng.
hông [R. official salary]. hông-lōk, salary of officials.
hoát-hông, to mutt of his salary.
hông — hoát-hông, face flushed, with rapid walking or with illness; to blush. hông-hông-jiet, very hot, as from fever or inflammation, or from heat. jiet hông-hông, id. sio-hông-hông, id.
hông [R. loude sound of voices. hông-hông-kio, buzzing sound, as of a crowd, or of a steamer, or as a ringing sound in the ears. hông-hông-háu, id.
hông [R. kiông, together, = col. kâng], to stir up or encourage another to do something he is not quite sure about. táu-hông, id. hông-heh", several men inciting each other to act (v. brh'). hông-heh-heh", to do on the spur of the moment. tài-ke hông--c, done in common by several men, as a play thus subscribed for.
hông (R. id.), the phoenix. hông-hông, do; properly the male and female phonexes. hông-hông tó-chhú, may the phoenix come here (words pasted at marriages). loân-hông, male and female phonexes. loân-hông siong-suí, a pair of phonexes going together (said of a married couple).
kim-hông, the balsam (flower). kim-hông-hoe, id. kim-hông-chi, = kip-sông-chi, its seed. hông-bé-chháu, the fern. hông-bé-ni", fern roots, medicinal.
hông [R. to receive or present respectfully with both hands, to reverence, = col. phông, phâng]. kông-hông, to worship; to reverence by making offerings to. hông-séng, to treat with great respect and attention and politeness, as distinguished visitors or superiors; sometimes with flattery. hông-chi, to receive imperial commands; sometimes said in joke. "I have got my orders." hông-bêng, to receive orders. hông-chê, to be sent by a superior. hông-kim, to receive an interdict from a superior. hông-kâu, Roman Catholic phrase for entering the church.
hoip (C.), ( = A. ngaub, hâub"), to catch in the mouth, as a dog; to take money very covetously. hoplo chhia-lâh--khi, to take a quantity of money avariciously and improperly.
lu [R. a man, a male, husband, = col. pì]. käng-hu, work. käng-hu-pì, consumption. käng-hu-lâng, an artisan; a journeyman; a skilled workman. khang-kang-hu, of very fine or skilful workmanship. käng-hu-tô, Congou tea. siong käng-hu, best Congou. tiong-kang-hu, medium quality of Congou. ú-kang, chiú ú-hu, if there be work there will be wages. ú-kang, tát--if ú-hu, I must have my wages for each day's work.
lu-jin, the wife of a mandarin like tho Tâu-tai.
tsun-hù-jin, your wife (polite phrase). tek-hu-jin, a wicker-work frame like a large pillow, for sleeping on; keep the arms stretched out on it. chi-kih--hù-hin, the goddess of the caves. hu-jin-mâ, the goddess of childbirth. lim-nùi hu-jin, do, in temple of Sông-hông iâ. tî-thâu hu-jin (T.), id.
bù-hù, phrase used in disparagement of a military mandarin. iông-hù siök-tù, a common rough-like illitterate man. kan-hu, an adulterer.
tiông-hu, husband (v. tiông). chi-hu, elder sister's husband. chi-hu, id. cháu-hu, id. be-hu, younger sister's husband. mu-hu (C.), id. hu-hu, husband and wife (v. hu). hu-chhe, id. (v. chhe). hu-chho, id. liêt-lù put-kâ jì-hu, a chaste widow does not marry a second husband. chiu-hio tông-tsu, to marry a second husband to take care of the children. chiu-hio tông-tsu, sê chhut búnâi, the gold-dust, do., because she has no other resource.
koân-hu, a man who keeps a cook-shop, and supplies foasts to order. tsuî-hu, water-carrier for a yamun to examine hall. chhin-hu, driver of a carriage.
kâo-hu, mandarin's chair-bearers. kio-hu, a chair-bearer; a chair-cooile (addressed as "kong-sâa"). hu-kê, pay of mandarin's chair-coolies. sió-hu, common chair-coolies. sa-mia-hu, three chair-coolies, as for one chair. hu-thâu, man who lets out sedan chairs; also, man who has charge of all the chair-coolies and porters when a mandarin's family is removing. ah-hu, overseer of many coolies carrying loads or sedans. koî-hu, a cooile; a porter. thiân-hu, id. ki-hu, a public watchman who watches the streets.
lù [R. liu, to remove, to divorce]. hu-jin-li, a sort of plum, very good to eat.
lù [R. id.], (C. bi; Cn. liâ, empty; hollow; false; vain. hu-sit, empty or solid; false or true. hu-jî (lt.), a particle, in grammar.
khiam-hu, humble, humble-minded. hu-sim (R.), id.
khang-hu, empty, vain, hollow. pak-lâi khang-hu, hungry; illitterate; internally weak, as a consumptive man, or sick man without appetite. tôle khang-hu, illitterate; feeling weak or giddy with hunger, or as a convalescent; hungry.
loê-hu, a dangerous disease, when the patient is very weak though he looks fat, and has large abdomen. hu-tôe, naturally of a weak constitution. hu-lâm, weak and emaciated; in weak health. hu-hê, slightly feverish. hu-jiet, typhus or typhoid fevers. hu-sùn, consumption. hu-lô ê-chêng, id. hu-lô kô-kêk, three (or four) very dangerous chronic diseases. hu-lô kô-kêk, id.
lu-boa, vanity; foolish expenditure; dissipation. hu-hût, to waste, as money; lavish expenditure.
lu-hu hoân-hoàn, utterly false, as a story. hu-sù, false, as words. hu-hô (R.), false and empty, as the talk of a boaster. hu-hô (Cn.), id. it hu, pek hu, one part being proved false, it is evident all false (lit. the hundred are false).
lù [R. lui, lime, ashes, dust, = col. he], ashes; things broken down to powder; decayed or worm-eaten and falling into powder; growing soft and bad, as meat kept too long. hu-hù, reduced to ashes, decayed and turning to powder. hu-hu-khi, burned to ashes, or wasted to powder, &c. sio-hu, to burn to ashes.
tang-á-hu, powdered bricks or tiles, used for securing metal. tsang-hu, small broken down fibre of the "tsang" palm.
hê-hu, ashes in fine powder. pêh-chhù hê-hu,
the ashes of a plant, used for sharpening knives, and for making rice white in pounding it. hé-hu-sek, light purplish gray, not so much red as "hé-hoo-sek."  

circular,  

chí-ló-hu, id. bóe chí-ló-hu,  

to buy these ashes; peddlars who pretend to buy it, but really buy stolen and broken articles. hiu-hu-hu, ashes of incense, used medicaUy. tsoa-hu, ashes of paper. ji-tsoa-hu, ashes of written or printed paper.

hu [R. skin] phê-hu, skin and muscular flesh close under the skin; also, very shallow and scanty, said of information, instruction, essay, or other composition. hó-phê-hu, healthy condition of body, so that a wound heals well. pháí-phê-hu, unhealthy state of body, so that a wound is hard to heal.

hu, sound of a strong wind. hong hu-hu-hâu, the wind howling. hu-tu, the sound of blowing a horn.

hu — hu-hu-hu, to rub gently, in a circular way, as a sore place on a child, in order to please him; sometimes also breathing on the place.

hu [R. id.], =bî, a market. hu-chhi, id. hu-tiâ, market-place.

hu [R. sufficient] put-hu, not enough. chi-giah put-hu, money not sufficient. khai-khong put-hu, to embezzle and use up part of the money entrusted, so as to be unable to account for the whole.

hu [R. id. = col. phâ] hú-long-hoe, the tree name; Hibiscus.

hu (T.), = A. hi, a fish (Cn. hû). suî-hû (Cn.), =A. sî-gyh, the broad clay that falls over the face for a padlock.

hû [R. help to rise; to assist, = col. phê], to lift up, as by supporting under the arms. hû-khi hû-tô, to assist in rising and lying down, as a sick or old man. hû-chahh, to support by holding up the arm-pits.

hû-tsô, to assist, as with funds. hû-chhi, to protect or assist, as the gods. hû-ti (C), id. hû-tsô, to assist the sovereign, as a good mandarin.

hû-kô, to hold the poles of a mandarin's sedan at the sides.

hû (R.), to fit together and correspond; a stamp or tally that fits to another; a written Tartu charm.

hû-hâp, corresponding well, as evidence. liên-mâu put-hû, his age and appearance do not correspond with the description.

tso-kou-hû, to litigate; to be engaged in a lawsuit; to be at law.

hu-chhi, written and spoken charms and incantations. hû-hoat, rites for using a charm. hû-lêng, the word "hû" written on a bit of green bamboo with a piece of red cloth at the top, used as a charm. hû-taî, water charmed by the ashes of a burned charm, blown out from the mouth of the Tartu priest.

chô-hû, charms made of peach leaves or branches. pêng-an-hû, a charm to cause good fortune. sai-kong-hû, a Tartu charm. tek-hû, a short peg of bamboo with a charm written on it and a bit of red cloth tied at the top, used as a charm. chhi'—tek-hû, id. an-chhi'—tek-hû, to pin down this charm.

têk-hû ê sâ-chhi, spiritual messengers who carry the messages of priests to and from the gods and spirits.

ûi-hû, to write charms. kat-hû, to tie a charm in one's hair, on the queue. kô-hû, to paste up charms. taâ-hû, id. an-hû, id.
hui [R. a cocoon]. hóng-hui (R.), an imperial cocoon. thien-hui, a title of the idol mā-tsh-pō.

hui, to clean a medicinal powder by washing, as "ti" is said of other powders.

hui [R. to move with the hand], to copy stone-cut characters by rubbing a sheet of paper over them. hui-ji, id. hui-kim jā-thé (R.), to spend gold like dirt.

hui [R. to fly, col. pe]. hui-chū, sudden calamities (v. bi). hui-khim tsó-siu, birds and beasts. hui-chū, an animal (from the north) with a fine fur.

gák-hui, a famous statesman and general (Yoh-fei) in the end of the Sung dynasty. gák-hui-biō, temple of Yoh-fei, with chained figure of Chia kōe, who falsely accused him and got him put to death.

hui [R. is not, no, it is not, wrong]. hui-siông, unusual. sī-hui (R.), right or wrong. tō-hui tiōn —, the only way is to —. phā-si, hui tông-siông, he who fears death is not a faithful statesman.

hui-ū, to act very wickedly. hui-ū tsok-tāi, id. ū-hui, id. ū-hui tsok-tāi, id. thong-tōng ē-hui, to work wickedness together. thong-bō ē-hui, to plot together to work wickedness. hong-tōng ē-hui, to work all sorts of wickedness.

hūi (R.tsō), earthenware; pottery, stoneware; crockery. hūi-khi, id. ē-hui, a potter. sīo-hūi, to bake earthenware; to make pottery. sīo-hūi, to a potter. hūi-sai-hūi, id. sīo-hūi, id. sīo-hūi, made of stoneware or pottery. sīo-hūi chīāng-khih, potteries use the damaged ware (and sell the good).


hūi [R. id.] hūi-chū, a bird with beautiful feathers (v. chūi).

hūi (R.id.) hūi-chū, to destroy. hūi-hoá, id.; ruined; destroyed. hūi-thē-thē (Cn.), utterly ruined, as a house.

hūi [R. to revile]. hūi-pōng, to revile; to slander; to calumniate; to blaspheme. hūi-mā (C.), to revile and scold violently.

hūi [R. robbers, riffraff]. hūi-lūi, hūi-lūi, riffraff; thievish low fellows; thieves and vagabonds.

chī-hūi, banditti; brigands; violent robbers. thō-hūi, local rebels, bandits, or robbers not connected with any great rebellion. liám-hūi, the Nienfei rebels.

hūi (R.id.) to spend; to expend; often with idea of spending much or lavishly. hūi-ing, id. phō-hūi, to waste one's property, as by needful expenditure on sickness, or lawsuits, &c., or by lavish profligacy.

khái-hūi, to spend money, expenses, sō-hūi, expenses. sō-hūi-tāng, expenses heavy. expensive. sū-hūi (C.), expenses. peng-hūi, military expenses, viewed in relation to the expense to government. tō-hūi, expenses, as of a journey. poā-hūi, id. poā-tāi tō-hūi, id. poā-chī sō-hūi, id. hūi-hūi, to spend lavishly. hōa-hūi, id. ke-hūi, household expenses. ke hūi jōa-tsōe, spend how much more? hūi-oān-oān, all spent, as money. hūi-gāp, to waste or dissipate property. hūi-chūan hūi-gāp, id. hūi-chūan hūi-chūan, a great deal of talk without any good effect. hūi-chīn sīm-lāt, to put forth all one's energies, often to no purpose. ōng-hūi-sim-sin, to exert one's mind uselessly. hūi-sim-sim (to spend much thought), very troublesome, as affair. hūi-sim, many thanks! you have taken a great deal of
hun

158

hun

uous place, where it will at least be very painful, or make him unwell, if not kill him. tiám i--ô hun-lô, do, with the point of the finger.

lâng-huì, human blood. lâng-huî, blood and matter. koâ-hâng-huî, to cut a large hole or abscess with a knife, so as to let out blood and matter.

mân-huî, to open a small hole with a pin or needle.

koâ-huî, to cut and let blood. chhut-hûi, to bleed, especially in small quantity, as a bruise or small cut. lû-huî, to bleed profusely. lék-huî; to press blood from a wound. \( \chi \)-hûi, to staunch blood. phû-hûi, to spit blood. siû' kâu-beh-pûi-hûi, so anxious as almost going to spit blood; looking very anxious. siû' kâu-beh thô-hûi, till almost going to vomit blood; or \( 'u \)-hûi, to vomit blood.

hûi phô-sim, the blood supposed to collect at the heart so as to cause death.

hûin--hûin-thî, weeping and sobbing bitterly.

hun [R. sin, to stretch, to state a case]. hun-sô, to make a statement, defence, or explanation to superior or judge. hun-hô, do.; to discuss a matter making explanations (v. hê). id.

hun (R. id.) sin-hun, a marriage. hî sin-hun, to make congratulatory marriage presents. chhâ sin-hun-chiû, partake of a marriage feast. hun-in, a marriage. hun-ien, id. (s. tobacco). hun-iên (r.), a marriage feast. chhû-hun-toh, a repast spread in the nuptial chamber for bride and bridgegroom. hâp-hun-toh, id.

hâp-hun, to consummate a marriage. kiet-hun, to settle a marriage. têng-hun, to betroth. têng-hun, marriage when either party has been married before. ji-hun-chin, marriage when the bride has been married before. thê-hun, to break the betrothal.

thê-thâu-hun, marriage when one of the parties had been espoused before, but that espousal had been broken by death; counted unlucky, as the spirit of the deceased betrothed still counts the betrothal binding, and the marriage existing.

hun-tsâm, slips of red paper used as a marriage contract, given by the parents of the bride and bridgegroom to each other. tsâm-hun, the superiors (parents or guardians) of the bride and bridgegroom, who arrange the marriage.

hun-phô (C.), to give away in marriage, as one's daughter or concubine (s. divide). hun-phô--lâng (C.), id.

hun [R. to divide; a small division, = col. pun], a small part, especially one-tenth; \( \frac{1}{10} \)th of an inch; a minute; a small weight, a candareen, \( \frac{1}{10} \)th of a mace (chhâ); \( \frac{1}{10} \) of a tael (nuî); (commission or percentage); to allow a small change of position or quantity; to slacken a rope a little, e.g. to let a boat pass, or in order to sail a little further from the wind.

hun-bîng, plain, clear, distinct. âu-hun-hiâu, understanding well one's duty or business, as instructed. hun-piet, to distinguish. hun-piën, to make distinctions, as in argument or in vindicating one's self or another. hun-lû, to sort. hun kû-lû, id. kâu-bô, hek-pêk tsâm-hun, at last the right and wrong will come plain (v. pêk).

hun-phô, to apportion, as soldiers to stations, or as so much salt to be bought by each shop (s. marriage C.) hun-phâi, to appoint to special duty, as each of several persons. hun-hat, id. hun-pons, to divide, as things to be sent to several persons; to send to different men who were formerly together.

hun-thiâh, to dissolve partnership; to arrange to have meals separate; to explain minutely. hun-chhoân, to cook and eat separately. hun-soâ, all dispersed or distributed in different directions, as men or things. tsô-tê hun-têng, to be a receiver of stolen goods.

hun-bién, to be delivered of a child. hun-boân (f). id.

chhun-hun, the vernal equinox. chhû-hun, the autumnal equinox. chhû-hun, mî-jit pî-pun, at the autumnal equinox day and night are equal.

hun-hû, a part of a Foo department placed under the special care of an assistant-mandarin; that assistant himself, as 'hâi-hông' or 'sam-hû.' hun-chiû, similar division or assistant-mandarin of a Chow department. hun-kôâi, similar division, or assistant-mandarin of a Hien district. hun-si, a still smaller assistant official.

hun-kim, small variation, as from pattern, or as from cardinal points in position of a grave or house (v. kim). hun-kim, alloyed gold.

kham-hun li-li-ô, move it a very little further; rather a smaller quantity; slack the rope a very little.

tiûn-hun--lôh-lài, let it down a very little more (by slackening the rope), as in carrying some heavy thing.

hun kham-lêng, slack the rope a little. hun chhit-chhûi, slack the rope (of the sail) a little.

hun-hô, in the very smallest degree; used in negative phrases (v. hô). chhit-hûn ô jît-ô, a very short time; a moment (as while the shadow moves one-tenth of an inch). bôe-bôe sâg-hun, in buying and selling, men count small fractions.

kâu-hun, just up to the exactly proper quantity, e.g. in infusing medicines; just exactly ripe, as fruit; mellow; at the best. bê-kâu-hun, not yet fully ripe, as fruit. kê-hun, too ripe, as fruit; too much, as in making an infusion.

hun-thâu, a small commission or percentage on a transaction. thiû-hun, to take off a small percentage.

gùn-hun, difference on light and heavy dollars. thîn-gùn-hun, to pay the sum necessary to make up the value of a full-weight dollar. pó gùn-hun, id.

kheô-liâm gùn-hun, to make an unfair profit by paying the full number of dollars, but too light.

hun-sân, the denomination of candareens. hun-hû (Cn.), a receipt for one candareen or more of land-tax.

bô-hun-chhûn, very inaccurate, as in work (v. chhûn). hun-chhûk; a chisel from one-tenth to four-tenths of an inch broad.

pat-hun, the sort of writing also called "lô-a," because it is eight-tenths like "kâi" characters, and two-tenths like "thôn" characters.

tsâm-hun-hô, most excellent. tsâm-jî-hun-hô, id.

chhit-hun-lài, interest at one per cent. each month, or 12 per cent. per annum (13 when there is an inter-calary month). nûg-hun-lài, 24 per cent. sa' hun-lài, 30 per cent.

hun [R. entangled; confused], confused; in disorder. hun-hun, id. hun-loân, id. hun-hun put-it, all in confusion and not agreeing, as opinions.

hun-bô, deceived and deluded. sim-kôâ hun-hun, mind disturbed and confused. hun-sim, id. bôg-li hun-sim, fame and wealth delude and confuse the mind.
hun [R. confused and indistinct, as thought]. pí kau-hun-hun, so ill as to be about unconscious; often talking incoherently. pí kau-hun-hun m-t'sai, so ill as to be unconscious.

hun [R. dark, as evening, - col. hung]. hông-hun, dusk; evening twilight. hông-hun-hun, id.

hun [R. id. - col. hun]. hun-hù, to command; to give orders or commands.

hun (R. iun), smoke; tobacco; opium. hun-iü, tobacco oil. hun-hiōh, tobacco leaves; cigars. phi'-hun, snuff. chi'ai phi'-hun, to take snuff. sék-hun, prepared tobacco. chi'ai-hun, a yellowish sort of tobacco. kau-hun, strong-flavoured tobacco. pōh-hun, weak tobacco. tsūi-hun, tobacco mixed with arenic, smoked through water.

o-hun, black smoke; opium. a-phi'en-hun, opium. hun-thè, crude opium. o-hun-thè, id.

bāng-hun, a mixture burned to keep off mosquitoes (v. bing).

hé-hun. smoke. hé-hun-tsùn, a steamer. hé-hun-chia, a locomotive and train. kēk hé-hun, to get up steam. chihâi-hé-hun, unpleasant smokers' taste or smell. iú hé-hun, expenses of oil (of lamp) and tobacco for visitors.

hun-jen, tobacco smoke (s. marriage). hun-chhe, a tobacco-pipe (v. chhe). hun-pau, a tobacco-pouch. hun-tè, id. hun-kong, a box furnished with the materials for smoking. hun-kui, a press for pressing tobacco very hard. hun-tà (r.), a cover for the top of a chimney.

hun-keng, an opium shop. hun-sái, refuse of smoked opium, made up again for smoking at a cheaper rate. hun-töe, id. sio-hun-phá, to make the pellet of opium burn in the flame of the lamp.

kÖe-hun, to reform from opium-smoking. kái-hun, to refrain from opium-smoking. tsâu-hun, enslaved to opium so as not to be able to do without it unless by medicine.

chi'ai'-hun, to invite to smoke tobacco. pàng-hun, to sell a smoke of a pipe (for two or three cach). hô-o-li böe-hun, take this as a small reward or cunning (lit. to buy tobacco). chi'ai-hun, to smoke tobacco or opium (v. chi'ai). suh-hun, id. jip-hun, to fill the pipe, as with tobacco. tsung-hun, to pack tobacco; to put opium on the pipe. tse-hun-sái-hun, a tobacconist. chih-poa-hun, id. pù-pù, a pipe.

iú-hun, to blow knees with smoke. hun-bâng, to smoke out mosquitoes (do these two phrases belong to the next word?)

hun [R. smoke], to smoke; as meat or liquor. hun-bah, smoked meat (pork). hun tâu-iü, to smoke soy. kē-hun, to be smoked (as liquor) in a close cemented jar, by chaff piled round it and burned.

hun [R. id.] kong-hun (k), merit, as deserving reward from the emperor for services done to the state. kong-hun-töe, great merit and virtue. kha'i-kok goân-hun, the merit of having helped the dynasty to the throne; title of A Beg Sëng (ôf Lâmôa), who invited Shun-chih (sûn-thän) to take the throne when he entered Peking.

hun (R. id.), animal food (v. choo), including also onions, &c., as opposed to strict vegetarian diet.

hun [R. sin, the body]. hun-su (C.), s hun-su, the body.

hüm (R. id.) hüm-bong, a grave. tsâu-hun, ancestral graves. hüm-hun, deserted graves.

hüm (R. id.), a scar; a cicatrix; a wrinkle; a crease; a mark left by an incision, or scratch, or blow, or of a joint or joining; a flaw or crack in the form of a line; a mark left by water, &c.; a line drawn as a mark.

hâ-hun, a crack or flaw, as in a gem or in a piece of crockery (s. clouds).

tö-hun, scar left by a cut when healed. siong-hun, scar of a wound; mark left by a blow or bruise.

chiap-hun, mark of a joining, as in carpenter's work.

khiâ-hun, having a flaw or notch in the edge, as crockery. chih-hun, a crease. chih-hun, a crack made by a stroke, esp. after mending. pit-hun, slightly cracked, as wood or crockery; a small crack in do.

tian-hun, an indentation; to make an indentation.

lêh-hun, scratches made by rubbing.

ui-hun, to paint a line (as for a mark), as with ink or paint. ui-hun, to score or draw a line, as with chalk, or bit of brick, or knife, or nail.

chhiü-hun, wrinkles on the hand; mark left by the hand pressed down. chhiü'-hun, wrinkles on the palm of the hand.

tsing-thau-a-hun, lines on the fingers; impression made by the fingers. tsing-kah-hun, marks made by the finger-nails.

chhiü-khi-hun, marks left by the teeth in a bite.

hiâ-hun, wrinkles on the forehead. phi'-pi'-hun, the hollows at the side of the nose and down towards the mouth.

im-chek-hun, lines on the face showing benevolence and portending good luck (v. chek).

tsüi-hun, mark left by high water, or by water in a jar, &c., when it was at its highest. tsüi lek-hun, tide just beginning to ebb. tsüi-pho-hun, wavy lines, as at the foot of a mandarin's robe.

kau-hun, hooked pattern made on the edge or corner of a dress, wall, floor, &c. ui kau-hun, to paint or draw this pattern on a floor or wall, or on cloth to be cut out for sewing on. khun kau-hun, to lay on braid in this form, and then paste and sew it on firmly.

hun [R. the soul]. sin-hun, the soul. kiau sin-hun si-soa, suddenly terrified and taken aback, so as to be unable to do anything (lit. souls scattered).

sin-hun, khi chit-tiâu, having lost one of our (three) souls, as by sudden fear or grief: Taoist priests bring it back. lêng-hun (l.), the soul. im-hun, a soul in Hades. ke-hun, a disembodied spirit with no one to make offerings to it. bông-hun, a disembodied spirit. hün-phêk, the soul and the animal spirits, or spirit and soul (v. phâk).

hoân-hun, life returning after apparent death.

hoân-hun-châa, a medicine used by the genii (sien) for bringing the dead to life; also, a medicine for curing a swoon or faint. hôi-hun, to revive, as from a swoon, despair, or death, choi-hun, to call the soul of a corpse soon after death (v. chio). in-hun, to call back (by rites performed on the shore) the soul of a man who has died at a distance. bê-hun-thô, anaesthetic medicine (v. bab).

hün-pôh, a tablet covered with white cloth (used in rites while the body is unburied, and then changed for the permanent ancestral tablet). hün-sin, a rude image made to represent the soul in certain rites (v. sin).

hün-tông, open chair with a canopy, like a sedan, for carrying the ancestral tablet. hün-bê, papers burned to become horses for the spirits ascending and descending on 12. 24 and 1. 4 (s. cloud).

hun (R. id.), a cloud; the clouds. hun-hó, a passing shower. hun-bó, mist. hün khi, the clouds breaking up. hun soã, the clouds dispersed. hün tâ-hat-hat, sky cloudy all over. lêng-hun, clouds opening and showing clear sky. phu-hun, floating.
hun-hün, five-coloured or variegated cloud. ngó-chhái-hün, id. há-hün, dim and cloudy, as night when the moon gives little light (a scar). Am-hün, cloudy and dark, as night when clouds quite hide the moon and stars. chhiú'-ám-hün, to be dark with clouds, as night; to grow dim, as the surface of a brass mirror needing to be polished again. chhiú'-hün, clouds gathering. chiú-hün, to mount the clouds, as gods. thèng-hün ká-bu, id. po-šip hün-siu (to fly up among the clouds), said of a man terribly afraid. poá'-thi' hün-bó, very high up in the clouds.

hün-hok, wavy figures like clouds or bats on some sorts of cloth.

hün-thui, scaling ladders.

ú-hün ū-lá, really it is so; that is true. bó-hün-bó-lá, utterly false. bó-hün-id', id.; also said of finding no trace of a man at his house. ú-hün bó-lá ó-ocê, false deceitful words.

hün-lâm (C. ta-lâm), the province of Yun-nan.

koan-hün-tiông, = koan-tō, the "god of war."

hün (R. id.), powder; dust; flour; vermicielli; (some preparations like arrow-root); pigment or powder for the face; tender, as pig's liver well cooked.

hün-áng, reddish; florid (like red mixed with white). hün-tiá, sort of white silk. hün-chiáu, a good sort of dove or pigeon. hün-chhú (Cn.), a small fresh-water insect.

hün-pái, a white-painted writing-tablet. hün-soá', a chalk-line (used by tailors). hün-chín, id. hün-pín, to plaster a wall smoothly in Chinese way; a whitened wall.

thê-hün, dust. hün-thê, yellow clay (used for colouring playing-cards). hün-chiéh, chalk-stone, from which face-powder is made. he-hün, powdered lime. haoe-hün (C.), id. hooe-hün (C. bea-hün), flowers and face-powder.

phông-hün, face-powder in round balls. tsái-hün, do. in cylindrical form. chhiú-a-hün, do. in small balls. koe-náng-hün, do. like eggs. ú-hün-thâu, nice-looking, as woman adored. hó-hün-thâu, nice-looking and finely adorned, as woman; sometimes with bad idea. chhêng-hün, to scent face-powder with flowers. so-hün, to rub powder on the face or skin. boah-hün, do. with much care. phah-hün, do. rather thick. koat-hün, do. still thicker.

kong-hün, fine powdered loaf-sugar. iô-hün, powdered medicine. su-sin-hün, a medicinal powder of four drugs mixed (v. sin). kheng-hün, a very powerful drug (v. kheng, light). thih-hün, iron rust or very small filings (medicinal). iën-hün, white lead.

hün-chhú', starch. hün-ké, a white jelly in diamond-shaped pieces, made from small green peas.

mi'-hün, wheaten flour (v. mi'). béh-hün, meal. chhôe-hün, rice-flour. ko-á-hün, rice-flour for making cakes called "ko-á."

bi-hün, rice-flour vermicielli. bi-hün-tián, id. bi-hün-koa' (Cn.), id. dry. liêng-hün, vermicielli in a cool syrup. soá'-tang-hün, fine vermicielli from Shantung.

hái-hün, a green sea-weed dried for food, like vermicielli.

ngáu'-hün, flour from water-lily roots; said also of arrow-root. han-tsâ-hün, potato-flour from the sweet potato. koh-hün, a powder like arrow-root, from the root of the "koh" plant. konh-hün, do. from root of the "koh" plant. pok-háp-hün, flour (like it) from root of "pek-háp-hoe," said to be good for coughs.

tang-hoa-hün, a plant (tapieca) with large palmate leaves (are some of the above identical?).

hün (R. arbour, seat). koat-hün (R.), to be very zealous at a work.

hün (R. to make an exertion). hün-chi (R.), to act with energy and earnestness; to exert one's self much. jîet-sim hün-chi, id. hün-iông (R.), to make a tremendous effort.

hün (R. to teach; to instruct). káu-hün, instruction. bô-kâu-hün, ill-behaved and rude. put-siû káu-hün, incorrigible and refractory, as boy or lad.

hün (R. hoán), to stretch on a last; to make a hole larger by driving in wedges. öe-hün, a shoemaker's last. hün-thâu, id. hün-ôc, to stretch shoes on a last.

hün-pit-khi, to split by wedging too tight, as wood. hün-khâh-chhut, to take in a little more than the original limits, e.g. a little more ground than is in the deed, perhaps enough to set the walls on. hün-chhut-lái, do.; also, to enlarge gradually, as a growing village.

hún — hün-läng, to gather matter (pus); to suppurate.

hun — si'-hün, unequainted or strange, as a man; shy, as child. se'-hün (C.), id. si'-hün-läng, a stranger.

hún [R. = hün, undistinguishable]. hún-chhá', just alike; undistinguishable, as a mend, or as a counterfeit or imitation. hün-hôc, id.

hün-hün, not readily distinguished. boe-hün-tit, cannot pass off the bad as good. hün boé-tit-ké, id.

hún (R. confusion; to confound; chaos). hün-tün, chaos. hün-loân, confusedly mixed; all in disorder. hün-tsâp, mixed, as persons (v. tsâp). sa'-hün, confusedly mixed, as good and bad, or as things belonging to different persons.

hô-hün, confused, indistinct, and somewhat untrue, as language; having some inferior articles mixed; mended or corrected, but not agreeing with the old.

hün-chhâng, confused, as the management of an affair; falsified, as a document (v. chhâng). [the previous word!]

hún — hún-khi, to faint or swoon away. lâng hün-hün, in a state of giddiness and almost fainting.

hún (R. id. by change of tone from "hüm," to divide); a part; a portion. chit-hün, one part, one tenth. bân-hün è chit-hün, ten thousand to one. tsâp-hün thiu-chit-hün, take off ten per cent. chhit-poë-hün m-si, seven to three, or eight to two, it is not so. si'-hün-chit, a quarter. tiu'-hün, to divide into equal parts and lay them out. pun-hün, to divide into shares, as men who have bought a lot of goods in common, or as underlings in a yamun, dividing their gains at the end of the year. sa'-chh', pun toôi-hün, to take the lion's share.

kê-hün, to take more than belongs to us; to take too much upon us, e.g. secluding people who have no connection with us. kê-hün-lâng, to treat people unjustly or in an overbearing way; to meddle officiously with what does not concern us. bô-jin-hün, does not keep his place, as an upshish inferior.

hün-goâ-khú, excruciatingly dear. hün-goâ-sî, matters that do not concern us, that do not belong to us.

pün-hün, duty; one's proper business. siôh pün-hün, to attend to one's duty, to keep one's place (v. siôh). siû pün-hün, id. siû-hün, id. an-hün
hun

siū-ki, to do one's duty and keep from meddlin in improper things. siū-ki an-hun, id.

iēn-hun, marriage viewed as fated (v. iēn). hok-hun, fated portion of good fortune.

ông-hun, portion which man should have at division.

chiap-pang-hun, to succeed and keep up the succession, as adopted son. hun-giah, allotted portion, as of property or money; allotted duty.

chit-hun, office, station, or rank, as of an official.

bēng-hun, station, rank; duties of station.

tsun-hun, employment as boatman or sailor (engaged).

thô-hun, to ask for a situation, employment, or work.

sin-hun, rank, wealth, or position in life; size of body (v. sin).

seng-khu-hun, size of body.

sêng-hun, a province. hû-hun, a department; a Foo.

koit-hun, a district; a Hien.

phô-hun, a ward or district of a town (v. phô).

hûn (R. id.), (C. hûn; Cs. hun), to hate. oân-hûn, to hate, to repine at or envy. oân-hûn miâ-phái, to repine at one's lot. hun-miâ-phái, id. hun-lai-hûn-khi, hun-miâ-phái, id. hûn-sim, heart full of hatred. hûn-lâng-jit-kut, to hate violently or exceedingly. khô-hûn, odious; hateful; detestable. âm-hûn, to hate secretly, especially when one dares not show it.

hûn-khi, hated; rage. thâu chit-tiam hûn-khi, to receive one's anger, either in words or by getting vengeance or punishment inflicted. thâu chit-pak hûn-khi, do. by getting the offender punished. moâ-pak hûn-khi, bô-tê thang-thâu, full of rage, but without means to vent or gratify it.

iâm-hûn, to be disgusted at; to abhor; esp. one's own bad conduct. thông-hûn, to hate exceedingly (v. thông). thióng-hûn, id. tông-hûn (R.), id. to be deeply grieved for our own fault.

khiôh-hûn, to harbour or cherish enmity and watch for an opportunity of revenge; to keep up a grudge. khiôh-hûn bai-oân, id. hoài-hûn, to harbour enmity.

hâm-hûn, id. phâu-hûn (R.), id.

hút [R. confused]. hông-hút, absent in mind; quite inattentive to, or forgetful of what is said or done; almost out of one's mind (a. similar). hông-hông hût-hut, mind confused, frightened, or unsettled; mind changing frequently at very short intervals. sim-sin hông-hút, absent in mind; quite inattentive to what is going on; confused and almost out of one's mind, as from excessive grief or illness. chung-sin hông-hút, id. thia'-liâu hông-hút, quite inattentive to, and forgetful of what is said. khoâ'-liâu hông-hút, had only an indistinct glance of it.

hút [R. similar]. hông-hút, similar; very difficult to distinguish; indistinctly known or remembered, as from looking hastily, or from lapse of time, or forgetfulness (see the previous word; some of the phrases perhaps interchanged).

I.

hut [R. a very small fraction; sudden; to slight], a very small weight, one-tenth of a "hô," one-thousandth of a "hun." hut-li hô-hut, the very minutest quantities (v. hô).

hut-jiên, suddenly. hut-jiên-kan, do. in a moment.

hut-liök, to slight, to treat with disrespect, to do a thing without much attention (v. liök). sô-hut (R.), careless.

hut (R. id.) lâng-ô i-sô, to oppose or thwart a man's wishes, as by refusing to hear or to gratify him.

hut (R. id.) gek-hut (R.), = col. tsâu-pâm, a flat tablet like a leaf held in the hand by some idols, formerly used by ministers of state at audience.

hut (R. id.) hông hut-hut-hâu, wind murmuring or howling.

hût (R. hût), the stone, as of a fruit; a lump, as in paste. hût-hût, having hard lumps in it, as tumour or boil. kui-hût kui-hût, all fall of lumps, as paste ill-mixed.

hût-thô, the walnut. thô-a-hût, a peach-stone.

ka'-nâ-hut, stone of the Chinese (false) olive, much used for carving ornaments. chiû-hût, a sort of li-chi (lai-chi) having a small stone. chiû-hût lái-chi, id. lân-hût, the testes.

hût [R. Buddha, = col. pût]. sông-hût, to become a Buddha. tsôo-hût-sû, to have Buddhist priests doing rites for the dead. hût-bûn, the Buddhist sect, priests and nuns. jip-hût-bûn, to become a Buddhist priest or nun. ang-hût (C.), = A. pût, idols in general.

hût-bû, an idol with eighteen hands. tsôn-thê hût-bû, id. o-mi-tô-hût, Amida Buddha, often said as a prayer or charm. sek-kia-hût, Shakya-muni, the historical Buddha. sôe-hût, an idol carried about to give good luck to shops.

hût-thâu-gûn, Carolus dollars; Spanish dollars.

hût-sô-kam, the fingered citron.

sim kien, chek-sû hût, a man of firm purpose is just as powerful as a Buddha. lôk-kût thien-sióng hok, su-tiam hût-chien teng, if you wish to ask good fortune from Heaven, light lamps before Buddha.

hwa, hwâ, hwâ, hwâ; better hoa, hoâ, hoâ, hoâ, q.v.


hwai, hwâi, hwâi, hwâ", hwâi"; better hoâi, hoâi, hoâi, hoâi, hoâi", hoâi", q.v.

hwan, hwân, hwân, hwân, hwâng, hwâng; better hoâi, hoân, hoân, hoân, hoân, hoân, hoâng, hoâng, q.v.

hwat, hwât; better hoât, hoât, q.v.

I.

i (R. id.). (C. ni, when a verb), to heal; to try to heal; to cure. i-tî, id. hêng-i, to practice healing.

i-pî, id. pau-i, to grant a case to be paid only if successful. i-hô, to cure. i-hô-hô, not cured; incurable. i-fô, cure not attempted; incurable. i-sâ, to kill instead of curing. oâh-làng i-kâu-sî, to
khô-i, it will do. i-tî-kaù, having (the unhorsed-ness) effect that. sê-i, therefore, so that. sê-i-chiù (r.), on account of that circumstance. sê-i-chêen, reason why; cause; reason; rationale of an event. i-sê-i-chêen, its reason, cause, or rationale.
i-kêp, also; together with; and in addition. f-chiù", above that limit (this and the following phrases after the limit). sa-hô-i-chiù", from two years old and upward. i-siông, above that limit. i-bô, below that limit. i-ê, id. i-chêen, before it. i-chêng, id. i-aù, from that time onwards. i-hô, id. i-lâî, from that time till now past. i-siông, of the time.
[i. [To finish. i-kêng, already. put-tek-i, could not help it; had no resources.
[i. [To lean upon, -col. sê]. i-êng, to commit the whole management of a matter to, as to a man in whom we have full confidence.
i. (C.), = A. ú, rain.
i. (C.), = A. ú, with; to give.
i. (C.), = A. ú, the emperor Yu.
i. (R. id.), purpose; meaning; intention. i-sê, id. (v. siù). bô-ù, without desire or purpose; aimless (person). bô-i-tî, having no heart about it (v. tî). i-khi, purpose as manifested in one's manner. kî-hô, agreement in opinion. i-sin, appearance or manner, as of acting or speaking; as showing one's purpose (not so strongly shown as "i-khi"), (v. sin). sin-i (r.), id. chêng-i, disposition (v. chêng). sim-i, bent of mind or purpose. sa-sim nêg-i, vacillating. l-goa, settled will or desire. i-âî, to wish much; to desire. goa-ê-i-êng, in my purpose. l-goa, beyond expectation.
i-ê-gî, meaning; signification. l-bî (r.), deep meaning, as of a book or sentence. tâi-i, general meaning or purpose; speaking generally.
chî-i, imperial will; sovereign decree. tsaû-i, determination; purpose; to determine (v. tâo, "lord"). tsaû-i, with fixed purpose; fixed on one subject; attentive. ti-i, intent on something. l-êp-i, to determine; with fixed purpose. koat-i, decided in purpose; determined (mind). kô-i, purposefully. tâo-kô-i, id. tâo-tî-kê, id. chhiêl-i, with very earnest purpose. sim-kien l-chhiêl, id. khûn-i, pressing earnestly (as asking a guest to stay when he is leaving). tsaû-i, cherishing a purpose. chuân-i, id. tsaû-i, id.; planning to gratify a secret desire, sê-i, idle and neglectful (v. siù). koâl-i, anxious. khô-l-i, id.
khoâl-i, pleased; happy. khinâp-, manifestation of unfriendly feeling. biâûl-i, kind and friendly manner or temper. kô-l-i, good, kindly, and gentle (like the ancients'). chiù-i, manner of one who has been drinking a little. tsaû-i, manner of a drunk man.
thî-i, Heaven's purpose or desire (v. thî). taose hû-i, appearance as if about to rain. u-thînap-i, said of characters written in the style of copy-books.
khîc-kî, to reject a man's kindness (v. khîk, "to refuse"). khîc-kî, to bend one's will (v. khôk, to bend). jîm-i, to follow one's own desires, gen. stubborn or bad. sêlû, to follow one's own desires (v. sêlû). sêlû-i, matters falling out just as we would desire. chiùkô-i, desires satisfied. sim-moa-chiù-kô-i, all our wishes gratified. moa-chiù-kô-i, id. jû-i, everything as we would wish (v. jû). tok-i, to obtain one's wishes; much pleased. tông-i, just dividing one's wish, just to one's taste. hâp-i, in accordance with one's wish. hâh-i, id. kô-l-i, pleased with a thing or event. kêc-i (C.), id. seng-i, interesting; amusing; pleasing; taking the fancy.
[i. (R. id.) jîn, grain from a plant (Coix!) very like pearl-barley; said for "pearl-barley." i-êng, i-chiù, said; dirty.
i. (C.), (R. ú), to soil; to dirty; to infect by coming in contact. sîo-i, id. chhâu-kam sîo-i, a rotten orange infects the rest (one black sheep infects the flock).
i. (R. úi), múl-sin hôt-i (C.), = A. múng-sin hû-ú, words or figures on doors (v. úi).
i. (C.), = A. ê. hô-i, descendants.
i. (C.), = A. ê, a white film in the eye.
i. [R. easy, by change of tone from "êk," to change]. iông-i (better, iông-ê), mediocre; easy. pêng-i, cheap; (some other phrases better "i" "g.v.")
bêng-i, a sort of oil that is mixed with varnish to make it dry fast.
i. [R. ë, different; strange], in most phrases, better "êng-i" (g.v.).
i. (R. têng-pau i-bô, having the same mother, but different fathers. tông-bê-i-bê, id.
i. (R. cheng), (C. c.), chhân-i, the dragon-fly. chhân-i-bâk (T.), eyes glazed and staring, as of a dying man.
i. [R. eng, a hero; British], colloquial form (C. e') of "eng," as a man's name; also (Cn.), = A. ia" name of a flower, a sort of rose.
sê-i (Cn.), = A. sê-eng, white jessamine.
i. [R. eng, a sound]. i-êp-i-hâu, sound of a child crying. êc-i, sound used in lulling a child to sleep. êc-i-khûn, id.
i. [R. eng, an infant]. i-ê-á (Can. an.), = A. ê-á, an infant (only said in some places). goân i-êkâ (An.), my little boy. a-ê (Can.), said by father to boy, "my boy."
i. [R. êng, entangled]. i-êp-i, entangled or involved and troublesome, as an affair; very troublesome to deal with, as a man.
i. (R. êng), (C. ê), a beam; a rafter. i-ê-i, id., especially a small one. toá-kê-i, a large beam or rafter. i-ê-bê, the smaller end of a beam. i-ê-phê, bits of stone or brick laid on the wall to support the ends of the beams and keep the wall from cracking. i-ê-phák, pieces of wood nailed on a sloping beam to keep the rafters from sliding down. i-ê-tû, a wooden pillar supporting a beam or rafter. khôk-i, to lay the beams or rafters in their places. i-ê-kak, rafters and laths for nailing the tiles on.
i. (R. êm). hiù-ê-i, the large round citrus.
i. (R. cân), round; circular or globular. gêh i, the moon full. i-lîn-lîn, globular. i-lîn-lîn, id. i-long-long, circular round, like a wall or line. i-ê-kun-kûn, round, as a plump and fat limb, or as round leg of table (v. kûn). i-ê-oan-oan, circular or semi-circular. i-ê-kô i-ê-kê, round, as a rope, or pencil, or fleshy limb; said also of a round face. kô-á-i, id., of the face. i-ê-lî, quite round and plump, as a very fat man; quite full and round; as a good grain of rice. i-ê-lauh, "i-ê-lauh," fat and plump, as the face.
êh-i, a circle; a hoop. ê-khoân, a circle; a ring. i-ê-i-toh, a folding-table. ê-sî, ayse silver.
i-ê-i-tüg, to turn round and round; to turn quite round. i-ê-i-sêh, to go quite round, as in a circle.
i-ê-i-gô, to revolve on the axis. i-ê-i-kô, to roll along; rolling over and over, as a ball.
iá—bi, a bad taste; also (R.), venison; flesh of wild animals in general. iá—chén, said of various plants of inferior quality, e.g. an inferior sort of lái—fruit.

chh—chhú iá—táu, a vile scolding railing mouth. iá—gíen, talk—rude, vile abusive language. iá—ghin, very rude and ill—behaved, especially of women. sán—iá, very rude and uncivilized, almost like a rowdy. san—iá, id. iá—siok, rough, rude, and uncultivated. iá—hán, a rough ignorant clownish fellow. khú—iá—chhát, more roguish than a thief. kháh—iá—hái—iá, do, than a pirate.

iá (same as above). the—sú iá—ké, to decline for feigned reasons.

iá [R. an initial or final particle, =col. iáu]. iá—bé, not yet. iá—bó, no more; there is no more. iá—tí, there is more yet.

iá [R. ek, or else, =col. á]. sí án—ni, iá—m—si, is it so or not?

iá [R. lám, to loathe]. súrfeited; to loathe. chiá—iá, iá, disgusted at a bad taste; feeling nauseated and unwilling to eat it.

iá (R. i), wearied; fatigued; sickish; unwell. iá—sién, tired. iá—lái, id. iá—lán, id. iá—sín, spiritless, or slightly unwell from great exhaustion. seng—khu iá, very much exhausted; unwell. seng—khu teh—iá, id. kan—ta—iá, wearied with doing nothing; feeling ennu. iá káu—beh—si, utterly worn out and exhausted. iá káu—beh sét—sin, so exhausted that we cannot think or listen.

láng kóe—iá, very fickle or flighty; taking up things and soon letting them drop.

iá (=loh). éi—iá, explanation of sudden grief or surprise.

iá, to stroll or scatter with the hand, as seed, sand, etc., to throw or lay about without order. iá soá—soá, to stroll or scatter about. ál—kóe—iá, scattered about in all directions, as seed, etc. iá—kung, to stroll chaff. iá—soa, to scatter sand with the hand. iá—chén, to scatter seed; to sow seed. iá—ng, to sow rice in a wet seed—bed to raise young plants for transplanting. iá—ng chin—chén, to soak rice and sow it thus.

un—ék—kái chhut—lái—iá, demons scattering the seeds of pestilence or epidemics.

soá—iá, running about with no one to control him, as a spoiled child (v. soá).

iá (cf. iá, iáh), also. iá—bó, not very good; not bad; passable. iá—bó, there is no more.

iá [R. night]. tiá—iá (lit.), day and night. chhá—iá, to search about at night, as police, soldiers, or mandarins. sún—iá, id. hoan—iá, to go out at night without a lamp at forbidden hours.

iá—háp, the Magnolia fucata. iá—hé (Cn. T.), a chamber—pot.

iáu. (K. eng), a tassel; (a mane). bó—iá, a tassel of a cap. áng—iá—bó, mandarin’s servants, and messengers, who wear a cap with a red tassel. ló—loéh—iá, a horse—tail tassel on a summer cap. bó—ám—iá, tassels hanging below a horse’s neck.

bé—iá, a horse’s mane. sai—iá, a lion’s mane.

iá — too—iá, a large instrument like a chisel used for housebreaking (s. rose).

iáu [K. long, bright, =col. iáu]. kng iá—iá, = kng iá—iá, shining brightly, glittering.

iá [K. eng, a hero, British, =col. iá]. iá—

hoe, the rose. iá—á—hoe, id. toa—iá, the large white single rose (s. instrument).

iá [R. eng, the fire—fly]. hé—iá (Cn.), = A. hé—kim—chhí, the fire—fly; the glow—worm.

iá (R. eng), a camp; a division of an army; one—fifth part of an army.

bó—iá, a military mandarin in general.

gé—iá, the five divisions of an army: chén, the van. án—iá, the rear. tiang—iá, the centre. iá—iá, right—wing. tsó—iá, left—wing. iá—ngé, garrison of soldiers or marines at the station of a military mandarin. chhiong iá—ngé, to enlist in army or navy. iá—bé, army horses for mandarins or soldiers.

kun—iá, camp of an army. iá—poá, a military station. iá—lúi, a fortified camp. iá—ché, an encampment. an—iá, to encamp. an—iá tsat—ché, id. tsat—iá, id. tah—iá, id. bó—iá, to plan a secret attack on a camp.

thái—ko—iá, a lazar—house. khit—chhiá—iá, a place where the beggars live together. pêh—teái—iá, the village of Pechua (lit. market of the beat women).

iá [R. eng, surplus; to conquer], to win; to be victorious; to excel. kháh—iá, id. iá—ké, to excel; to surpass. su—iá, to lose or win (v. su). iá—chit—tin, to gain one victory.

iá—chí, to win money, as in gambling or in a dispute. iá—gún, id. iá—kíaú, successful gambling (v. kíu). thái—iá, to conquer in battle. chi—iá, to get the better in a dispute. pok—iá, id.

iá [R. eng, =col. íg], a small shadow, as of hand or of man; shadow, as of a lamp; a reflection in water or mirror, esp. of things or other persons; a reflection of bright light from water or mirror.

iá—iá, shadowy; indistinct, as something far away, or rapidly passing, or seen with dim eyes. é—iá, dim, indistinct, shadowy appearance of a thing seen dimly when it is dark or nearly so.

jit—iá, a shadow cast by the sun; sunlight reflected from water or mirror, &c. (either image of the sun or merely brightness). lóng—bó jit—iá, the sun does not shine in at all, as in thick dense foliage. chit—chhún—á jit—iá, a very short time; a very few moments. chit—hun—á é jit—iá, id., very short. géh—iá, shadow from moon; moonlight on water, &c. tsái—iá, image reflected in water; light reflected from water playing on a roof or wall. lóng—iá, a man’s image, as in water; a man’s shadow, as when moving, or as cast by a lamp. chió—hé—iá, to use for one’s self the light thrown by another man’s lamp (v. chió).

tsói—iá—hi, shows of transparency, like a dark magic—lantern.

tsaí—iá, to know how to do a thing; expert; skilful. kháh—tsaí—iá, more skilful. m—tsaí—iá, inexperienced; not knowing how to do it. háh—iá, to pretend to know what we know nothing or very little about, and only make a guess of; to spread false stories or either heard or invented. tá—iá, to meddle in matters that do not concern us, so as to get money improperly. chhông. chit—chit—iá “tiá—iá, to make an unsubstantial, hollow appearance, that cannot last long.

ú—iá, that is true; quite true; quite correct (as report). bó—iá, that is false; quite false and groundless. bó—iá—chhiah, id. (v. chhiah). káu—iá, khich bó—iá, when the time comes, it turns out to be false; to break one’s word. khui—chhui, chhut bó—iá, all he says is false. ú—sin’ bó—iá, having sound but no shadow; as wind; report utterly false. iái, bó—sin’
小孩，跑到，来，说话，非常，指的是，不长，会，将，拿走，孩子们，舞台，病，Nie-ia-ha，(as i-ia-ha，ia-ha)，ifl-iAh，iAh-tsam，thi&u-i&h，id。iah-ka-i&h，spoon，iah，hole，be，furnish，kng-iA“-gress，or，as，scrape，one’s，lose，in，to，pick，bak-chiu，khi-khA.ng-iah，some，as，holes，of，about，up，uncomfortable，hi“-，Itin，iah-khang，the，lail，kun-te，money，phi”-iAh，advantageous，a，been，very，bad，bo-ia”，a，old，man’s，[R。，被，a，unknown，or，forget，perspiration，as，fault，&c。]

Itin，a，unknown，or，forget，perspiration，as，fault，&c。]

小孩，to，move，by，the，wind。iah-tiō-hong，id。sah，teh-iah，clothes，shaken，by，the，wind。iah-jia{-pe，floating，in，the，air，as，dust。

小孩， [R。，to，benefit]。chin-iah，to，make，progress，in，anything；to，be，prosperous。iah--lāng，to，be，advantageous，to，a，man。phoa-chi”iah-mia”，to，lose，money，but，so，get，long，life。iah，gōa-kēng，to，attend，to，distant，matters，while，neglecting，or，injuring，one’s，own。pēh-bāk-put，iah，gōa-kēng，the，ideal

Keh-seng-ōng，assists，other，people，but，neglects，his，own，relations，who，are，very，poor。

小孩， [R。，on，sale]。col。iuh，ni”，to，scrape，a，hole；to，scrape，up，or，out，as，with，the，finger，or，with，a，small，trowel，or，stick；to，rake，up，as，a，man，s，old，faults。iah-hēi-lāi，id。，raising，it，up，by，slight，leverage。iah-bāk-chiu，to，scoop，out，an，eye。iah，hi-khang，to，pick，the，ears。iah-khang，to，scrape，a，hole，as，in，a，wall。iah-piah，to，scrape，a，hole，in，the，wall，of，a，house。ui-khang，iah-piah，id。ia-hao-choh，to，riple，a，collin，as，for，ornaments。iah-thō，to，scrape，a，hole，in，the，ground。iah-kō，to，take，a，quantity，of，pate，with，a，spoon，or，broad，stick。iah，han-tsū，to，take，up，potatoes，with，a，trowel。han-tsū-iah，a，trowel，for，lifting，potatoes。

chinh-iah-iah，very，itchy；restlessly，itching，for，some，bad，gratification。

pē-iah，to，scrape，up，(as，sand)，as，children，do。tōa-teh-pē-khāng-iah，doing，nothing，but，scratch，holes，in，his，skin，(said，of，an，idle，fellow)。bēh，tā-lōh，khi-khāng-iah，where，can，I，ever，scrape，it，together？as，a，very，poor，man，ordered，to，furnish，a，great，amount，of，money，or，as，a，man，ordered，to，find，a，small，thing，that，has，been，lost。

iah-khāng，to，rake，up，a，man，s，old，faults，or，things，he，would，be，ashamed，to，hear，of。iah-i，he，raked，up，his，old，faults，&c。iah-lāng-ā-phái，to，bring，up，a，man，s，unknown，or，forgotten，faults。iah-lāng-ē，kun-tōe，to，rake，up，something，bad，or，shameful，about，a，man，s，early，ancestors。

iah，bāng-iah-iah，mind，in，a，state，of，great，perplexity。

iah，(R。，to，serve，a，messenger，&c。)。iah-tsām，a，stage，for，couriers，&c。，where，horses，are，kept，(v。tsām)。

koan-iah，(政府)。station，for，relays，of，couriers。

tōa-iah-bē，fated，to，lead，a，licentious，life，said，by，fortune-tellers。

iah，(R。，a，small，insect，winged，white，ant)。that，burns，itself，at，lamps，in，summer，it，devours，grain；farmers，kindle，large，fires，to，attract，and，destroy，them。

iah，(R。，a，butterfly)。bē-iah，a，butterfly，or，moth，(s。page)。bōe-iah，(C。id。)。bē-iah-hoā，=，sao-koa-iah，a，wild，flower，like，a，butterfly。bē-iah-hien，down，of，butterflies，or，moths，wings，supposed，to，be，poisonous。bē-iah-siu，do，when，it，dirty，one，s，hands。e-bē-iah，name，of，a，passage，boat，carrying，a，black，butterfly，as，its，flag。pēh-bē-iah，passage，boat，with，white，butterfly，&c。)

niu”-ā-iah，the，moth，of，the，silkworm。tsui-iah，the，large，butterfly，or，miller，that，bores，near，water。tōa-tsū-iah，id。

bōng-chieh-iah，tho，bō-chia-ha，the，insects，that，come，out，after，the，term，called，"bōng-chieng，"，come，too，late，to，get，food。

iah，(C。)。=，iok，to，promise；an，agreement。

iah，(C。)。=，iok，to，leap。thiāu-iah，lively，and，cheerful，as，a，healthy，child。

bō-iam，immediately，courageous；never，having，enough。sim bō-iam，id。chin bō-iam，id。
iān

168

iān (C.), = A. iāng, calamity.

iān [R. iāng, a sheep or goat, = col. ｉā], biān-iān, a sheep-skin with the wool on; a sheep. san-iān, a goat-skin with the wool on. jū-iān, a sort of fur with very fine curly wool. (C., also = A. iāng.

iān [R. iāng, male the Yang, = col. ｉā], bōng-iān, the city of Fung-yang. hōng-iāng-pō, female jugglers, pedlars, or beggars from it. iāng (C.), = A. iāng.

iān (C.), = A. iāng, to spread, as fame.

iān (C.), = A. iāng, a sort of disease.

iān [R. iāng, a willow, a surname, = col. ｉā], iāng-kong-khi, = hun-kim-khi, a stick or peg with ｉāng-kong written on it (all these are only C.) tāng-iāng-kong, to stick this peg in the ground when making a grave. chhāi iāng-kong, to set such a peg in a measure full of rice, when going to build a house or temple. sīa iāng-kong, to make offerings to him at the end of the rites.

iāng (C.), = A. iāng, to nourish.

iān [R. iāng, (On. chiā, P. ｉā], chiāng; bōng-iān, as a verb), to carry on the back, as a person iāng-pau-hōk, to go travelling with one's bundle on one's back.

phē-iān, a cloth for carrying a child slung on the back. iāng-kun, id.

iāp [R. iām, to cover, to conceal], to conceal about the person; to put behind the back, as one's hands; (to do a thing stealthily). ng-iāp, to conceal behind the back or about the dress. thāu-iāp, to take stealthily, and put behind back or about dress. iap-siam-khi, to put a thing stealthily out of the way. iap-chhī hō-i, to give him some money without others seeing it. iap-chhī-pūn hō-i-khoā, secretly hand him a book.

iap-chhūi, to fold the hands behind the back. chiū iap-āu, id. chiū iāng-pāk iap-āu, to have one's hands tied behind the back, as a caught thief. iap-bō, to put the tail between the legs, as dog. sāiap be-kāu-nīh (like a dog with his tail so), said of a man very much afraid or ashamed.

iap-siap, retired and out of the way, as a house; clandestine; keeping out of sight, for concealment in some bad purpose, as a thief or spy; shrinking from view, as a modest person, or as man carrying such a thing as manure. khab-iap-thiāp, keeping out of view, as something dirty, or of which we feel ashamed (v. thiap).

iap-sit, small additions to the side houses belonging to a large house (v. st).

iap [R. a leaf; a surname, = col. hōi, iā], the surname Yeh; the spoke of a wheel; petals of flowers. hōe-iap, petals of flowers. pah-iap, double, as a flower. tōn-iap, single, as flower.

chhīāp, spokes of a wheel. tsūi-chhīāp, leaves of a water-wheel.

chhēi-iap-kim, very thin plates of gold.

iap (same word). sim-kōa chhūi iap-iap, said of a man anxious about many things. sim-kōa tsoe-tsōe-iap, having a great many plans; rather too cunning and planning.

iap (same word). iap-iap-si, in great crowds; multitudes collected together.

iat, iāt; better, iēt, iēt (q.v.)

iāu [R. hiau], hungry. iāu-gō, starving. khat-
khō iāu-gō, willingly bear hunger. iāu-kōa" hung-er and cold. iāu-kōa-gō, cold and starva-
iāu-lōn, stomach disordered by hunger. chhī-
iāu, morbid hunger of diseased stomach. phah-
chhī-iāu, to have that morbid craving. chin-iāu-
hōng, said in scolding a child always eating sweetmeats, &c. chin kōe-iāu, hungry just after eating. iu-
ū, a hungry ghost; said also in scolding a fellow eating constantly or greedily. hāu-iāu, to cry for food, as a child. khāu-iāu, id. ti-iāu, to allow hunger (said in joke), (a. demons). iu-ki sit-thē, to let (one or more) meal-time pass without eating; from any cause; to be very hungry. iu-khī kōe-ki, exhausted or sick from not getting food at the usual time. uau-
ū-khī siu-kē-ki, very much so.

iāu-pō, hungry or satisfied. m-chhī iāu-pō, between hungry and full. iu chhān, på chhān; chhāi-pō, kō kān-lān, said of a lazy, complaining fellow. iāu-lāi pä-khi, he comes when hungry, and goes as soon as satisfied.

iāu-kōe m-ūi-chhē; iāu-lāng m-kē bin-phē, a hungry fowl does not fear the stick; a starving man does not care for his reputation or honour. chhīn-bē tng iāu-lāng, cold rice catches a hungry man.

iāu (R. id.) iāu-kiau (R.), beautiful and richly adorned, as woman with bad purpose.

iāu (R. id.), malignant demons or imps; magical. tiōh-iāu, bewitched; to be bewitched. liāh-iāu, to catch demons, as Taoists. ti-iāu, to drive away demons (a. hunger).

iāu-kōe, spectres and demons. iāu-hoat kōe-sūt, magical arts (v. kōi). iu-sūt, id. iāu-chhī, a ghost or malignant imp. iāu-chhī (C.), id. iu-chhī si-sōe (C.), said of a woman behaving indecently.

iāu-iāu, you little imp! (said in scolding other people's children). iāu-giēt, most extraordinary! (said on meeting with something most unexpected and inexplicable); also, very wicked (said in scolding children). iāu-tō, a crafty magic-working Taoist priest.

iāu (R. a precious gem). iāu-tī, the dwelling-
place of the genius (sien), ruled by Se-ōng-hū.

iāu (R. id.) iāu-giēn, idle talk; gossip; false re-
ports. iāu-giēn hūi-pōng, slanders and calumies.

iāu-giēn siōn-hēk (R.), deluding into wickedness by 
crathy malicious words.

iāu (R. to shake; to agitate, = col. ｉā). iāu-tōng, agitated, excited, and almost in commotion, as the people when hearing reports of rebellion, &c. tōng-iāu, id. iāu-tōng jin-sim, to disturb the minds of the people by such rumours. iāu-tōng bū-sim, id. siū-iāu-tōng, making too great a display of one's wealth, so as to draw the notice of robbers or bandits.

iāu-iāu, spreading rumours of what should not be spoken about, as of rebellion coming near, or about money or valuable goods in a house, so as to incite to robbery. chin-iāu-nīf-hōk, to seduce people's ears and eyes, as great show of wealth attracting robbers, or as highly-adorned women alluring men.

iāu (R. distant). iō-tō iāu-oan, very far distant: road very long. sin-iāu, to wander about at will, as for pleasure or healthy amusement. sin-iāu tsa-
tai, going about amusing one's self, with nothing to 
trouble the mind. sin-iāu-soā, sort of medicine for removing uneasy feeling.

iāu (R. id.), a surname, = iā.

iāu [R. āu, a cockle, = col. āu]. khang-iāu-
tāu, preserved flesh of a certain marine animal.
bák-hi-ien, paint from the cuttle-fish; sepia. bát-tsát-ien, id.
ien-hoa ê só-tsai, a brothei (v. hoa). ien-hoe-chhui, a harlot's mouth (said in scolding).
ien (same word). ien-thâu, the gloss, as of new cloth. sin-ien, having the original gloss yet on, as new cloth or other new articles.
bô-ih-ien, the down on the wings of butterflies, said to be poisonous.
ien (R. id.) ien-chhi, rouge (v. chi).
ien (R. the throat). ien-âu, the throat, an important pass.
ien (R. ii.) ien-chhién, to delay. ien-ti, id. ien-oân, id. oe-ien (r.), to delay; to procrastinate.
ien-oân ke-jit, to procrastinate day after day. ien-chhién ke-jit, id.
ien [R. a feast]. ien-siâh, a feast; an entertainment. ien-toh, id. chiu-ien, a feast with liquor.
ien-chhién, to sit at a feast. siet-ien, to make a feast.
pân-ien, id. thiet-ien, to remove the remains of a feast.
en (R. cón). ien-sui, coriander.
en (R. along, continuous). ien-hâi, along the sea-shore. ien-lô chhiâ, to eat while walking (counted vulgar).
en, a layer, as of stones or bricks in building; a range, as of beams; a pile, as of books; classifier of decks (cf. ân; see also the following word).
chit-ien chit-ien, row after or upon row; in successive rows or piles, âc. sa'-ien-pûn, third deck.
ji-ien-pûn, second deck. ji-ien-á (P.), a very young pig.
ien [R. a cause, a reason; purpose of Heaven as to marriage; a subscription; the border of a dress].
ién-kê, a reason, a motive, a purpose. ien-iû, id. û-lâng-ien, to have the faculty of taking people's hearts; to be much liked, so as to be readily followed, approved of, or employed; cunning or captivating in manner. u-ien, to be liked; to be captivating; to have a heaven-decreed marriage connection. bô-ien, marriage unhappy. thien-ien, happy, heaven-appointed, and unplanned arrangement of marriage (sometimes said of friendship). in-ien, a marriage, as stated to be happy.
in-ien tsû-tiâi, marriage decreed by fate. in-ien gô-pah-nî- chêng tsû-tiâi, marriage fated five hundred years before.
in-ien-hun, marriage viewed as a fated period. in-ien-hun kâu, the fated time of marriage come. in-ien-hun moâi, marriage ended by death; said also of illicit intercourse broken off. ien-tau, a young handy, esp. having illicit connections (v. tâu).
Tô-ien, to make a subscription. kau-ien, to pay the subscription. mu-ien, to collect the subscription-money.
hoâ-ien, to beg money, as Buddhist priest.
hû-ien, id.
ien-phù, subscription-book, as for a temple or charitable object. ien-gún, money subscribed (s. lead). ien-chî, cash subscribed (s. lead).
ien-pûn, a perpendicular board under the caves of a house (v. pûn).
ien (K. id.). lead. pêh-ien, zinc; spelter. ien-hûn, white lead. ien-pît, a black-lead pencil. ien-chî, a bullet. ien-tû, a leaden weight, as for a clock, or for a sinker for net or sounding-line. ien-chî, ian.
counterfeit leaden cash; also, small cash fastened in the
dress of bride and bridegroom, and put in their water-
jar, supposed to make them love each other (play on the
previous word). ién-gün, dollars adulterated with lead (a.
subscription). ién-taú, loaded dice (a. previous word).
koán-ién, to pour melted lead into anything to make
it heavy, as pendulum, or to adulterate, as dollars.
pó-ién, to fill up with lead, as a hole made in a dollar.
so ién-sái, to fill up dollars with lead by means of
quicksilver.
ién [R. lóng, to nourish, = col. iú']. ién-lâu-sé
(prov.), to nourish one's old father (v. sè).
ién — ló-ién-sé, a group of persons (usually twelve
boys) in an idiotic procession shaking rings with metal
bells attached (v. sè).
ién [R. to exercise]. chhau-ién, to drill or exer-
cise, as soldiers. ién ka-sí, to exercise or fence with
weapons. ién tìn-pái, to exercise with the shield.
ién-bú-téng, a stand from which mandarins look at
reviews.
ién [R. to lie or throw down]. sa-ién, to wrestle
together. ién-tó, to throw down; to upsetting, as in wrestling.
ién [R. to overload, abundant]. iú-ién (R.), to
ramble at leisure. sán-ién, spending money foolishly;
lavish expense; very poor, and daring to commit any
crime. ká lám-sám-ién, spending far too much
money (beyond one's means), as in food, dress, or
pleasures.
ién [R. a feast]. sam-jit táí-ién; ngó-jit siáu-
ién, great and small feasts every three and five days
(said of a wealthy man constantly giving entertain-
ments).
ién [R. làm, to loaf]. ién-khí, mean or miserly.
ién [R. a swallow, = col. lú]. ién-o, edible bird's-
nest. chhái-ién, a native sea-veed, making a jelly
very similar. kóng-ién, bird's-nests sent to Pekin for
the emperor's table. pán kóng-ién, to send me
bird's-nests, as the great Hongs at Amoy have to do.
kóa-ién, a very good sort. mó-ién, an inferior sort,
but genuine. ién-tsao, pieces of raw bird's-nest
shaped like a cup or Chinese spoon. ién-sí, thin strips
of it. ién-chúi, small broken bits of it.
ho-thâu ién-án, head like a tiger's and neck like a
swallow's (said of a noble-looking man). giół-ién, a
beautiful small bird.
ién [R. én, a cause], to work the border of a dress
more ornamentally than "kún" (esp. T.). aiu-kún-
ién, to put ornamental borders of various sorts on
women's dress. ién-niú (C. T.), to work an
ornamental border near the neck of a woman's dress.
ién — chhäng-ién, a port-hole in a junk. úi
chhäng-ién, to paint false port-holes.
iét [R. a scorpion, = col. giét]. tsun-iét, salted
scorpions (used as a medicine for dyspepsia).
iét [R. to be pleased], (C. ókt). hú-iét, the god of
builders (v. hú, a surname).
iét [R. to look over; to examine], (C. ókt). iét-
lék, experienced; well skilled.
iét [R. amusement; easy; self-indulgence]. phiau-
iét, lively, easy, self-confident, and unconstrained in
manner.
iét, to dye (said only of old silk stuffs).
iét [R. siu, a fan; to fan; to wave]. to fan; to
wave; to beckon with the hand, palm downwards, mov-
ing the fingers towards us; to call a person to us.
iét-sí, to fan. iét-hong, id. iét-he, to fan a flame.
iét-sít-he, to put out a flame by fanning. iét kün-
tai, to fan a fire for boiling water. iét-búng, to fan
away mosquitoes. iét-hóng-kéo, to work faners.
iét-hong-kái (C.), id. in shops. iét-ki, to wave a
flag.
iét-phang, to change the sail to the other side of
the vessel. iét-lín-tá, id.
iét-chhiú, to beckon with the hand, palm down-
wards and fingers moved towards one's self, in calling
a man to come, as if drawing him towards us. iét-ti-a,
a small tail on the side of a little boy's head, supposed
to beckon a new brother to come. kui tén-iét-if,
the demons are beckoning you; you are going in a
wicked course that will end in ruin.
hí — hi-oat, much involved, as an affair; also
(C.), winding, as a road.
hí = (hi-). hi-út, grumbling and dissatisfied.
hí — pêb-ih, sort of Chinese soap.
hí = (R. 1), the sweet-bread or pancreas of the cow or
sheep (in the pig it is called "chhióh-"). gú-ih, sweet-
bread of cow. iú-ih, sweet-bread of sheep or goat.
hí (next word?). lâm-ih, honey-comb after the
honey is removed. phang-ih, id.
hí — chhái-ih, united in a mass, as a quantity of
grass, or as hair long uncombed. kui-tsong kui-
ih, in considerable quantities, as goods.
hí "(cf. níh)". iú-ih-tan, to wait anxiously, as
for news, or for a person. iú-ih-ko-bal, to look for
very earnestly, as for someone one who has delayed very
long. iú-ih-lâu, to flow abundantly, as tears. iú-
ih-siú, to write constantly.
hí — táng-ih-ih", very heavy.
hí — "ih-ih" oáih-ôáih", sound of furniture
creaking.
hí — "ih-aih", dissatisfied state of mind or ex-
pression; grumbling manner. iú-út, = ih-út, id.
im [R. id.], the female or negative principle
in nature; the Yin; often has the idea of bad luck, or illness,
or darkness, or decay. im-khi, id.; said of a place
that is damp and unhealthy. khiam-im, having too
little of the Yin in one's constitution, and too much of
the hot Yang principle. lôh-im, in a low, dark, damp,
unhealthy, or unlucky situation. im-chêng, a sort of
painful swelling, as in the thigh (v. chêng).
im-iông, the positive or negative principles; the
Yin and the Yang (v. lóng).
thaí-im (K.), the moon. thaí-im-níuh, the goddess
of the moon; the moon as a goddess.
tsa-im, causing a cool feeling, and removing feverish-
ness (v. tsau). im-lêng, shady; pleasantly cool (v.
lêng). thi-im, sky dark and cloudy. thi-ô-im, id.
ô-im, id. ô-im-koal, dark, cloudy, cold weather.
pôal-im-pôal-chi, clouds, rain, and sunshine mixed
in succession. chhun-im (K.), the cold, dark, cloudy,
rainy weather of spring. im-sim, dense, as the foliage
of trees.
im-thim, crasty; designing (v. thim). im-tim, id.
im-kan, Hades. im-si, Hades; the ruler of Hades.
im-hàn, the soul or spirit in the spirit-world. kui-
im, to die. hû-im-thiâp, a notification of a relative's
death. im-tâö, a place for a grave. im-tô, id. im-
tôe put-juj sim-tôe, a good heart is better than a
good grave-site. hâu im-kông, to worship the ghosts of Hades, as in 7th month, and on the 2d and 16th of any month (v. kong, “brightness”).

im-kong, meritorious virtue deserving Heaven’s favour (v. kong, “merit”). im-chej, id. (v. chej).

im-but (r.), the female organs. im-mâig, id.

im-ji, characters cut in; also, white characters on a black ground, printed from blocks so cut. im-poê, both of the divine sticks falling with the convex side up (unfavorable).

kong-im (R.), time (lit. light and darkness). sich kong-im, to be careful in the use of time. jît-goât jû-so: kong-im su-chiên, days and months are like a shuttle; light and darkness like an arrow. it-chûn kong-im, it-chûn-kim, one inch of time is an inch of gold.

im, to flood; to inundate; tide or flood rising high. im-chhûn, to overflow the rice-fields. im-tsül, to flood with water. im-sî, drowned by an inundation. im-lâm-sî, id. tsûtî im, the tide rising. tsûtî im-phông-phông, the water rising very high. tsûtî im-âm, the flood up to the neck (said of a very great and imminent danger).

kâng-kê lài-im—i, to sell low so as to compel him to sell low, so as to injure him, or secretly further our own ends. pâng-kê lài im—i, id. chêng-thâu bôe, au-thâu im, to lose much money on a large lot of goods by the price falling.

im (R. id.), sound; a sound. sia’-im, a sound. voice, or tone, im-un, cadence; rhythm; quality of voice (v. sîn). sit-im, to lose voice, as in consumption, &c. br-im, to give the sounds, as in learning to read.

im-gû, language. thô-im, vernacular or colloquial language. koa’-im, sound of a word in the mandarin dialect. chhong-im, sound of a word in the Chang-chew dialect. tsûtî-âm, sound different (as in another dialect), or ill-pronounced. tsûtî-âm, id. tûn-im, labials. sip-ngo-im, the native dictionary of the Chang-chew dialect.

pat-im, the eight tones; also, the eight kinds of music made by eight sorts of instruments.

im-sin, news by letter, as of a relative or friend. ti-im, to know the meaning fully; to know how to act. hok-im (X.), the gospel.

koan-im, the goddess Kwan-yin, = koan-im hût-ke, = koan-im tài-so, = koan-zim phê-keat, (Cn.) koân-im-mâ.

im (R. id.), lascivious; lewd; to debauch; lewdness. im-loân, lewdness; especially the worst forms. kan-im, adultery, properly with a married woman. im-hû, an adulteress. im-hông, lascivious customs of a place. im-iôk, lust; lascivious passions. bô-îm, fond of lewdness. im lâng bô-kiai, to debauch other people’s wives and daughters. ban-ok, im-u-iû, of all sins lewdness is the chief.

im (R. to drink). im-sit, food and drink (v. sit). thông-im, drinking much liquor. khai-hôai thông-im, making jolly over the cup. phâiû tô im, whoredom, gambling, and drinking.

im (R. shadâ, to protect; to cover up, to extinguish by covering). im-féng, the shade, as of a tree. chhûn-im-féng, the shade of a tree.

im-si, drysalted peas, prepared by covering up close. im-hô, to extinguish a fire by covering it up. im-hâo, id. hô im-sit, id. im hê-thôâ, to extinguish charcoal by covering it up. im-kóng, a joint of bamboo used as an extinguisher for extinguishing a match. hê-im-kóng, id. hê-im-kông, id.

hong-sûi im-khoâ, to bury the bones of a pig in a jar or small coffin, to try whether the soil of a grave-site is good: if after some years the bones remain hard and brown, the soil is suitable.

ti-im, to protect; to assist by power or influence. im-chîn-chhê, to protect one’s relations. siû-im, to receive such protection. im-seng, the son of a high mandarin who gets office readily because of his father. im-sin (C.), id. im-chít-ê miàiâ-ji, to give protection to a person, as sub-officials in yamuns do. im chit-ê bâu-mià, do., by putting a man’s name (as a nominal employé) on the books.

hok-im, to assist or protect, as an influential friend; sometimes by money; to benefit, as ancestors by their wealth or merit in government matters. hok-im kiâ-sun, to benefit descendants, as parents or ancestors, by accumulated wealth, or by the meritorious services they have rendered to the state, &c. siû-li hok-im, I have to thank you for your powerful assistance. bàng-li hok-im, I hope to have the shelter of your powerful influence. pâg li-ê hok-im, I take the advantage of your influential assistance.

in [R. a cause, from a cause or occasion]. in-üi, because of. in-hô, why? in-sî chê-gi, to fit our actions to the state of the case.

khi-im, the cause or original commencement of an affair. in-üi, a cause. in-tao, id. in-tao-hî-lî, si taûî-îu, under what circumstances did this matter originate. hû-i bò-im, give him no opportunity to meddle. kap-goâ bó-im, I have nothing to do with it.

in [R. a thick mat]. in-tîn, wormwood; Artemisia. in, to wind; to twine; a wisp, as of straw; a ball or tightly rolled reel, as of yarn. in-soa, to wind thread. in-kê-â-lê, to wind one’s tail in a knot behind the head. in khâh-ân, wind it more tightly. in-in khah-siap-tiap, id. in-in-tau-tin, said of a long story with intricate details and no clue (lit. of pastails). in-in tâu-tin chit-tono-thoa, id.; also said of meddling with what is not our business.

chhau-im, a wisp of straw. chit-in-chhau, id. soa-în, a ball or reel of thread. chit-in-soa, id. chit-in-soa-hôa, a ball of cord. kiâm-chhài u chit-im, (salted vegetables are tied in a bundle), said in allusion to “in,” a cause, the matter has some origin.

in [R. relationship; marriage]. hun-im, a marriage. in-siên, decrees of fate about marriage (v. iên).

in, they; them; their; his. in-ê, theirs; their; his. in-tau, their house (residence); his house or place. in-chhû, id. in-pê, his father; their father.

in (C.), = A. un, grace; favour.

in (C.), in-khîn, = A. un-khûn, kind to visitors.

in (C.), in-chhû, = i-chhî, clothes.

in (K. chhîn; related). sa”-in-chhîu (Cn.), = sa’chhîn-chhîu, alike.

in (K. id.), a cyclical and horary character, in-si, from 3 to 5 A.M. in tông, bâu hoat, as soon as the body is buried, the auspicious influence of the grave is exerted.

in (K. iên), in-oân, = iên-oân, to delay; to procrastinate.

in (C.), = A. hûn (K.), clouds. in-lâm, = A. hûn-lâm, the province of Yûn-nan.

in (K. ân), to consent; to promise. in-boh, to
promised that (he) will. in-làng, to promise to some
one. in-làng-kang, to promise to do work for some
one. in-hè, to promise goods to the buyer. in-iuth-
ò, to promise to sell goods for exportation.

in (C). tō-in, A. tō-un, a worm.
in (C). =A. ún, secret (only in some phrases).
in (Cn.), = A. an, ñg; prefix to names of relation-
ships. in-tía, = A. án-pó, papa! in-iá, = A. án-nê, 
mama!
in (R. i.d.), to lead; to quote. chio-in, to invite
to go with one, to good or bad. in-iù, to allure, esp.
to evil. in-lê, to guide in the way. in-chhôa, to
lead; to guide (lit. or fig.) in-thhôa, to lead a man
to imitate us, esp. bad (v. ñfôa).
in-chin, to introduce to favour, or for notice, or for
employment, as a friend does. in-chiën, id. khân-
in, id. in-kiên, a high mandarin having an audience
of the emperor on getting higher rank or new office.
in-hiê, to light one lamp from another; to catch fire,
as from a spark; fire spreading. in-têng (T.), to light
one lamp from another. in-hông, to cause a draught
of wind; to cause a cold or rheumatism, as a draught
of air, or as eating fat food. phôa-sî in chhông-
hong, a broken fan can make a cool breeze.
in-hûn, to bring back the spirit of a man who has
died away from home. in-kûi jîp-thêh, to bring
demons or ghosts into a house.
bo-chîam put in-soâ (without a needle one cannot
draw a thread through), without an introduction or
beginning made, the matter cannot be arranged.
in-khî, to introduce a subject; to quote. in-chhê-
kû, to quote a book-phrase. in kô-tiên, to quote
ancient ceremonies, books, or antiquities.
in-kehe, to procure passengers for a vessel, as a
broker does, for a commission—gen. about ten cent.
in-tsài, to ship goods for another in another man's
vessel, taking them in and forwarding them, for a
commission; to collect cargo for a vessel from various
quarters, as a broker or commission-agent; to do the
business of a shipping-agent. thhê-goâ in-tsài, to collect
cargo as cargo for my vessel, as a broker, &c. kâ-
gôa in-tsài, id.
tsûi-in, a coudhit for water. iôn-in, a medicine
mixed with other things, especially one co-operating
with other medicines. lú-in, a sort of passport. tsôa-
in, a paper match. hé-in, id. hiu-in, an incense-
stick used as a match.
in-têng, an awl. in-khêng, a sort of musical in-
strument (v. khêng). in-tsêi-chiô, a medicinal plant
(r. chïò).
in (R. êng, to fit or correspond; to answer), to answer.
in-tap (R.), id. in-sia, to answer with the voice; to
echo a word distinctly. in-oê, to give a verbal answer.
gâu-in-chhûi, answering a superior insensitely. in-
chhûi in-chi, determined to have the last word.
in-ô (Cn.), to give a slight belch politely to show we
have eaten enough.
kio-in, to call and to answer. kio-bôe-in, to call,
but get no answer; said also of a man near death. su-
kio-in, to rhyme; to correspond, as sentences, clauses,
or words in prose; to echo; to answer another, as in
singing, or when junk's beat gongs. hô-kio, in-hô-
in, though speaking kindly to him, he will not hear.
soa-téng bô-hô-kio; soa-â bô-hô-in, said of
mutual reviling. kio-thi, thi m-in; kio-tôe,
tôe bô-thiâ, to call on heaven and earth, but get no
answer.
in-thin, well proportioned to each other, as two
articles (v. thin). in kha-pô, the step of each bearer
agreeing with the step of the other, as of two men carry-
ing a sedan or one load.
in (R. i.d.), a stamp; a mould (used by stamping);
to stamp; to print; to mould, as bricks. in-sîn, the
stamp put on any document to make it trustworthy.
in-sîu (R.), seals of office and girdle. in-thêk, yellow
roll fastened to an idol's seal (v. thek).
in-thit (C.), id. in-sek, the red ink used in stamping with a seal.
in-ãek-åh, the small box holding it. in-åh, case for a
seal. in-kui, small frame in which a seal is firmly
wedged while being cut.
konã-in, official seal or stamp. chia-in-koa, a
civil mandarin who uses a square seal, as the provin-
cial judge, the treasurer, the fou, and the hien, who
govern the old original divisions of the country.
phion-in-ô, mandarins who use oblong seals, holding
offices of more recent institution, as governor-general, governor,
tau-tai, fun-four, and fun-hien. thâm-hô-in, a stamp with
the name of a shop or firm upon it. sîh-in, a seal
made of marble. gêk-in, a seal made of jade-stone.
kau-in, to hand over the official seal to the successor.
chiah-in, to receive it, as the new mandarin does.
tiâu-in, to take away the seal from a degraded mar-
darin. khoâ-in, to have temporary charge of the
seals of office, and do routine work for the mandarin
when he is absent for a short time. pài-in, to bow to
the official seal and worship it on receiving it. hông-
in, to close the public offices for the holidays. khui-
in, to open them at end of holidays.
phah-in, to stamp or seal in general. teh-in (C.),
id. thêg-in, to seal or stamp, esp. as private persons.
khâm-in, do as officials. phah-chhûi-in, to stamp
irrevocably with the impression of one's hand wet with
ink. phah kha-in chhûi-in, do. of hand and foot,
as in selling a wife.
in-chhêh, to print books. in-pân, wooden blocks
for printing. khek-in-pân ê-ôe, words that will not
be changed; a set phrase, as forms of salutation
used by all. in-kim, to print idolatrous paper (v.
kim). in-hoe-pô, printed cottons (v. hoe). in-sî-
tôa, thin large semitransparent paper.
in thô-kat, to mould unburnt bricks. kû-in, a
mould for making turtle-shaped cakes. in-ku, to make
such cakes. in pur-ô, to mould small clay images,
each side done separately and then joined together.
in (R. i.d.) hoài-in (R.), pregnant. u-sîn-in, to
be pregnant. toâ-sîn-in (Cn.), id. toâ-in (Cn.), id.
in (R. ôn, to move; to transport), to re-echo; to
echo with reverberations. soa in-khi-lâi, long re-
echoing among the hills.
io (R. hâu, to invite), to invite and lead another,
especially to lasciviousness. io-chhôa-ô, to lead him
about, showing him attentions, as for pleasures. io-
lâng thit-thô, to invite a man to go idly strolling
about, esp. to bad things. sañ-îo sañ-ô chhô-o, leading
one another about, as to amusement or idolatry. sañ-
chhô-o sañ-îo, id. chhô-o, id. sañ-chhô-o, id.
io (R. ôk, to nourish), to cherish fondly or nourish
up, as a child. io-lôn, to give suck, as a nurse only.
io-kïâ, to nourish children. io-kïâ-bô, a nurse.
io-i-khûn, to carry away a child and put it to
sleep. hô-o-chhî, easily managed, as a healthy
good-tempered infant.
io (R. iau small), the throw of one in playing dice;
an ace. io-khâng, the dice giving only the ace; a bad
throw. io-ji-sa', the throw of the dice, 1, 2, and 3 respectively. io-ji-sam, id.

io (R. iau), the waist; the loins; kidneys (of meat). poái'-io, the waist. téng-poá'-io, the body above the waist or loins. é-iio, the part of the body just below the waist. lám é-iio, to seize one's opponent (in wrestling) by the waist so as to throw him down; thus a little man may get the better of a tall man. niúr--
If lám é-iio, I will even let you take me by the waist, and yet you cannot overcome me; I am not the least afraid of you. sin-iio, the waist, in relation to its shape. sin-iio tê, having a long waist. sin-iio tô, having a short waist; so also, sin-iio kboab, sin-iio tô, sin-iio sê. io-kut, the lower part of the back-bone.


â'-io, to bow. hâ-iio, to gird one's self; to put on a girdle. hâ io-toâ, id. sei-iio, stooping in gait, as old man or yamun people. phak-io (T.), id. chhâab-
io, to put one's hands on the hip-joints. túî-iio, to shampoo the loins. tó-iio, to throw back the head and make the nape project, as child throwing symbols, or as a man about to stand on his hands. pân-io (C.), id. hôbhi'-io, a strong cross-bar, such as runs along below the windows of a wooden verandah. sosâ-iio, a path along a ledge half-way up a mountain between steep parts above and below. phî-iio, the bridge of the nose between the eyes; it includes a little way down the nose. sîng-iio, narrowed at the middle, as an hour-glass or insect. nahi-iio, id. ti-iio-hoán, kidney-shaped.

io-pau, a purse worn at the side. io-té, a long broad leather girdle with pockets. io-pêng, a money-bag with a flap cover like a pocket, hung at side from girdle. io-phêng, id. io-tó, a sword worn at the girdle (v. to). io-toâ, a girdle or waist-band. io-thâng, a tub used for accouchement.

io, in several tones, used in Tiô-thok and Kôn-kaú for A.; e.g. "black."

io (R. iau), a surname.

io (R. iau), a kiln; a pottery. he-iio, a lime-kiln.

hoe-iio (C.), id. hûi-iio, a pottery. oâ'-iio, a pottery for making bowls. hia-iio, a brick-kiln. hoaio (Cn.), id.

io (R. iau), to shake about; to swell; to shake dice; to wag, as tail; to swagger or swing from side to side in walking; to ring, as a hand-bell. chhûi io-hong, the tree is shaken by the wind. hong io-chhûi, id.

io-tseah, excited, as the populace, by rumours of insurrection or incitements to tumult, &c.

io tâu-ô, to rattle the dice. io chhian-ô, to shake the divining lots (v. chhiam). hê-ô, to rattle for help in a mutual assistance club.

io giang-ô, to ring a small hand-bell. io taâp-ô, to go along shaking a small hand-bell, as pedlar. io thih-pân, to make a similar signal by a bit of iron or brass, as people who go about mending metal articles. io tâng-pân, id.

io-tân, to call a boat. io-lô, id.

io-nâ' (C.), A. 4-iio, a cradle.

io-pài, to walk in a swaggering way, or swinging from side to side; to shake, as a boat by wind or waves. io päi-pài, id. io-thûâi-pâm, gestures of great delight, as at deliverance from danger. io-thâu, to shake one's head. io-bê, to wag the tail. io-chhûi, to shake the hand (bent back with the palm downwards) on the sâ of the waist, or from side to side, as a sign of declining, refusing, forbidding, or warning. io-chhûi nih'-bâk, to shake the hand and wink, as giving a secret signal. io-kha bâ'-chhûi, to swagger about. io kha-chang-hoe, to make one's hips swing from side to side in walking. io seng-khu, to swing one's self from side to side. kia io-iio, to walk in a swaggering way. phû-phû iio-iio, id. sam-pân-iio, self-important strutting manner (lit. like a boat (seulled). io-läng bô-tsâi, io-tî khi-thâi, a swaggering fast sort of man can't get rich; a restless pig is soon killed. io-sâî, little children shaking their heads (v. sâî, "a lion"). khang-chhûi pêh-iio (T.), to come and go empty-handed, as on a fruitless errand when money was expected, or as an idle fellow who will not carry anything, or as a guest who should have left some gift.

io (R. ê, to strike, = col. âu), to strike a side blow with a stick, as on the waist. iio-chih, to break by a side-blow, as a man's leg. kha-kut iio-chih, leg broken thus.

io (R. iau), CN. = A. iu", to bale or lade out, as water. iio-chûi (CN.), to buy wine.

io, (P.), in all the tones, = A. iu".

ioh [R. ek, a hundred thousand; to guess], to guess. ioh-ji, to guess a character. ioh-bî, to guess riddles, as children. ioh-châ-khong, to play a game of chance by guessing which end of a stalk of sugarcane will be longer when broken. tsâp-iioh, kâu m-tioh, guesses are ten to one wrong.

ioh [R. iok, to make an agreement]. toân-iioh, to make a definite agreement. sa'-toân-iioh, id.

ioh — chhî-iioh, a green frog, larger than "chhân-kâp-ô," but smaller than "sûi-koe."

ioh (= iu). âii-iioh, explanation of sudden pain (v. âii).

ioh — ioh-iioh, too thin, as jelly that will not coagulate; soft and flabby, as the flesh of a too fat man.

ioh (R. iok), (Cn.), a very small quantity; one-tenth of a "kap."

ioh (Cn.) phû-phû ioh-iioh (= A. iô), walking in a swaggering way.

ioh (R. iôk), a lock; to lock. mûg-iioh, a door lock. ioh-mûg, to lock a door. ioh-kûi, the bolt of a lock.

ioh — chhûi ioh-iioh, broken down very small (v. chhûi). tsû kâu ioh-iioh (T.), to cook, as rice, toil very soft. beh-iioh-lôb-ôlôb-khî (T.), to get broken down small, as cakes or such catapets kept too long, or as rice very much boiled. ioh-khi (C.), to grow bad, as coagulated food.

ioh (R. iôk), medicine; a remedy; a drug. bô-iioh, no remedy; no resource, in general. bô-iioh thang-tî, id.

pio-iioh, a sort of alkaline lye, like "kî." oâ'-iioh, a mineral used for glazing earthenware. kim-iioh, paint used for making idolatrous paper. chhêng-iioh, gunpowder. sai-iioh, id. hê-iioh, id. hê-iioh-kông, a powder measure. nîâ-chhû-iioh, poison for rats; arsenic. kâu-iioh, poison (esp. arsenic) for killing the "thô-kâu" insect. kau-iioh, medicine for a dog's bite; drugs given by thieves to dogs.

ko-iioh, sort of medical plaster. ko-iioh, id. o-ko-iioh, black plaster, gen. blistering. phah-kûn, bôe ko-iioh, to wound one's self, and put on a plaster, as quacks do. phah thîh-pî', bôe ko-iioh, do. with iron hash. kô-iioh, to put on a green medical preparation of herbs, like a poultice. son-iioh, medicine for colic or cholera, taken like snuff. pô-iioh,
strengthening medicine. jìé-tóh, heating medicine. lóng-tóh, cooling medicine.

iōh-tsài, medicines in the original natural state. chhi"-tóh, medicines slightly prepared, but still in a rough raw state. sèk-tóh, prepared medicine. chhâu-tóh, plants used for medicine. chhâu-tóh-thâu, medicinal roots. iāh-thâu, first infusion or decoction of medicine. iōh-che, second one. iōh-thang, a medical infusion or decoction in general. iōh-té, a medicinal infusion; medicinal tea. iōh-chiú, medicated alcoholic liquors. iōh-phóh, solid refuse of medicine after infusion or decoction. iōh-tài, thick dregs of it. iōh-i, a pill. iōh-ôán, id. iōh-tan, very concentrated powerful medicine; very small strong pill. iōh-hun, medicinal powder. phaⁿ-phâ"-tóh, medicine that will kill or cure. kâ-hê táng-tóh, venture to prescribe very powerful medicine.

hoâi-tóh, to solder.

chêi-tóh, to prepare drugs, esp. in large quantities, changing them from "chhi" to "sèk." tsoa"-tóh, to boil medicine. phâu-tóh, to infuse medicine. chién-tóh, to cut down medicine, in preparing it; to buy a dose of medicine. kap-tóh, to buy medicine (to be mixed) according to a prescription. thiaⁿ-tóh (T.), id. hō-tóh, to prepare food along with a medical prescription. tim-tóh, to stew medicine, either alone or with food. pún-tóh, to blow in a medicine with a quill. bòk-tóh, to swallow medicine. chhâu-tóh, id. phái-tóh, to prescribe medicine. kng-pùt thôi-tóh, to bring an idol and ask what medicine to take. pùt-tóh, medicine prescribed by an idol.

iōh-hâng, a medical prescription. iōh-toa"-do, written out for the apothecary. iōh-in, a medicine that is used for mixing with others. chit-thiap-tóh, a dose of medicine. iōh-sêng, the nature of a medicine. iōh-sêng-hu, a book of medical prescriptions, &c., in rhyme. iōh-chhâh, medical books. iōh-tông, a small steel-yard. iōh-chiên, machine for cutting down medicines small. iōh-ông, Shin-nung, the god of medicine. iōh-tâi-ông, id.

iôk [R. to bind; an agreement; about so much, = col. iôb], (C. iâk), an agreement; a treaty; a bargain or lease; to make an agreement.

iôk-sôk, to restrain.

iôk-ôk, in general; about (so much); more or less, calculating roughly. iôk-léông, id. iông-ôk, id. tâi-ôk, id.

iôk-jî, a written agreement. hâp-ôk, an agreement or bond in duplicate, the word "hâp" being stamped on both so as to make them tally. hô-ôk, a treaty of peace; to make an agreement. siong-ôk, to make an agreement or contract. lip-ôk, to make a contract. toân-ôk, to make a definite agreement or arrangement. pôe-ôk, to break a contract or agreement. iôk-lîâu bô-iî, to promise but not fulfil, âm-ôk, to make a secret arrangement. su-ôk, a private agreement. iông-ôk, a public agreement, as by mandarins or the head men of villages. kim-ôk, a public agreement of all the people of a place to forbid some practice (sometimes originating with superiors).

sin-ôk (X.), the New Testament (lit. new agreement or covenant). kú-ôk (X.), the Old Testament.

iôk [R. to nourish; to bring up, = col. iôb]. séng-ôk, to get a child (said of either parent). iôk-eng-tông, a foundling hospital.

iôk [R. to bathe by throwing water over one's self]. tsâi-kâi bók-ôk, to fast and bathe ceremonially (v. tsâi).

iông [R. id., chüi-ôk, a flower like a peony.

iôk [R. to wish; to desire]. iôk-khu thien-siông-hôk, whoever wishes to ask happiness from Heaven (v. iôk). iôk-kan iôk-sat, determined to be at feud. su-ôk (R.), all sorts of evil passions and desires, including covetousness, anger, lust, &c. khu-su-ôk (R.), these desires or passions excited.

iôk [R. lustful desire]. thm-ôk, lascivious desire or passion. sèk-ôk, id. iôk-hê, the fire of lust. iôk-hê teh-tôh, lustful desire arising. khi iôk-hê, id.

iông [R. an abscess, carbuncle, or very bad boil, = col. eng]. (also C., = A. eng, id.) lin-iông, an abscess or deep boil at the side of the teat. tê-iông, a large boil on the belly. hi-iông, a deep abscess near the lungs. tông-ôk tông-pêe, sloughing carbuncle on the back.

iông [R. middle; to intrust with a commission, = col. iâng, ng], (C. iâng). iông-thôk, id. to intrust with a matter.

iông [R. calamity], (C. iâng). tsai-iông, calamities. siu-tsai-iông (r.), to meet with terrible calamities, as rebellion, &c.

iông [R. the face; to bear with; easy]. iông-un, to bear with; to tolerate. khoan-iông, to bear long with; indisposed; lung-suffering. pau-iông (R.), id. iông-chhiong; to indulge; not find fault with. thien put-iông, Heaven will not endure it (said of wicked plotting).

iông-i (P. iông-i), easy.

chhiông-iông, taking things calmly, quietly, easily, or leisurely; not hustled, frightened, or agitated; not too urgent; calm and easy in manner. chhiông-iông tsâi-tsâi, do.; calm and self possessed.

bin-iông (r.), countenance. iông-mâu", id. gân-iông, complexion. iu-iông, a sad expression of face. tâi-iông, having a morose or sulky look. chhiông-iông, a happy look of face. hêng-iông, appearance of person.

iông [R. constant, common, = col. iâü], tông-iông, the due medium; the Chung-yang or doctrine of the Mean. iông-i, an incompetent doctor; a quack. iông-i sat-jin, a quack kills people. iông-hu siôk-tsâi, common rough illiterate people. iông-iông to hê-hôk, ordinary people commonly have much happiness. iông-siô (C.), = A. iâü-siô, very useless, as a man.

iông [R. id., phû-ôk-hôe, the Hibiscus rosasinensis. phû-ôk, id. hû-ôk-hôe, id. jîôk-chhiông-iông, a strengthening medicine, esp. for venereal complaints.

iông [R. to display; to publish abroad, = C. iâng], hiêm-iông, grand or fine looking, as a house. kû-iông-iông, proud bearing of a successful or prosperous man. iâu-bû iông-ui, said of a man having a proud consequential manner (v. iû).

pô-iông, to publish abroad; to proclaim widely. long-iông, to spread injurious reports, either true or false. mî-thang long-iông, don't let this matter be known. béng iông-su-hâi, very famous and illustrious (v. béng, "name").

iông [R. id., = col. iâü], (C. iâng), the masculine or passive principle or influence of nature; the Yang, having relation to warmth, light, life, and prosperity. iông-
khi, id. pé-iông, strengthening the positive influence in the human constitution (opposed to "wu-i").

thái-iông, the sun. Thái-iông-kong, the sun, as an object of worship. Thái-iông-tseoh, the 9.9 (lit. double masculine, as 9 is a masculine number), when Khoi-seng is specially worshipped. Thái-iông, id. síc-iông-chun, warm genial weather in winter.

chi-iông, name of an academy in .estado-kang.

thi-iông, the present life; the visible world. Hồ-iông, to return to life. Hồ-iông-ku, a dwelling-house, opposed to "im-të", a grave.

tông, large embossed characters, as on a signboard (v. jì).

tông-bụt, the pen. Boat-iông, erection of it. Tọ-iông, loss of virility, as in an old man. Tông-iông ẻ-ióh, medicine for aphrodisiac purposes.

im-iông, the Yin and Yang; the negative and positive, or feminine and masculine, influences or principles of nature. Im-iông-sí, an idol (in the temple of the tutelary god of a city) having the two sides of his face red and white; he has authority in both worlds. Im-iông-hoan-poe, turning day into night. Im-iông-tsáu, warm and cold water mixed, just so warm can be taken into the mouth. Kiâu im-iông-tsáu, to mix hot and cold water thus.

tông [R. a sheep or goat, = col. idences]. (C. iông).

bên-iông, a dressed lamb-skin. Lông-iông, a sort of antelope. Lông-iông-kak, its horns, of a white colour (used medicinally). Lông-iông sai-kak, id.

kông-iông-toán, a book on the "chun-chhiu" record of Confucianism.


tông-mái, a hobo.


tông-liám, salary of a mandarin (lit. nourishing administrative purity). Tông-siâm, shared kept by a father for himself when dividing his property among his sons (v. siâm).

tiêu-iông, to take care of, as one's own health. Pô-iông, id.; also, to take care of a child for another person, as to bodily want. Pôe-iông, to foster, nourish up, train, and educate carefully, as children; to take care, as one's own health.

tông-bụt, adoptive mother, who has brought up a child; foster-mother. Ph Australians, go, this adopted from infancy. Bụ-iông, to nourish carefully and bring up, as a child. Iông-tông, a foundling hospital. Iông-ji thái-lo, to bring up a son, expecting his help in old age. Chío-hu iông-tsáu, to get a second husband to bring up the children.

iông (R.), = A. ōng, a wave.

iông (R. ẻd), strong; strong and well; a brave; a militiaman or volunteer. Iông-kái, strong, as a man. Iông-sin-miá, in good health. Iông-tsông, strong and vigorous, as a young grown-up man. Iông-iông, justly and vigorously. Iông-iông, to be a brave or militiaman; to be just about come to one's full strength, about eighteen or twenty. Pô-iông, to cast strengthening medicine.

peng-iông, soldiers in general. Gi-iông, militiamen, volunteers, or braves (v. gi). Ién-iông, a sort of volunteer. Hồ-lâm-iông, soldiers from central China, especially Hu-nan. Hồ-iông-kah, a soldier's jacket with the word "iông" on it.

iông-đông, brave. Iông-iông-só, temple to distinguished military officers who have died for their country. Iú-iông bù-bá, brave without wisdom. Hçu-iông, a bully. Tô-iông, two men trying which is stronger, or each boasting of superior courage and strength. Hún-iông (R.), to make great efforts. Pái-iông, to try and lift it and lay it on one's breast. Khoi-iông, to try candidates with this exercise.

iông (R. id.) iông-chhi, = A. ẻng-chhi, a vegetable grown in water.


kông-iông, for public use ("kong," public). Kông-iông, great usefulness and efficacy, as of a medicine or plan, but not of a person ("kong," merit, efficacy). U-iông-iông, to be of great use, as a medicine or plan.

hâu-iông, a soldier who has got the lowest button, but no office yet; somewhat about a corporal.

iông (R. id.) sток-ip, to make a low bow with folded hands. Phĩ-iıp, id., as to a superior, or to one whom we treat as a superior.

iông (R. id.) sток-ip, as to a city. Siá-iıp, a Hien district or county.

iông (R. id.) iıp-a, a small hand-net on a long pole (smaller than "ťai") for rivers or ponds.

iông (R. id.), to catch with a small hand-net, as fish or shrimps. Iıp-bhi, to catch shrimps thus.


iông (R. ek, to increase). Iıp-boat, all the more; or much the more; more and more.

iông (R. ek, to recollect, to think upon). Iıp-tiáh, to think upon with pleasure; to desire much. Iıp-tiáh, to recollect.

iông (R. id.), one of the eycular characters, used to indicate a person named not. Kahun, Mr. A. and Mr. B.

iông (R. one, first, entire, single, alike, = col. chít) tê-iông, the first. Tê-iông, id. Kái-tê-iông, the very first, highest, or greatest. Kái-iông-toá, the very greatest. Tê-iông-toá, id. Tê-iông, first-class. Thâu-iông-têng-iông, a man of first-rate rank, wealth, power, or influence. Thâu-iông-têng-iông, first-rate, first-class, as man or thing; of very great influence; of first-rate position or rank. It-phìn, first-rank (of mandarins). It-pông, rank of Kujin. It-hi it-ňu, at the very furthest back part, as of premises. It-á-hiá, front bulgehead of a boat.


chip-iông, obstinate; determined; dogged. It-tông,
iù [R. id.]. to roam about for amusement. iù-goàn, to ramble at pleasure. sî-kòo-iù, id. iù-siùn, to go about looking at things for amusement. iù-hâk, a travelling scholar. iù-hóng hê-siùn, a travelling Buddhist priest holding a certificate; said also in scolding a man who is always going away from his friends’ houses. iù-taùn, to make an excursion in a boat, esp. at the dragou-boat festival. iù-kang, spectators going about in boats to look at idylsrous festivals. iù-háí, an idol carried in state in a boat. iù-saòn, iù-háí, da, on land or on water. iù-saòn, to carry about an idol (esp. öng-iù) in procession on land. iù-saòn chhái-lù, to do so, and have coloured hangings in the streets. iù-thên-hô, to choose to be burned, as “ông-iù.” iù-tô-hô, to choose to be sent off to sea in his state-boat, as “ông-iù.”

iù-kiong, imperial conjugal intercourse.

iù-kek, a military officer about the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

iù [R. adjective; wickedness; to resent], a surname.

hâù-iù, to follow bad example. oân-thiên iù-jin, to murmur at Heaven and hate men.

iù [R. from; cause; origin; to permit; to pass through]. iù-iù, antecedents of a matter; reason or cause. iën-iù, id. goân-iù, origin, beginning, as of a matter. chêng-iù, cause or circumstances of an affair. kô-iù, statement of the crime for which a man is made to wear the cage, written on the cague.

iù-chhiên jip-chhîm, to go on from the easy to the difficult. poân-tiâm put-iù-jin, nothing comes from men (but all from fate), (v. bëng, “fate”). thêng-thiên iù-béng, to submit to the will of Heaven.

iù-iùn and chhâh-kôl; iù-lâk, chhâh-bu, said of a high mandarin (as viceroy or examiner) living on the districts he visits.

iù — tsâ-iù, early rice of the summer crop, esp. from Formosa. iù-á-bî, id.

iù [R. hoîl]. iù-hoe, a tree (sophora) that yields the yellow dye called “hoî-hoe.”

iù (R. id.). iù-hâi, a sort of fish, like trout.

iù [R. îng, the ocean, = iù]. iù-âng, = iù-âng, rich crimson (s. next word).

iù (R. id.), oil, fat, grease; oil-paint; to paint with oil-paint, or stain (as wood) with oil.

bâk-iù, mucus from the eye. bîn-iù, sweat and dirt mixed with sweat on the face. iù-kâu, oily stain or dirt from the hair. chhû-iù, unpleasant oily taste or smell. iù-hî, having fat, as meat.

iù-lâng, an oil-jar made of wicker-work and oiled paper. iù-lâu, a funnel used for pouring oil. iù-siàh, sort of small measure or spoon for ladling out oil.

iù-kau, a small oil measure. iù-kau (CH.), a hanging lamp. iù-ki, a long roll of paper dipped in oil, or bamboo rolled round with paper, used for a light.

iù-chhîm, an oil-press. iù-chhîm, shoes soled with oiled felt. iù-hia, boots with such soles. iù-tsoâ, oiled paper.

iù-phôh, the browned residue when a mass of fat is dried down. iù-kho, the refuse from making tea-oil (v. khe.), iù-tî, dregs of oil. iù-chê (C.), id. iù-chhâng, onions fried in fat. iù-pëg, rice cooked dry with fat, &c. (v. pëg).

iù-tiù, a glossy sort of cloth from Canton. iù-lêk, rich glossy green cloth. iù-lê, a small glossy blackish gray snail.

iù-chhât, paint and varnish; to paint or varnish (v. chhât). iù-ê, to paint black. iù-âng, to paint red (as a previous word). kân-iù, oil, unmixed with paint, used for varnishing or staining wood. kim-iù, sort of paint made with comminuted gold or brass, so as to shine like gilding. o-sièn-iù, oily soot; black paint made of lamp-black.

chhî-iù, oil burned in lights beside a corpse (v. chhîl).

chêng-iù, idolatrous rites of purification (v. chêng).

gù-lin-iù, butter. gû-iù, tallow. ti-là-iù, hog’s lard (v. lâ). kôo-kê-iù, fat about pig’s sweet-bread, &c. bûng-so-iù, fat near the mousercy of the pig.

iù-jî, fat, as edible. khûng-iù, wax from the palm tree.

eù-tiù, soy. o-täu-iù, dark-coloured soy. sëng-
iú, the common oil from ground-nuts. té-iú, oil of tea or camellia. tié-iú, id. moá-iú, oil from hemp-seed. hmú-iú, tobacco oil. fá-iú, cocoa-nut oil. póh-hó-iú, oil of peppermint. hui-iú, fragrant oil. hiang-iú, id. thang-iú, oil made from the "thang-chi" (v. thang). té-pi-iú, castor-oil.
ló-bé-iú, oil of aloes.

tah-iú, to buy oil; to ladle out oil. phanh-iú (T.), to buy oil. boé-iú (Cn.), id. thii-iú, to replenish a lamp with oil. pheng-iú, to cook in fat or oil. chhi-iú, to fry in a large quantity of melted fat. chi-iú, to press oil out of seeds by wedges. khoeh-iú, to press out oil in an oil-press. ngáu-iú, to melt down fat slowly so as to purify it. siâu-iú, to help to digest fat (as arsenic). bak-iú, to spill oil or grease. tiám-iú, to light an oil lamp, as opposed to candles.
goá ká-iú tiám-iú, I will remember this against you, = goá ká-iú tiám-iú, to be kind to. tiám-iú tsbé ki-bó, to remember a quarrel till it can be paid.
ió hé-bun, tobacco and oil for the lamp for visitors taká "má-nóo" oá ió-bé-bun, said of a fellow sororin on us and giving us no benefit (v. noá).

iú (R. id.) póng-iú, a friend. chhin-póng ko-iú, relatives and old friends. hó-iú (r.), close friends. hóe-iú, fellow members of a literary society. siá-iú, id. s-hun-iú, associates in opium-smoking. chhong-iú, fellow-students. thák-chhée-iú, literary friends. iú-ài, id. (r.), to love dearly, as brothers.
iú (R. id.), a cyclical character. iú-áí, from 5 to 7 p.m. tiám-téng-iú, that hour, namely, the time when people light lamps. tiám têng-hê-iú, id.
iú (R. id.) fn-iú, to allure to evil. iú-bék (r.), to tempt and lead astray. kóô-iú, to kidnap, as a child; to allure into evil.
iú (R. id. have, = col. iú). iú-kong, having merit for services to the state. iú-tâe, guilty. iú-khiú, ashamed of one's self. iú-chhú, attractive; taking the fancy. iú-sêng, to become a man of note or usefulness (said of a boy that he will be so). iú-êng, powerful in answering prayers or vows, as an idol.
iú-hiên, few; limited. iú-áè, not many, iú-hiên, rare.
iú-bó, to have and not to have. iú-sán bó-ek, inferior without any benefit. iú-tóng bó-bó, brave without wisdom. bô-tiông-chhú-iú, to take what is inferior when the best cannot be had. bô-tiông seng-iú (L.), to raise groundless rumours.
iú (R. id.), small; fine; broken down small. iú-siau, small, slim, and delicate. iú-siú, delicate, refined, polite. iú-chi, young and tender, as child; fine, as cloth. iú-boh-bó, in fine powder. iú-boh-bó, id.; also, very smooth, as skin of child or of melon. iú-seh-seh, broken down small, as estables. iú-máng-máng, very fine, as powder. iú-bang-bang, id.; iú-but-but, very small, as boy or domestic animal. iú-liáp-mih, goods that have great value in small bulk.
kim-iú, powdered gold or brass, for making ornamental paper, &c. chióh-iú, dust and small chips from stone. chhá-iú, small chips and shavings of wood. píh-iú, crumbs of cakes or of bread.

iú-ô, fine workmanship. iú-kha, bandaged small feet of women. iú-kán, a beautiful and accomplished female slave. iú-pô, fine cotton or linen cloth. iú-tô, fine tea, in leaf. iú iú-bâh, new good flesh forming in a wound or sore. tsbé tâi-chi chin-iú, the decot

arranged very carefully, so that it is very long of being detected, if at all.
iú-tông, a very young candidate for a degree. iú-hák, rudiments of learning; a young scholar. iú-teng, a little lad, as under sixteen. lâm-hú lô-iú, male and female, old and young. lâm-tôa iú-iú, id.
iú [R. right-hand side; secondary]. iú-pông (r.), the right-hand side. iú-chhíu (r.), the right hand. iú-iá, the right wing of an army. iú-hú, the officer (as chhiam-hú) who commands it.
iú-sîông, the second prime minister (Chinese, not Tartar). iú-tâng, the second (literary) mandarin of a city.
iú-iú, neighbours.
tao-iú, left and right; more or less; about so much; on an average or rough calculation. tao-iú-lún, the neighbours on each side. tao-iú-iú, on either side is death. phien-tao phien-iú, going to one side or the other of the road.
iú (R. id.) pi-iú, to protect, as a god does.
iú [R. hée, wealth; to bribe]. siú-iú, to receive a bribe. siú lâng-ê-iú, to receive a bribe from a man.
iú (R. id.), also; in addition; again. iú-koh, id.
iú-kam, a small green fruit of which the taste changes from sour to sweet in the month.
iú [R. id., the time from 5—7 p.m.] âm-iú (Ch.), very late at night, after that hour, e.g. 8, 9, or 10.
iú (R. id.) siá-iú (R.), to pardon.
iú (R. id.), the pemelo or shaddock, Citrus decumana. iú-âi, id. (C. also "iú-iú"). âng-iú, the red pemelo.
phá-iú, the white pemelo. bit-iú, a very sweet kind.
bûn-tân-iú; phí-soa-iú, very good sorts, named from the places that produce them.
iú [R. iök, medicine, = col. iú]. iú-á-chí (C.), a seed used for staphying fish.
iú—iú-siú, to keep a child in good temper; to be very kind, as to a stranger (v. siú).
iú [R. long, sort of insect]. oan-iú, an insect like a wasp. oan-iú-siú, its nest. oan-iú-thê, the stuff of which its nest is made. oan-iú-thoa ka-tsaôh, the wasp dragging along a cockroach (said of a child with a heavy load). oan-iú-kà ka-tsaôh, id. (lit. bites).
iú [R. a sort of bird]. oan-iú, the mandarin-duck, a small variety, emblem of conjugal love. tavi-oan-iú, a sort of duck. oan-iú-chim, a pair of pillows (often embroidered with figure of this duck) given to a young couple as an emblem of affection. oan-iú-sí, tông-thâh-khiâm, to get goods on credit, and borrow money dearer and deeper from the same creditor.
iú [R. iong, a sheep; a goat. iú-kâng, a ram. iú-bô, a ewe or she-goat. soa-iú, a goat. mi-iú, a sheep. biên-iú, id. iâm-iú, a wether (a. masculine).
iú-hní, epilepsy. iú-bâk, eyes that do not close in sleep.
iú-kô, a sheep; a sheep-skin with the wool on; a sheep-skin dress. iú-kô-thô, a dress worn over a sheep-skin dress. iú-ô, sheep-skin; vellum. iú-ô-ô-ô-kim, strong gilt-paper. iú-ônh, wool.
iú-pi, the sweet-bread of a sheep or goat. iú-ih, id. iú-bâh, motion. tâi-ti tô-iú, to have pina and goats killed in great numbers, as for sacrificial offerings or great entertainments. go-iú-bô, cows, sheep (or goats), and horses.
iû" meâ-thîh, words used in calling goats. iû"-tâi-lîh (Cn. C.), a plant with prickly seeds.

iû" [R. iûng, sheep! willow]). iû"-tô, the Carambola, an angular fruit (v. tô).

iû" [R. iûng, a willow; a surname], the surname Yang. iû"-iû, the willow. iû"-mâiû, hemp (v. môîû).

iû" — āng-iû (Cn.), khô-koc, the bitter cucumber.

iû" — chiû-iû, a small insect that devours grain in granaries. iû"-mêih (C.), a sort of small grasshopper. iû"-kông-sai (Cn.), am-nie-chô, the cicada.

iû" [R. iûng, the Yang or masculine principle; the sun]. jîa-iû, a small additional roof over a shop-front to keep off the sun. poâh-iâm-iû, hermaphroditic.

iû" [R. iûng, the ocean; foreign; (a plain)]. chhan-iû, a flat plain of irrigated fields, larger or smaller. pi"-iû, id. pi"-iû không-thô, a vast level plain. hû-lôh kau-pî-iû, rain so heavy that the whole plain is under water. hô lôh pêng-iû, pi-khiên khi, a tiger in the plain is molested by dogs.

hái-iû, a pirate.

goi-iû, the ocean; the sun. toâ-iû, id. pâng-toâ-iû, to go out to sea or sight of land.

pâng-iû, to go to sea, as a trading junk. chhut-iû, to go to sea, as mandarin against pirates. kîâ'-iû, to travel abroad by sea. kîâ hoâ-iû, to cross the sea, as to Formosa. hoâ-iû è-tsau, a junk trading to Formosa. chit-ki'-iû, average distance that a junk sails in three hours.

iû"-tsau, a junk trading abroad or to very distant ports. iû-hâng, a hong engaged in foreign trade, &c. iû-keihn, a Chinaman who goes abroad to trade. iû-hê, foreign goods; goods for the foreign market.

In iû-hê, to promise goods to a merchant to be sent abroad. pân iû-hê, to prepare or deal in goods to be sent abroad. pân iû'-tang, id. iû'-som, foreign ginseng. iû'-tâng, a rich red colour from abroad. iû'-fig, a rich foreign yellow.

sai-iû, the Western Ocean; Western regions; Europe and America; foreign cotton-stuffs. sai-iû'-pê, foreign cotton-stuffs. pêh-sai-iû, white shirtings. pûn-sek sai-iû, gray shirtings. tang-iû, Japan.

iô" [R. iûng, an ulcer or suppuring sore]. iô'-iû, all suppuring, as a sore or ulcer. iô'-hi, a suppuring ear; an ear constantly needed to be cleared of wax and moisture.

iô" (cf. iâm). chhâm iô'-iû, broken down small, as dry things; broken to shivers (cf. next word).

iô" (R. iûng), to melt. gâu iô'-chi, fond of squandering money. iô'-thîh, to melt iron. iô'-thiâng, to melt sugar. î mô-si tsao-kê, kâm-ôô iô'-khi, are you made of paper pasted? why are you afraid of rain as if you should melt!

iô'-iû, grown soft and melting; pulp or broken down small. iô'-iû' chîn-ô-chiû', spoiled by being soaked to a pulp; mushy, as roads. iô' kô-kô, grown soft and pulpily, as sweetmeats. phâm kâu iô'-kô-kô, to beat very severely (lit. to a pulp); to break to shivers.

iô"-iû' siû'-siû', grown damp and soft, as cattails (v. siû').

iû" [R. iûng, constant; common]. iû"-siû', rather dull, slow, and mediocre in ability; without temper, vivacity, or energy.

iû" (R. iûng), to lade out (as water or oil) with a spoon, cup, ladle, &c.

iû" (Cn. ngiû), thin flat tiles for roofs, laid between the boards and the outer tiles. iû'-sî, phû-iû', to put on these outer tiles. hâi-iû, outer and inner roofing tiles.

iû" (R. iûng), to nourish; to feed; to bring up, as a child. iû"-chîhî, id. thi'-sî töe-iû', heaven gives life, earth nourishes. pôe-iû', to foster and tend, as children. pô-iû' (C.), to take care of, as a child. chîh hâu-sî, iû' lâu-sî, to bring up a son to nourish his old father.

iû"-pê, a foster-father. iû"-ô, bought and brought up from childhood, as adopted son or slave. an-iû' (Cn.), to bring up, as brought child. tsâng-sôî an-iû' (Cn.), id. iû' chît-ê-kîâ lîâ-chîhî, to adopt a son, as a widow sometimes does.

iû" [R. iûng, to feed; = col. iû']. kâng-iû (Cn.), to worship by offerings. kîî"-iû' (Cn.), id.

iû" [R. iûng, = col. iû'] a form; pattern; model; manner; example; a shoot from a tree; a prolongation of last year's growth. hont-iû', to bud at the end of a shoot; to begin to prosper. pûh-iû', to bud at end of shoot. fiû-môâ-iû', sprouts of hemp, used as a vegetable.

iû'-siû', form; manner; appearance. bô-iû', pattern; example; manner. têng-bô tsâo-iû', to make a false pretence. tsâo-iû', to make an unsubstantial and brief show of good, &c. tiû'-iû', to feign a false appearance (v. tiû').

tsâi'-iû', how (v. tsâi'). tsâo'-iû' (C.), id.

tâûi'-iû' (Cn.), id.

thân-iû', to follow the pattern or example. khoâ'-iû', to look at the pattern; to follow the pattern; to copy. sa'-khoâ'-iû', to copy one another. tâi-ke sa'-khoâ'-iû', all copying each other. chîâu-iû', according to the pattern. kâ-iû', to cut out a pattern with scissors. kâ-ôe-iû', to cut the shoe-pattern, as the betrothed daughter-in-law does at betrothal, and gives to her future mother-in-law.

siûng-iû', alike; of same form. tâng-iû', id. tâng-chit-iû', of same form; of same sort; alike. chit-iû', id. it-iû', id. chit-poâ-iû', all the same; in the same manner. pi'-poâ-iû', id.

kôh-iû', different; unlike; strange; unwell. ngîng-iû', two sorts; different. ki-iû', formed curiously or different from what is usual (generally better). khaî-iû', finely made. sin-iû', of a new shape, as better because more fashionable, &c. chîâ-iû', good or good-looking, as person or thing; correctly formed. hô-iû', of good behaviour. pi' hö-iû', to reform one's habits; to change for the better, as man. sîo-iû', rather mean in actions. kûi-iû', how many sorts or kinds? kûi-iû', very ugly or wicked (lit. like a demon). lâm-iû', form of a man. iû-chîah-lâm-iû', not good-looking, as man.
In some words sounded very like 1, or interchanged with it. Sometimes, especially when nasal, very like n.
Sometimes, as in the syllables ji, jiau, the forms that are nasal and not nasal are interchanged, for which reason I have in each case mixed them instead of separating them as usual.
In the tones of the lower series, j is sometimes heard like dz, especially in Ch. T. before o and u, e.g. dzoañ, dzu, for joah, jú.

ji (C. jéo), to rub with the hand, in washing; to crush by turning the foot, as a worm. jé-si, to crush to death, as by turning the foot or by the hand. jé bák-chiu, to rub the eyes. jé-naa, to rub clothes in washing. jé-tam, to wet by rubbing, as clothes in washing. jé-ta, to rub dry, as with hand or foot.

jek (P. in some places), = C. jiok, = A. jip, to pursue; to overtake.

jek (P.), = A. chip, to squeeze out, as matter from a wound.

jék (P.), = A. jíok, to work up, as clay.

jéng (R. formerly), jéng-kiu (R.), as formerly. jéng (P.), = A. jiok, the quick of the nail, etc.

ji — bá-ji-ték, a fine sort of bamboo (v. tek).

ji (R. and but), sam put-ji-si, occasionally. ko put-ji-chiong, no alternative; no other resource.

put-ji-kó (esp. C. T., rare in A.), only. tsú-jién ji-jién (R.), self-existing.

ji-kim (k.), now; at present. ji-áu (C.), afterwards.

ji-bóe (C.), at last.

ji (R. a child, a son; an affix to nouns, like col. d). siá-ji-d, a very little quantity. thih-bá-ji, a sort of iron anchor with three prongs.

hái-ji-d, small toy figures of men (v. hái). hái-ji-té, catch or catchu; terra japonica. ji-té, id. tái-ji (C.), a drug like a bit of child's flesh (said from spring from the ground, and to be found when ploughing). kán-ji, a female slave. húi tóng-ji-hi, this is no child's play; it is a serious matter. pó-ji, you whereby (said in vile scolding).

siáu-ji, my little boy. lám-ji, a male person (v. lám). ló-ji, a female child; a daughter. eng-ji (R.), an infant. bái-ji-óán, pills for making children fat.

ji-khé, doctor who gives himself to children's diseases.


jióng-ji thái-ló, chek-kok hóng-ki, bringing up children to take care of us in old age; store up corn against famine. lóng seng liông-téu, hó chhut pà-ji, dragons and tigers produce their like; superior men have superior children.

ji (C.), = A. jó, a surname.

ji (C.), = A. jó, an.

ji (C.), = A. jó, tanged.

ji (C.), = A. jó, the class of literati.

ji (T.) ló-ji, = A. ló-chi, the comorant.

ji (C.), = A. jhó, milk.
ji-pêh, a placard or hand-bill pasted up as a notice or advertisement, &c. ji-thâu-d, an open note, chit, or memorandum, iok-ji, a written agreement or bond for this purpose, thai-ji, a document assigning a vessel or property as security for a loan (v. thai). böc-ji, a deed of sale. liên-ji, ornamental scrolls with sentences.

ú-ji, to have a character, as a spoken word that can be written down; to have it on black and white, as a statement or evidence; to have a document. bô-ji, to have no document or documentary evidence; to have no equivalent character, as some colloquial words. bô-ji, empty talk that cannot be depended on. bô-ji bô-bâk, dictate written proofs (v. bâk, "ink"). sîn" kâu-lông-bô-ji, cannot think out any plan; find it impracticable. sîn"-khi, ú-ji ú-bô, have you thought out a plan.

ji-gân, a literary phrase. ji-bâk chhim, good at reading and writing (v. bâk, "the eye"). kâu ji-sâi, full of tautology and redundant words, as a composition. ji-bû, a radical of a character; a letter of the alphabet. ji-pêng, the phonetic or formative half of a character. khoa" ji-pêng chiü-ìoh, to guess the sound from looking at the phonetic half. lôh ji-pêng, id. ji-thê, form of a word, as written ill or well. ji-kut, id. bô-ji-kut, not neatly written, as to the minute elegance of the strokes. pak ji-kut, to examine minutely the meaning of a difficult character. pok ji-kut, id. gâu-pok ji-kut, fond of examining things too minutely and always finding fault. bô-ji-loat, ill-written, the parts quite ill-proportioned and worse than "bô-ji-kut." bô-ji-tin, words not written in proper line, or not of equal size. ji-tin m-hô, id. ji-thû, strokes in characters, as regards the form of writing. ji-thû nîng, characters too slim in form. ji-ùi, words and pictures, as on fans, scrolls, &c. ji sù jîn-hêng, a man's writing is similar to his bodily form.

chhiâ"-ji, the mandarin dialect; the reading sound of characters. pêh-ji, words written in a colloquial style. tâg-ji, Chinese characters. hân-ji, id. bân-ji, Maneehoo characters. hoan-ji, foreign characters. khái-ji, the common square form of characters used in books. söng-thê-ji, the form (nearly the same) used in the Sung dynasty. thôiân-ji, the seal character. chhiâ-ji, current hand. söe-ji, small characters (s. careful). toï-ji, large characters. bô-ji, the last word (s. second). thing-ji, characters written in the style of copy slips. tiàp-ji, to repeat a word, as in poetry; to write two words in a space where there should only be one.

sia-ji, to write characters; to write. liên-ji, to practise writing. chhinâ-ji, to brand with characters. tsâm-ji, to stamp characters, as on metal (v. tsâm). lôh-ji, to omit a word by mistake in writing (v. lôh). khoa"-ji, to read or look at characters silently; to examine writing. tâg-ji, to examine a scholar's writing, correcting what is bad. sùi-ji thâk, to read aloud, pronouncing each word separately. chhiâ-ji thâk-ji, to conform strictly to the terms of a written agreement. bat-ji, to be able to read. m-bat-ji, unable to read. ji m-bat-goâ, do., said in joke. pêh-tsoâ, sùi gô-ji: i bat-goâ, goâ-m-bat i, black words on white paper: they may know me, but I don't know them!

thâp-ji, words cut sunk, as on a block or slab; if on a block, they print white on a black ground. im-ji, id. koah im-ji, to cut blocks with sunken characters. im-tông-ji, black and white characters on the same block or page, as sometimes done in commentaries or dictionaries. lông-ji, the usual style of characters cut in relief.

ji-tiân, a dictionary. ji-lîui, a vocabulary. ji-phô, a copy-book. ji-keh, ruled paper for writing on, or copy to be traced. ji-tsoâ, written or printed paper. ji-tsoâ-lâng, basket for collecting it. ji-tsoâ-lô, furnace for burning it. sàng ji-tsoâ, solemnly carry the ashes, and commit them to the water. kêm ji-tsoâ, to reverence paper with characters on it. ji-tsoâ-têng, a large well-built furnace (with ornamental top) for burning it. kêm-ji-têng, id.

sip-ji-kê, a cross (v. sip). it-bôi, eyebrows in a straight line (v. it). söe-ji-kî, a general's flag with the word "soê" on it. jîn-ji-chiam, an ordinary roof, not flat (v. jîn). bôn-ji-khak, the 169th radical (v. khak). kong-ji, bö chhut-thâu, the word "labourer" does not put out its head (v. kong).

sa"-ji-tsêng, all the three words in their full meaning; said in various phrases, e. g. si khê jî, sa"-ji-tsêng, good at poetry, essays, and writing. hok lôk siû, sa"-ji-tsêng, having good fortune rank, wealth, and longevity.

jî — gîl-lan-ji, a wood like rose-wood, used for anchors. ka-lan-ji, id.

ji [R. bî, rice]. chhiô-ji-tâu, a rice measure about one-fifth larger than the usual measure.

ji [R. fat]. iû-ji, fat, an edible. ji-nûg, the layer of fat between the skin and the flesh, as in a pig (v. nûg).

ji — söe-ji, careful; take care (s. word). a-sè (C), id.

ji [R. il.], a bait for fishing. bi-ji, id. chhiâ-ji, to take the bait. pêh-hî-ji, the long flat fish "pêh-hî" cut up into bits for bait.

ji (C), = A. jû (R.), to order; to explain. pi-ji, a comparison.

ji (C), = A. jû (R.), abundant; affluent.

jîa [R. chia, which is also col., to cover or shelter from. jîa-khâm, to cover up; to conceal. jîa-îâm, to screen, shelter, or hide. jîa-tsêh, to ward off; to intercept, as a view. jîa-keh, to ward off blows, as shield. jîa-moâ, to deceive by concealing. jîa-pê, to cover or overshadow hurtfully; to besmear, as the mind. jîa-âm, to overshadow and darken, as clouds, buildings, &c. jîn-ji, to shelter from the sun. jîn-hrô, to shelter from rain. jîa-hông- tô, that paneling. jîa-hông-pang, id.

moa"-jîa, the sloping roof of an open shed or verandah. jîa-îâm, the additional projecting roof at front of shop.

jîâ (R. id.), to excite and draw upon one's self, as calamity or anger. jîa-sùi-khâm, to draw another's anger upon oneself. jîa-sû, to bring trouble on one's self. jîa-ê, to bring calamity on one's self.

jîa — oot-jiâ, still more; all the more (v. oit).

jîa — jîa, affable, good-tempered, polite, gentle, and modest; amiable; said of women and young persons.

jîa [R. ip, = col. hiâ]. chhîâ-huâ-jîa, to make a bow; to bow.

jîa-hî [R. chih, = col. chih], a trace; a scar or mark left by a wound, tumour, &c. kha-jiâ, a footstep. kha-jiâ-têh, sole of the foot. sîn"-jiâ, manifesta-
jiān, better, jiēn (q.v.)
jiāng (C.), = A. jiang, to bawl or short loud. jiāng-kē, = A. chēng-kē, to make a loud noise with gongs, &c., at the beginning of a play.
jiāng [R. jiong, in confusion, = col. chāng, chāng-jī], jiāng-jīng, all in confusion (Cn. jöng). Also, jiāng (C.), = A. jiong, in confusion.
jiān [ji-tšāp], twenty. it -jiāp, near twenty.
jiān-ji, twenty-two ( &c.).
jiān, jiēt, better; jiēt, jiēt (q.v.)
jiāu — jiāu-sa (r.), sal-ammoniac.
jiāu [R. jiau, = jiau, jiāu], wrinkled; crumpled. phah-jiāu, to crumple. âu-jiāu, id. bong-jiāu, to crumble by touching. bīn jiāu, face wrinkled. jiāu-bin-phē, id. bin-ju bin-jiāu, face sad and wrinkled with sorrow or anxiety. khiau-khiau jiāu-jiāu, crooked, as a piece of wood, &c.
jiāu-pien, the cracked appearance of the surface of fine old china. jiāu-hūn, marks of crumpling.
jiāu* (= jiāu), wrinkled; crumpled.
jiāu [R. abundance; to pardon], to spare, as life. jiāu-miâ, to spare life. jiāu nî-miâ, id. jiāu-bêng, id. jiāu-sû (R.), to forgive, as a superior does.
jiāu-jū, have great abundance of wealth.
jiāu* (C. tâu, T. lēk). jiāu-stû, the ornamental brackets and rim below the edge of a Chinese table. jiāu-tâng, small iron nails, such as are used for nailing it on; used also for other purposes.
jiāu* (R. jiāu), (Ca. niāu*), claws. kha-jiāu*, claw, chhiu-jiāu*, finger-nails. phâi-chhiu-jiāu*, to plier; a thief.
eng-jiāu*-hoe, a strongly scented green flower, like eagles* claws. kâo-jiāu*-chhiâ (T.), fingers drawn together, as in severe illness, or near death (like hen's claws). kâo-jiāu*-kha (T.), toes drawn together in like manner.
jiāu* (= jiāu), claws.
jiāu* (R. id.), (Cn. nî). jiāu-loân, disturbance; turmoil; riot; confusion and uproar. teh-jiāu, to be in an excited and disturbed state, as the people of a place. kâu-jiāu, to make disturbance; to annoy, as by noise or turmoil, or by constant coming, châo-jiāu, to cause trouble, expense, or anxiety to another. jiāu-hâi (r.), to cause confusion and injury, as unruly people.
jiāu* (= jiāu), id.
jiāu — jiāu-a, a large gong, used before mandarins and idols.
jiāu* (= jiāu), id.
jiāu*(=niāu*). jiāu*-âm, having a scar on the neck, as from a sore or wound.
jiāu* (R. jiāu, jiāu), to scratch; a scratch. jiāu*-sa, to scratch up the sand, as a dog. sîāu-kâu jiāu*-soa (excited dog scratching the sand), said of idle bad fellows looking about where there are women. sân-kâu jiāu*-soa, id. sân-kâu jiāu*.
jiāu*(=jiāu*), to scratch.
jiāu (R. wrinkled; some read "chhiâ"; = col. jiau, jiāu, jiāu*). jiāu-se, crake. soâ-jiāu, silk camlet. jiāu-pô, a cotton stuff, wrinkled like crake, used for women's head-dresses. jiāu-ki m, brass foil beaten thin and pasted on paper (so as to look crumpled) for idolatrous uses. so-jiāu-som, a rough sort of bichede-mer.
jiāu* (= jiāu*). jiāu-se, crape ( &c.)
jiēn [R. to light up; so; an adverbial particle].
pün-jiēn, originally; naturally. tsū-jiēn, naturally; certainly; self-existent (v. tâ). tiān-jiēn, naturally; certainly. kî-jiēn, certainly, of course.
bei-jiēn, as it ought to be; according to what is right. liâu-jiēn, understanding, clearly; plainly understood. oân-jiēn, alike; like as. tsâm-jiēn, exceedingly; very. tsâng-jiēn, entirely. tsân-jiōn, id. hut-jiēn, suddenly. tût-jiēn, id.
sui-jiēn, although. kî-jiēn, already; inasmuch as. kâng-jiēn, yet after all. kâu-ki-jiēn, on examining into the real state of the case. bôk-koâi ki-jiēn, no wonder it is so, for it is quite natural; there is no cause for displeasure. sô-i-jiēn, the rationale or cause of an event or affair.
jiēn-âu, = lâm-âu, next; then; in immediate succession after that.
jiēn-teng-hût, a Buddha much earlier than Amida Buddha, o-mi-tô-hút.
jićt (C.) jićt-â, = chiâ-â, the bookword.
jićt [R. hot, feverish, ardent; crowded, = col. johâ], hot and feverish; having a heating tendency, as food or medicine; fever. sio-jićt, hot and feverish; feeling heated when violently scolded. sô-jićt, having a heating tendency, as some sorts of food. jîm-jićt, food that has a heating effect. jićt-oâ, heating medicine, for diseases that are counted "cold." jićt-chhâ, a small bowl of fried meat (v. chhâ).
jićt-ki, the hot principle or humour in the constitution; feverish heat; inflammation. lêng-jićt, the cold and hot principles. lêng-jićt-pô-hût, the cold and hot principles not duly tempered; a sort of disease; climate not good. hong-hông-jićt, very great heat, as of fire or of diseases; violent fever or inflammation. jićt-hông-hông, very hot. lâm-jićt, scorching hot, as sultry day. thi-khî lâm-jićt, weather dreadfully hot.
jićt-chhâng, fever. jićt-chhâng-pû, id. jićt-pû, id. hont-jićt, to become fevered or feverish. thê-jićt, to remove fever or inflammation, as medicine. jićt thê, the fever abated or gone. jićt-kông, delirium in fever. hu-jićt, typhus and typhoid fevers. koâ-jićt, fever andague. phah-koâ phah-jićt, to have fever andague fits. koâ-jićt-taun, the periodical fit of fever andague. koâ-jićt-kâi, an irremediable fellow who will neither say yes nor no. koâ-jićt-tôh, medicine for fever andague; esp. quinine.
jićt-kat-â, small boils.
jićt-kûn-kûn, very numerous, as a crowd; very desirous of a thing, as pleasure or amusement, or as soldiers for battle; very hot and fevered in illness.
jié-tchhau-chhau (Cn.), very crowded, as men. lău-jît, crowded; a great gathering, large party, or assemblage. lău-jît chhî-chhâ, extremely so. lău-jît chhî-chhî, id.

jié-t-sîm, earnest; diligent; keen about it; hearty or zealous. jié-chhî-chhê, very desirous of anything. chhî-nî-jît, intense and warm in friendship. tâlâng chîh-jît, tângh-tâng, id., the bearers of the actors' baggage more keen about it than the actors (said of parties not concerned taking more interest in a matter than the principals).

jih [= jî-táp, = jî-ap, twenty]. jîh—nîh, in the last decade of the month, from the 20th onwards. chhut-jîh—nîh, id., jîh-it, the 21st of month. jîh-jî, the 22d (v. ji), (&c.)

jih (cf. chhîh), to crush; to squeeze down; to break by crushing; to squash. jîh—pî, to crush flat. jîh-tîa, to strangle one's self; to hang one's self. jîh-tiám, to press down in water or brine (v. tiâm). jîh—lôh-khî, to crush or squeeze down. jîh—khêm, to play a piano, harmonium, concertina, &c. jîh-hoa-hê, to crush out fire. beh-phâh beh-jîh, striking a man, and squeezing his neck, or going to do so; quarrelsome.

at—jîh, to urge a party to come to an arrangement, as mutual friend trying to settle a quarrel; to get proceedings stopped or stayed by giving money to untermeer. kiông-kiông-jîh, to urge an unwilling man. ah—jîh, id. khît—kîi—jîh, to have a sort of nightmare. khît—kîi jîh—lôh—khî, to have a sudden fainting feeling, so as to fall down, as a man in weak health (supposed to be done by a demon!); to do most unaccountably something which we well know to be very dangerous.

jîm (R. id.), one of the cyclical characters; often used in men's names.

jîm (R. id., by change of tone from "jîm," office, to bear), a surname.

jîm (R. slm, to search for, = col. chhîm, chim), (C. T. chîm), to feel for things, as in pocket, pouch, or dark hole. chim—bô-chi, to feel in one's pocket and find no money.

jîm (R. to endure; to bear; cruel, = col. làn, jîn—siû, to endure patiently. jîm—ki siû—nîg, to endure hunger patiently and willingly. jîm—kîi kîu—tsâi, to control one's anger so as to get wealth. jîm—kîi thun—seng, to repress emotion and voice, as before superior (v. thun). jîm—nâi (r.), to bear patiently. put—jîm, cannot bear to; dislike to do —. boom—jîm—tít, cannot bear. hâm—jîm, to bear with an offender for a time, because it would be troublesome or dangerous to punish or quarrel with him now. tsân—jîm, cruel. jim—sîm (r.), cruel heart. jîm—sîm hâi—lî (r.), cruelly outrages Heaven's rules.

jîm (R. slm), (T. chim), a word entering into the names of many places, where navigation by junks ends, e.g. chiôm-jîm, the harbour of Tâng—oa". kon—jîm, one near Tâng—oa", and one above Phuchia.

jîm (R. office; to entrust with). sin—jîm, to trust and employ confidentially, without minutely examining what he does. jîm—i (r.), to do as one pleases. jîm—m—kîh, I have not the ability for such an office. jim—bô-chi, id.

chok—jîm, responsibility, as in care of an affair. chit—jîm, office. chit—jîm, one term of office, for three years. liên—jîm, to continue in office after the first term has ended. goân—jîm, id. liû—jîm, to make petition to have the mandarin remain so (as people sometimes do). kek—chit liû—jîm, to degrade from rank or office, yet leaving temporarily in the office. kek—jîm, to put out of office. kái—jîm, to remove an official from one office to another, because of some small fault making him unsuitable where he was. li—jîm, to go out of office. siû—jîm, to hand over one's office fully to successor, the bearers of the actors' baggage more keen about it than the actors (said of parties not concerned taking more interest in a matter than the principals).

jîm—sî, official place or position, as regards emolument. hôi—jîm—sî, a profitable office. phài—jîm—sî, an office where there is not much money to be made. jîm—lai, during his term of office. hâu—jîm—khoêh (C), waiting for a vacant office to take.

jîn [R. a man; another man; a person (either male or female), = col. làng]. jîn—but, distinguished men, as belonging to a place (v. bût). jîn—phên, behaviour; conduct. jîn—tâi, air; nien; dignified manner (v. tài). ti jîn—sû, come to the years of discretion (v. sût). jîn—sû, a small present as a reward (v. sût).

jîn—chêng, kindness; favour (v. chêng). úi—jîn lân, it is difficult to act kindly and pleasantly to every one. jîn—tâi (R.), a man's son (X. Son of man). úi—jîn tân, to act as a son. úi—jîn tân, put—khô put—i, every one should know something of medicine.

jîn—lân, the human relationships. jîn—ke, a family. jîn—lên chiû—bit, population thick. jîn—têng, male members of a family; male inhabitants. jîn—bêng, a human life (v. bêng). jîn—tê liông—sê, place and people both strange to us. bân—jîn—soû, an honorary umbrella given to a good mandarin by the people on his leaving.

jîn—têng, the hollow in the middle of the upper lip just below the nose (v. tông). jîn—sôm, gîn—sêng. jîn—sîm (T.), id.

jîn—sîm put—chiôk, the human heart never knows satiety. bôe jîn—sîm, craftily gain the hearts of people. tông jîn—sîm, to excite desire, as wealth, &c. (v. tông). thîn ko, bi—si ko; jîn—sîm, tsat—sât ko, Heaven, though high, yet is not high; it is man's heart that always aims higher.

thîn—tê—jîn, heaven, earth, and man. sun—chîn—jîn, a god of medicine, of surname Sun. ngô—chîn—jîn, = tâi—tông, a god of medicine, surname Ngô (Woo). kim—kah sin—jîn, sort of angels sent by Yuh—hwang (v. sin).

jîn—ji—chiam, an ordinary roof, not flat; a gable roof. jîn—ji—kê, the couples of a gable roof. jîn—ji—thông, the great horizontal beam of a couple. jîn—ji—tê, the smaller horizontal beam of a couple. tâi—jîn, an image made to ward off evil (v. tâi, "instead of"). tâi—jîn, a high mandarin (v. tâi, "great."). siông—jîn, superior mandarins (said by inferior mandarins). kû—jîn, a graduate of the second degree, like M. A. sêng—jîn, a canonized sage or saint. sîen—jîn, deceased ancestors; the ancestors. jîn—sîm, a minister of state. jîn—kun, a sovereign. siê—jîn, a man whose father or elder relative is a mandarin or high graduate.

hû—jîn—lân, a woman (v. hû). hu—jîn, wife of a high mandarin; title of some idols (v. hu). an—jîn, wife of lower mandarins and wealthy men. bi—jîn, a beautiful woman. ka—jîn (R.), a beautiful woman
jìn (v. ka, "beautiful"). ka-jìn, a household slave (v. ka, "a household").

siáu-jìn, a worthless fellow (v. siáu, "small").

siáu-jìn, ashamed (v. siáu, "ashamed"). hóe-jìn, a useless fellow, e.g. maimed or crippled; a worthless man, e.g. lazy or wicked. kóng-jìn, an arbiter (without power like our arbiters). un-jìn, a benefactor.

siáu-jìn, an enemy. táo-jìn (r.), a criminal (v. táoé). hái-jìn li-kí, to injure others to benefit one's self (v. kí, táoé kái-kái-jìn, drawing down people's deserved hatred (v. khl).

jìn (R. id.), benevolence; love; a kernel; yolk of egg; ball of eye, &c.

jìn-ài, benevolence; love; kindness; affectionate; kind. jìn-tek, benevolence; kindness; affection. jìn-tsú, affection of parents or superiors.

jìn-gr, li-tí-sin, the five cardinal virtues.

put-jín, unfeeling; cruel.

jín-jíá, polite; affable (said of young folks).

chím-jìn, roe of crab.

khu-hu-jíin, eggs or roe in a curd or jelly.

khu-náng-jíin, yolk of hen's egg.

náng-jíin, yolk of egg.

ah-náng-jíin, yolk of duck's egg.

bák-chíu-jín, the eye of the ball. bák-chíu pěh-jíin, white of the eye. pěh-jíin, id. bák-chíu s-jín, the iris. s-jín, id. ang-á-jín, the pupil.

bák-chíu-ang-á-jín, id.

hăng-jíin, almonds; almond kernels. sa-jín, a medicinal fruit like almonds (v. sa).

hút-thò-jín, walnut kernels.

mó-jín, hemp-seed.

hú-jíin-li, a sort of plum.

bák-kíá-jín, the glasses of spectacles. pó-jín, dice used in gambling with the "pó-táu."

chhiah-jín-thóé, a reddish clay used for building.

jín-ó (T.), very good large, clear, bright cash.

jìn (R. id.) jin, seeds of water-lily.

jìn (R. gún, the gums). chhuh-chíi-jíin, the gums.カ chhuí-khi-jíin, to gnash one's teeth in anger.

chhun hit-á khí-jiin, nothing left but his gums (said of old toothless man).


jín (R. id.), to confess; to recognize; to acknowledge.

sà-jín, to confess or acknowledge. sa-jín, to recognize one another. jin-khóá, to recognize by looking at. kí-jíin, a mark for recognition, as a scar or other indelible mark on the body. jin-chhin, to recognize relations; to treat relations as such.

jín-chin, diligent in one's duty; doing one's duty or work diligently. jin-chit, id. jin-lé, id. bó-jín-hún, not keeping his place, as inferior who tries to rule or obstruct, or who is too uppish.

tam-jín, to take the responsibility for; to stand security for. pó-jín, id. pó-jín-lááng, man who stands security. sin-jín, to give verbal security to some small extent for a man whom we recommend.

jín-tián, to go security for a man renting house or land.

jín-túí (Cn.), id.

chhut-míng, m-jín hè, will not take back goods after they are out of the shop.

chíu-jín, to make confession in court. látu-sit-jín, to confess truly, as a fault. jín-táoé, to confess guilt.

jín-kéng, to make a statement before a mandarin, as in answering his questions. jín-mái, to confess being in the wrong.

jín-hók, to confess being excelled or beaten (v. hók).

jín-chhó, to confess a fault or mistake.

jióng (R. jáin), urine. khõng-jióng, slight rain after the appearance of a rainbow. chheng-jióng, pure urine.

chhre-jióng, urine mixed with dung. jióng-thàng, a bucket for urine. jióng-kó, a chamber-pot.

jióng-píh, a finer sort of do.

pàng-jióng, to make water. tsoái-jióng, do, in a large stream.

chháo-jióng, to pass urine involuntarily, as children, &c.

chháo-jióng-bàng, an empty baseless dream. siám-jióng, to make water in small quantities, with difficulty.

si-jióng, to induce an infant to make water.

trí-jióng, to make a great effort to pass urine.

uán-jióng, to keep in urine too long.

jióh (R. jiók). jióh-jióh, weak and exhausted, as by work, walking, or wounds; soft and wanting in stiffness, as a dress that has lost its starch or was not starched sufficiently; all crumpled and breaking into shreds, as paper.

jiók (C.), = A. jıp, to pursue.

jiók (R. to insult). têng-jiók, to insult; to abuse (generally including bad treatment).

jiók-bók, to insult; to treat with contempt; to abuse for their crime.

pó-jiók (T.), id. chhá-jiók, to make a disturbance, scolding and insulting. áu-jiók, to beat and insult. jiók-mé, to insult and scold violently.

tsú-chhú-jiók, to bring insult or disgrace on one's self by one's own folly, as by meddling in other people's matters, or going where we are sure to be insulted.

jiók (R. id.), (Cn. gık), a mattress; a pillow or cushion; a rug for sitting on.

jiók-á, id. jì-jiók, a light cushion for back and seat of a chair.

jiók tát, thick cushion for seat, and thinner one for seat and back.

kíá-jiók, sedan cushion.

chhín-jiók, long cushion or mattress for couch or bed.

pěh-jiók, coverset and mattress.

hó-phé-jiók, tiger's skin used for a seat for idols and first-class mandarins.

jiók (ef. chhék), (P. jék), to work up and mould in the hands, as clay; to crumple up, as paper.

jiók tsoé-chít-bó, to work up into a lump, as clay or dough.

jiók tsoé-chít-túí, to crumple up, as paper.

jiók (T. Cn.), = A. chhikt, slushy, damp, as roads.

jiók (R. hesh, = col. hék), jiók-sín, the body.

kút-jiók-chhi-chhín, near relations by blood.

chin-tó-jiók, son or brother of a person.

lién-jiók, white lobes of water-lily seed.

oán-chí-jiók, the plant called "oán-chí" after the fibres have been pulled out.

jiók-kúi, cinnamon (v. kúi).

jiók-khó, nutmeg (v. khó).

jiók (R. weak, = col. jióh, cháh). loán-jióh, weak; feeble, as in body or in influence.

soé-jióh, feeble; debilitated. nół-jióh, spiritless and lazy; without energy.

jióng-péng, the old and the feeble among the soldiers.

jióng (T.), too weak, gentle, and yielding in disposition.

jióng-páng, a division of a large family or clan, that is smaller or has less power than another division.

kiong-jiók, the strong and the weak (= häng-lám), esp. as to power or influence.

kiong kí-jióh, the strong oppress the weak. kiong-páng kí-hú jióng-páng, the strong more powerful branch of a clan, oppressing the weaker branch.

jióng (R. plants growing luxuriantly; sort of deer's horn). jêng, the quick of a nail; sort of deer's horn. táng-káh-jióng, the quick of the nail. jíp-jióng, to hurt the quick. táng-káh jíp-jióng, the nail broken or cracked so as to hurt the quick.

chhiah kái-jín-jióng (T.), miserably poor.
lök-jiöng, young horns of stag covered with a soft down. lök-kak-jiöng, id.; it is cut down small and used as an invigorating medicine, khi-jiöng, a somewhat inferior sort. lâ-jiöng, do. from abroad. chien-jiöng, to buy these stag horns, to use as medicine (a. velvet).

jiöng (R. id.), silk velvet; floss silk; minked very small, as meat; stewed very soft. jiöng-jiöng-jiöng, minked very small. phah kâu jiöng-jiöng, to beat (a man) to a jelly.

hâi-jiöng, a sponge. moâ"-jiöng, sort of oakum made from old nacks and ropes.

kim-jiöng, a native cotton stuff, fine, soft, and strong. kim-jiöng-pö, id. hoe-jiöng, flowered velvet; hœ-jiöng, a thin velvetty stuff, velveteen, or thin fustian.

jiöng-soâ", velvet thread. jiöng-mia", a silk-velvet collar. jiöng-chan, sort of hairy rug. jiöng-čhi", id. jiöng-thän, a rug or coverlet made with a long hairy nap.

tsöan-jiöng, the mule-pink or sweet-william. chien-jiöng, id. (a previous word). chien-jiöng-hoe, id.

jiöng-koe, a small sort of fowl with fine white feathers, supposed to keep away white ants by its colour; a fowl stewed very soft. jiöng-ah, a duck stewed very soft.

soän-jiöng, pounded garlic. chhö-bah-jiöng, to mince meat small.

jiöng (R.), the tribes on the western frontier of China. se-jiöng (R.), id.

jiöng [R. confused, entangled, = col. chhiaŋ, jiâŋ, (C. jiâŋ). jö-jiöng, perplexed in mind; all in confusion, as things.

jiöng (R. id.), (C. jiâŋ), to bawl; to shout or cry loudly or riotously; to make a clamour. chiap-jiöng, making a noise and confusion. chhâ-jiöng, to make a noise and disturbance. chhâu-chhâu-jiöng, noisy bawling. hoâ hoâ-jiöng, id. kiu-kiu-jiöng, id. kiau-kiau-jiöng, make a row about a thing by loud and rude talk. jiöng-nau", to make a noise and disturbance. jiöng-lau", id.

jiöng-chhât, to make a loud shouting after a thief. jiöng-kân-khö, to make loud noisy complaints about one's troubles.

jip (R. id.), (C. jik, P. jek), to pursue; to chase. jip-töh, to overtake. jip-tsün, to chase a vessel. tui-jip, to pursue; to chase.

niâu-chhû-jip, sort of squib that jumps about. chhâi", m-kiâ": tâ phê-â-kun lâj-jip, would not accept when politely asked, but now runs after him with veiled head, eager to get it (fig. from bad woman); said of any sort of matter. âng-ten-g si-kiö, ng-â-*kiâ": tâ phê-â chhiah-lâj-jip, id. (lit. with red lamps, and chair with four bearers, as at marriage).

jip (C.), (P. clip), to come forward and make claims on a property, as after some one has sold it.

jip (R. id.), to enter; to put in; to stuff in; to come in. œ-tit jip-chhâu, able to make a favourable beginning. u jip-sit, truthful; honest (as man); correct and safe, as affair. kâu-jip-kök, so as to be fit for the purpose intended, good or bad (v. kük). jiöng-chông jip-li, according to correct principles. jip-tœ, answering well to the text or thesis. chhut-keng jip-tien, according to classical style.

chhut-jip, to go out and in. chhut-chhut jip-jip, constantly going out and in. chhut-jip-lâi-goî, said of an experienced man. chhut-si" jip-si, exposing one's self to great danger. ū-chhut bô-jip, having expenses, but no income. ū-jip bô-chhut, misery. chhît-chhîu jip, chhît-chhîu chhut, spending money just as we get it.

jip-tiû", to enter an examination. jip-ôh, to begin to go to school. jip-phoân, to become a Siew-tsaï.

jip-höe, to enter a society or association. jip-kau, to enter the church. jip-ki, to become a Manchoo bannerman, as a Chinaman sometimes does. jip-bau, to get one's name put on the books of a mandarin's office, as if an employe, for protection (v. bâu). jip-tsöâ (k.), to marry, and go to live with the wife's parents for some time, yet keeping one's own surname (v. töâ).

jip-köa", to be asciliated. jip-siâu, to receive part payment. jip-lâi, to pay interest (v. lâi, "interest"). jip-lâi, to go inside (v. lâi, "inside"). jip-gûn, to get silver in exchange for cash; to pay money on account. chhong-chi" jip-gûn, to get silver for cash. jip-chhûï, to be received, as money.

jip-töh, to put in powder, as into a gun. jip-tsûi, to leak, as a boat; to put in water, as into a bottle or can. jip-hun, to fill a pipe, as with tobacco. jip-mï", to put in a large quantity of cotton, as into a pillow. jip-lâp, the grain well formed in the ear. jip-sun, to put a lemon into a mortar. jip si"-hiöb, to put the paper on the frame of a fan, as in making it.

jip-tiâ", to enter a formal written complaint or accusation in court.

jip-sim, to go to the heart. kâm-siâ jip-kut, exceedingly grateful (v. kut). jip-chhûï, to enter the mouth; to put in the mouth.

jip-si", the tone called "jah" or "jip," the fourth tone, upper or lower, ending in p, t, k, or h. e-jip, the lower jip tone. chÄt-jip, the upper jip tone. têng-jip (C.), id.

jip-chhun, the beginning of spring, about 4th February. jip-hê, beginning of summer, about 5th or 6th of May. jip-chhûi, beginning of autumn, about 7th or 8th August. jip-tang, beginning of winter, about 7th November.

jit (I. id.), the sun; a day; daytime; (time), (weather).

jit-chi, a day. phah-sing jit-chi, to waste one's days. jit-sin, a day as named by two cyclical characters, and in regard to good or bad fortune (v. sln). toô-jit, a very auspicious day, when many persons get married, &c. toô-jit-sin, id.

jit-thâu, the sun; a day. jit-thâu-kong, the sun, as an object of worship. tng-jit-thâu ti-teh, if what I say is false, may I die as this sun goes down! tê-jit-lôh, id. tng-jit-thâu kông-oe, to use that form of oath. jit-thâu te, the days are short, as in winter.

jit-khö, a card given by a fortune-teller telling the auspicious day for a marriage. jit-khöi (C.), id. sáng-jit-thâu, to send that card by a go-between to the espoused bride. sáng-jit, id. thêh-jit, to go, and get a lucky day from a fortune-teller. khoâ-jit, to choose a lucky day (v. khoâ). teê-jit-su, a man who chooses lucky days (v. su).

kê-jit, to assign a different day from that first appointed. an-jit, to appoint a fixed day, as in limiting an extension of time. an-jit, day by day, as each day requires. kô-jit, to pass the day. jip-chhût, from day to day. oh kô-jit, hard to get a living. kô kô-jit, easy to get a living. ke-chhien-jit, to delay longer.
jít (R. id.) jít-hí, a fish like the cuttlefish, but
loneless and better.

jiú (R. id.) un-jiú, gentle; meek; yielding;
soft in disposition. un-jiú siong-só, gentle and
cautious. un-jiú siong-ché (Cn.), two parties each yielding
a little so as to make up a quarrel. kong-jiú siong-
ché, firmness and gentleness well united;
strictness and merciful consideration well tempered. poá'-kong-
jiú, id. iu-jiú koá'-toán, undecided in intentions
or plans; purpose not fixed. jiu-jiú (R.), too yield-
ing and gentle in disposition.

khàh-jiú -- chit-s, omit one stroke in rowing.
khàh-jiú-chiú' (C.), give a stroke very gently in row-
ing. khàh-jiú (C.), id.

jú, to rub with a wet cloth (with more strength
than "chhit"), as body, furniture, floor, &c. jíu-thê-
ka, to wipe the floor with a wet cloth.

jiú (R. lóu). jiú-ág, sulphur.

joá [R. jiok. ji, = col. loá, oíl, how many? how
much? (interrogative or interjection); so much! joá-
tsóe, how many? ú joá-tsóe, how many are there?
there are a good many. bò-joá-tsóe, not very many.
bò-joá, id. kàu-joá-tsóe, how many? sài joá-
tsóe-tsún, saw how far! joá-tsóe-lé, how far is the
road? ke-kía' joá-lé, walk so much or how much
further. joá-áng, how many men? khó' joá-
tái, look how much water there is.

be-hjóa, how many or how much do you wish?
be-góa joá-tág joá-toá, how much money do you
wish from me! joá-íá'how much superior? khó'--
li joá-á-béng, we will see how brave (or powerful)
you are. joá-kú, how long? so very long (time), &c.

joáh [R. jiét, but used in a somewhat different
sense], hot, as weather; the hot season of summer; thin
glass-cloth. páng-joáh, to give holidays or vacation
in the hottest part of summer. khàh-joáh, further
on in summer (said in beginning of summer); hotter,
as weather.

sio-joáh, very hot, as weather. joáh-ták, sultry;
 oppressively hot. ut-joáh, sultry and oppressive (v.
ut). thi'-khi iàm-joáh, sun searching hot. òe-
joáh-má, do you feel the weather hot? bòe-joáh,
not hot. ni-joáh, afraid of heat, as man who
wears few clothes (v. ùi). tham-joáh, fond of heat, as
man who wears many clothes even in hot weather (v. tham).

joáh-pú, thin glass-cloth. pêh-joáh, white glass-
cloth. o-joáh, black glass-cloth. kung-sai-joáh,
glass-cloth from Kiangsi province (first-class).

joáh-bó, a mandarin's summer cap with button.
joáh-lóeh, a broad ceremonial cap with tassels (v.
loëch). joáh-á, a summer coat. joáh-khú, very
thin trousers for summer.

joán [R. tsóán, to turn, = col. tág]; tsóán, to turn
round with the hand, as the handle of a door.

joán (R. id.) joán-joán, to rub with the fingers
of one hand.

joán [R. soft, flexible]. nüg-joán, soft, fine, and
delicate, as fur or cakes, or as soft hand of a man who
does not do hard work. chhiú-joán, feathers of
the bird called "hái-chhiú", used for women's head-dress.
an-joán, to glue on these feathers. phô-joán, id.

joán (C.), = A. loán (R.), warm.

joán [R. loán; ceremonial present of food to a
superior]. joán-pang (C.), = A. tham-pang, younger
brother or nephew of bride bringing presents to her
on the day after marriage.
joe (C.) = A. jô, to rub or scrape with the foot.


jû-bô-bô, confused in mind. jû-kà-kà, intricate and involved, as affairs. jû-chiâng-chiâng, confused; tangled; all in confusion; intricate. jû-chiâng-chiâng, id., or perplexed in mind. jû-jîông, id. jû-kông-kông, mind confused and perplexed, as with a multitude of affairs; also (T. Cû.), very urgent for anything to have it done in the dangerous hurry.

jû [R. as, like as], (C. jî, T. dzê). put-jû, not equal to; there is no better way than to.

tsu-jû, fully recovered; quite well again. chho-chhiông tsu-jû, one's own master; not under the control of another. jû-jîên, quite well again. jû-goân, matters falling out just as one would wish. jû-i, according to our desire. bàn-sû jû-1, everything just as we would desire.

jû-chû (R.), thus in-tap jû-liû, fluent at answering. kiôn-sû jû-biên, to look on death as a sleep (v. biên). tâng-kîâ, jû tâng-miâ, fellow-travellers ought to assist each other in the dangers of the road.

jû-lû, a name of Buddha (v. lûi).

jû [R. literary], (C. jî, T. dzê). jû-kâu, Confucianism. jû-i, a learned physician, who is a good scholar.

jû [R. name of a tree]. chî-jû-chhâ, a hard yellowish brown wood, good for furniture. tê-jû, a wood used for medicine.

jû [R. name of a plant]. hîu"-jû, a medicinal plant. hîu"-jû-tê, an infusion of it.

jû (R. id.) tsu-jû, a medicinal plant (v. tsu).

jû (R. id., (C. jî), a surname, said to be originally related to the surnames "thâm" and "ô," of which the characters are very similar.

jû [R. decaying, as fish], (Cn. jû), jû-jû, separating its fibres, as a cord worn away and about to break, or as the end of a cord.

jû [R. id., = col. "nâ]. jû-kû jû-hô, the longer (in time) the better.

jû (R. jû, jû). tok-jû, the outside of green bamboo scraped off; infused as a cooling medicine.

jû [R. milk], (C. jî). jû-bû, a wet-nurse. tông-pau kiông-jû, of the same father and mother. tông-pau kû-jû, the lamb kneads for its milk, showing its sense of parental favour.

jû-miâ, the name originally given to a child by its parents.

jû-hîn, frankincense. tân-jû, a preparation of beans, made into curd and salted in small squares.

jû — jû-a, a fine curly sort of fur; a dress made of it. jû-iâng, id. o-jû-a, black do. pêh-jû-a, white do.

jû [R. a written or printed word, = col. jî, tsál]. jû-miâ, = taú-miâ, the name taken at marriage or when grown up.

jû [R. a statement], (C. jî). phî-jû, a comparison; for instance; supposing that. pi-jû, id.

jû [R. a command], (C. jî). sîng-jû, the "Sacred Edict" of the Emperor Kang-hi (khong-hî). sîng-jû, an order or decree issued directly by the emperor. tâng-jû, an order issued by the mandarin on the judgment-seat, written by himself with red ink. chhut tsu-jû, to issue such an order in red ink, as mandarin.

jû [R. abundant]. (C. jî) hû-jû, affluent; very rich. ko-jû, id. kâ-jû (Cû.), id. jîâu-jû, having abundant wealth.

jûn [R. jûn, lûn, soft]. nîng-jûn, soft and delicate, as cakes.

jûn [R. jûn, loan, tough, as meat; elastic; not easily split or broken. jûn-jûn, id. kun-jûn, tough; elastic; hard or narrow, as man unwilling to pay out money. jûn-pô, shrivelled, as cucumber too long plucked. jûn-khûn-khûn, tough, elastic; as india-rubber or some cakes. jûn-tâng, sugar worked up into a tenacious form, as a sweet-meat.

jûn [R. id.], (T. lûn, as also sometimes A.), moistened; damp, as with rain. sip-jûn, very slightly softened by damp, as ground, or by some other things. jûn-têk (K.), well watered; full of fresh vigorous health and pretty well off. jûn-tâng (R.), to mollify the bowels and cure costiveness, as medicine or food.

hô-ô-li jûn-pit (this is to moisten your pen), said to a friend who writes a document for us, on giving him a small sum.

jwâ, jwâh, jwân, better jô, jôh, jôân (q.v.)

**K.**

K in many words corresponds to h of the reading style.

ka (R. kû), glue; isinglass; some sorts of jelly made from animals; resin. tsuî-ka, common glue. gû-phê-ka, glue made from cow-hide. hi-piô-ka, sort of isinglass (v. piô). a-ka, a medicinal jelly made from tortoise bones. ku-ka, jelly made from tortoises. hô-kut-ka, strengthening jelly from tigers' bones. lôk-kôk-ka, do., from stag's horns. siông-ka, resin from the fir-tree.

tiâu-ka, to glaze cloth with glue. tiâu ka-tsûi, id. lâm-ka, to glue.thè-ka, the glue parted, as in furniture. ngâu-ka, to manufacture glue for sale. tsuî-ka, to melt glue (by heat) for use.

ka (= kûi). ka-nîng, entire; complete (v. nûng).

ka-nî (C.), id.

ka — ka-iâh, to take well in the market.

ka — ka-liô, words used in calling a dog.

ka — ka-liô, not yet; not yet finished; yet distant; wide of the mark. ka-li-lien-lô, id. ka-li-lien, id. ka-dô-lôh, id.

ka — ka-lâu ka-lô, to talk indistinctly of a matter (v. lûu).

ka [R. kûi, id.] ka-lê-hî, puppet-shows used in idolatry (v. lê).

ka — ka-lâk, a windlass, as at a well; a block in a vessel.
ka

ka (Cn. pa; C. kha) ka-chiah, the back (v. chiah).

ka (R. kau), to cut with scissors. ka-chen, shears; scissors. ka-to, id. hâi-ka-to, sort of crabs with two very long claws. ka-tìng, to cut separate by scissors (s. add.) ka-tiâ, to cut out a pattern (v. tâ). ka-sâ, to cut out a coat, shirt, &c. sa'-châp-ka, to cut cloth so as to lose as little as possible (v. thap).

ka (R. id., the sound of a bird; by change of tone from "nâgini," to bite) ka-là-pa, Batavia (v. pa).

ka [R. kii, to cover, = col. khiam, kôl, kâh. pêng ka-lân-phaâh, to lay on its face or mouth, as an inverted cup. pêng ka-liên-phaâh, id.]

ka [R. khp, kâp, to strike against). ka-lâ-hû, to fall, to drop, as an inanimate object (v. lâh). phah-ka-soâ (C.), id. as small things dropping from the table.

ka [R. kâhp, to shut the eyes, = col. kah, khoâh. ka-chê, to nod in sleep; drowsy. thu-kah-chê, id. ka-tsöâ (C.), id.]

ka — ka-iâm, shivering; chilled (v. iam). ka-lân-sûn, to shiver with cold or fear; shivering from eating something sour.

ka — phah-ka-chhiû, to sneeze. tiôh-ka-tsââk, slight obstruction in throat or nostrils (v. tsââk). tiôh-ka-tsââh (C.), id. tiôh-ka-sâ, slight obstruction caused by food half swallowed, making one cough if un, hâm-bîhâ ka-tsau, sound of severe coughing, as in consumption or old age.

ka — ka-tsâû, a flea (v. tsâû). ka-chê (Cn.), a cicada.

ka — ka-tsâoâ, a cockroach (v. tsâh).

ka [R. kâng, a large river). ka-chhiû, a small boneless marine animal. ka-tsâû-á (T.), a fish like the cuttle-fish (v. tsâi).

ka [R. kau, name of a fish]. bê-ka, a very good sort of fish. bê-ka-hî, id. ka-lâm-hî, another good fish.

ka [R. kan, name of a bird]. ka-lêng, a bird very like the magpie (v. lêng).

ka (R. khû), ka-tsâi, the dove (v. tsâi).

ka [R. kam, sweet]. ka-tang-chhiû, a large tree with useless wood.

ka — ka-tiû, the mangrove and similar water-shrubs (v. tiû).

ka (êîâh) ka-lân-jî, a hard wood, used for anchors.


ka [R. kêt, fortunate]. ka-pôâh, cotton (v. pok). ka-pôk-mî, raw cotton with the seeds in it, used for quilting.

ka — ka-boâh-chhài (Cn. kûn-tôh), a sort of vegetable.

ka [R. a reed]. ka-pêk-sûn, the edible shoots of a water vegetable (v. sûn).

ka (R. kâdp) ka-bûn-chhiûh, a fine woven mat made from reeds. ka-tau, a coarse straw bag (v. tu). ka-chhiû (C.), id. ka-chêng, a very coarse mat of reeds or straw. ka-taâ (T.), id. ka-taâû (C.), id.

ka — ka-liâh, a very large round bamboo wicker-work tray, used for drying things, or exposing them for sale. ka-loâ (Esp. T.), id. ka-îô, a deep wicker-work bamboo vessel, almost half globular.

ka [R. a household, a family, one's self, or one's own, = col. ke]. (C. ke, excepting "ka-kî"). ka-kî (C. ka-tî), self; one's self; alone. goâ ka-kî, I myself. ka-kiâû, to walk alone. ka-ki ê-lâng, one of my own relations. ka-ki, tâi ka-ki, feud between relatives or fellow-villagers.

hân-ka, my surname. ka-hû, my father. ka-bû, my mother. ka-biô (Cn.) id. lû-ka (R.), the bride's own relations.

bê-û sek-ka, not yet married, said by another.

ti-sek-ka, married. pêk-siû sêng-ka, out of poverty become rich. so-ka, to confiscate, especially the property of a mandarin. kheng-ka, to lose all one's property (v. kheng).

tong-ka, the owner or manager of a school who engages the teacher; said also by a teacher of the father of his pupils. o-ka, a receiver of stolen goods. o-ka, id.

bin-ka, the households of the people. koan-ka ê tsu-tê, young brothers, sons and nephews of mandarins. hû-ka, a rich family. bêng-ka, an illustrious and good family. sê-ka, family honourable for generations back. sê-ka-toê, sprung from such a family of mandarins or graduates.

ka-siôk, woman and family. ka-têng ê tâi-çi, private domestic matters (v. têng). ka-phoc, a letter for or from home. ka-sîn, id. ka-teng, a boy hired or indentured as household servant for a long period (v. teng). ka-jin (R.), a household slave (a. beautiful). ka-sân, family property or wealth (v. sân). ka-tsaî, id. hû-ka-tâng, very wealthy.

ka-ka-hô-bô, house by house.

ka-hoat, rules of a household, as good or bad. hû-ka-hoat, well taught, ruled, and regulated, as a family.

hû-ka-kâû, id. siâu-ka-sô, family not flourishing. siô-ka-sô, id. tâi-ka-sô, family flourishing and wealthy, having good rank and respectability. sêng-ka-sô, become wealthy and flourishing, as family.

hîp-ka-pêng-an, may the whole family enjoy peace and comfort. ka-chêk lân-hông, it is hard to guard against a thief in the household.

ka [R. a sort of dress]. (C. kia). ka-se, a gown without arms, used by Buddhist priests (v. se).


ka [R. to add, to increase, = col. kel], (C. ke). ka-thiam, to increase (active). ka-kîp, to raise a degree in rank (v. kîp). ka-un, to forgive a crime or bestow a very great favour.

ka-tông, to wash and rinse (v. cut).

ka-pê (C. ke-pê), double, as in quantity. ka-it-thâm, to gain ten per cent. (v. than). ka-jî-lât, twenty per cent. on one venture (e.g. on one voyage), not counted by time.

ka-bô, to accuse falsely. ka-nu-ka, to have monetary dealings with a man. kap-în-ka-ka, to have transactions with him.

ngô-ka-phî, a yellow wine from the north flavoured with a drug (with Aralia palmata). ngô-ka-pî, id.

ka (Cn.). — A. già, to carry, as a heavy thing.

ka [R. false, pretended, to feign, = col. kê], (C. kê). ka-chiâ, to make understand or improper use of another's name or influence. ka-môû, to assume falsely, as name or character (v. môû). ka-sôû, false stories.

ka-jin ka-ji, feigned virtue. ka-kông hîng-sût, pretending zeal for public ends to advance one's private
interests. lóng-ká sōng-chin, sportive pretence becomes a sad reality.

ká [L. id., by change of tone from "kā," price], (C. kē), a surname.

kā [L. kā, a violent disease of the bowels]. kiau-ká, severe colic or spasms in the bowels, as if entangled. kiau-ká-thiā, id. pak-tō-tǎng kiau-ká, id. pak-tō-lái kiau-ká, id.

kái (R. kāu), to twist; to strangle, especially by twisting the neck. kā-lá, to twist much, as a rope, kā-ān, to twist or wring tight. kúi-ná-tāsp-tiān kā-lá tsōe-chit-tui, many troublesome matters all coming on one at once to be set right.

ká-sí, to strangle by putting a rope round the neck and twisting it tight. gri-kā, to condemn to strangulation in this way. tsá-m-kā, beheading and strangulation (the second is less dishonourable).

kā-pang, to unite in one fleet, company, or convoy for mutual protection. kā-pāi, to make a raft (v. pīl). kā-soh, to make very thick ropes by twisting several together. kā tī-lái-sí, to remove spiders' webs with a stick. kā hong-chhe, to entangle the strings of two kites, as a game. hong-chhe sa-kā-kā, id.

kā-chhahat, to strain out prepared varnish in making it. kā-chháp, to press out juice, as from sugarcane.

lóng kā-tsuāi, a great fall of rain from a waterspout. tō-kā-lāu, tide broken and eddying at rocks. kā-lē-hong (C.), a whirlwind.

kā-chhi, a rod used for twisting a loose thread; a man used by both parties, and on whom both throw the blame. liāh-goā tsōe kā-chhi, you are making me take a vast deal of thankless trouble for you.

kū (cf. kāi, kiū). kā-chhá, to make noisy disturbance, as boys at play. kā-lā-chhá, id., gāu-kā--lōng, fond of annoying people, as a troublesome infant.

kūt (R. to be married to husband, = col. kō). (C. kē), liēt-lū put-kā jī-hū, a chaste widow will not marry a second husband.

kā (R. kā), to teach; to instruct; to train. kā-sí, id., often including the use of correction. kā-koai, to tame, as by beating. kā-lāng tsōe-hō, to teach men to live well. kā kāi-sun, to keep one's descendents in good order. kā saí-ā, to teach apprentices. kā lōng-bōe chhi-saō, quite unable to learn (āg from a cov). kā-gū, to train an unbroken cow or ox for ploughing. kā-tiū, the review-ground (v. tīt).

kā-ōh, to teach a school. kā-ōh sien-sī, a schoolmaster. kā-ō-o-tō, well able to teach, as a teacher. kā-chheh, to teach the books. kā-khek, to teach songs.

kā, thin and watery, as gruel, soup, boiled rice, or paste. kā-kā, id. hōo-kā, thick and thin, as such things. chhiā-kā, to eat very thin boiled rice; to be very ill off (v. chhiā).

tām-kā-kā, all wet, as a leaky house or boat; slushy, as road. kā-lōng-lōng, thin, as rice paste, &c. kā-lōk-lōk, id. kā-kō-kā, id.

kā (R. kā), to twist; tangled = col. kā, jū-kā-kā, entangled and confused, as an affair. loān-kā-kā, id.

kā-lōk-lōk, all gone wrong, as an affair, so that it is past remedy (or is this the previous word?).

kā [L. an equipage; to ride in one], (C. kē), thēng-hūn kā-bū, to ride on the mist and clouds, as spirits and genii.
ka

(189)

taste), as a child. theök tém-pōh, lái kä-phang, take a small sum (e.g. a few hundred cash) for your trouble, as a middleman for renting a house. kä thdag-á, to chew or taste confections.

he sē-sū kä-lâ-khi, to have all one's gains eaten up by the customary expenses of festivals, ceremonies, idolatrous rites, etc. öe-kä, kä-bōe-häu (or pūi), said of taking strong measures rapidly without talking about it, e.g. getting his enemy apprehended at once without warning.

ka (R. kam, to inspect; a prison), a prison; a jail. ka-lô, id. ka-kôan prison, in general. ka-hóan, a prisoner. ka-siû, id. ka-lé, fees paid to jailer.

ka-to, to guard a prison. khoäh-kä, id. khoäh-kä toă-ía, a jailer. koân-kä, to have superintendence of prison, as small mandarin for great mandarin. koan-kä, to imprison. koân-jip-kä, id. kim-kä, id. (v. kim). siu-kä, id. chhut-kä, to get out of prison. phoäh-kä, to break a prison open.

ka (originally "ka", = kid, a son). ka-nâ-sun, a great open prison.

ka (R. kám, name of trees). ka-nâ, the Chinese olive (not a real olive), Canarium Pinum. ka-nâ-si', salted olives. ka-nâ-hut, olive stones (used for carving into ornaments).

ka (Chn.), = kam, a loose-skinned orange. âng-kä, id. hang-kä, a sort of yellow bitter orange. sien-kä, a very large sort of orange. hō-thâu-kä.

ka — ka-nâ (T.), = A. kau-nâ, a small simple round basket with semi-circular handle.

ka (R. hâm, to hold in the mouth; together, = col. hâ, kâ', kân, to hold in the mouth on one side; to incline, as a ball in a rattle; to hold within the closed hand or under the arm; (to pilfer); to fasten by soldering, or by small metal pins soldered in; to join two pieces of cloth by making them overlap, or by a piece put under, on which both are sewed. kâ'oà, to join, as pieces of a broken cup by metal pins soldered in; to sew together, as overlapping pieces of cloth. kâ-tiâ, to keep from falling (as a weak partition) by double props on each side; to sew together firmly by overlapping. thuâ-kä; to pilfer; hiding under one's clothes. kâ-kâ koch-koch, carrying a number of things between the arms and the body.

sâu-kâ-huih, to cough and bring up a little blood.

ka (Chn.), = A. kid, a son; also sometimes = A. â. afix of noun. tân chit-kä, a wait a little. liông kha-thg chit-kä, a very little longer (as a thing). thái-kä, a short time ago. to-kä, a son. to-kä (An.), a knife.

d (R. kam), to dare. kâ-si, I rather think it is so; I suppose it is. kâ=m-si, I think it is not so. kâ-be, I think there is none. kâ-tiô, I presume it is right. kâ-tiô-khi, I think (you should go) iâh-kâ, perhaps it is so (said at end of a statement). he will also dare.

m-kä, I dare not; he dares not; well-behaved; not acting violently or wickedly. âu-pâi kâ'=mâi, will you dare to do it again? (said in beating a child). kâ'=lah, yes, I dare!

kâ=âgng, using money very freely or lavishly. kâ'=chhâ, rather too lavishly in spending money for food; to dare to eat a thing. kâ'=ting, to dare to bear responsibility. kâ'=si, not afraid of death; very fearless.

kah

si kä'=ôâ (lit. ready for death or life), said of a daring robber or ruffian. kä=thâi-phah-chhô, id. (lit. not afraid to wound in any way). kä=thân kä'=si, clever and daring; willing to risk great loss for the sake of large gains.

kah (=kah, khu). iâ kä'=nâ-chhât, as greedy and unjust as a robber.

kah — kä'=kâ'hê, to snore. kä'=kâ'=hâu, to snore; to growl, as a tiger. chhoân-kih'=kâ' (C.), panting very hard (v. chhoân).

kah (=kah). loân-kâ'=kâ', confused and involved.

kah (R. kâu), leaven. kä'=bû, id. ké=kâ', leaven for cakes. chhiau=kâ', to mix the leaven. hoât=kâ', leaven rising.

kah (R. kâu, to teach; order, = col. kâ), to order; to tell to do; to cause a man to do. chhe=kâ, to order and employ in general, as servants, messengers, employés, etc. khoâi=kâh, ready to do what one is asked or told, as friend or inferior. kiong=kâh, cause him to do, as by commands or threats. kah=i mêh-thang, tell him he must not. kah=i tsêo, order or tell him to do or make. kah=î-lâi, tell him to come.

kah=i-bôh, let him take his own course; it is no matter to me; I am not afraid about it.

kah (R. id.), the first of the cyclical characters; the first in a list of names, Mr. A.; a small division of a ward, consisting of (têp-hô) ten houses; a census or list of names; a finger-nail; a vest; a coat of mail; (the region of the shoulder).

kah=it, the first and second in a list of names, Mr. A. and Mr. B. kah-chi, the first year of the cycle of sixty years; the mode of calculating by the cycle. koh chit=ê kah-chi, again another initial year of the cycle. lâng bô-chhâu thien-li, thi bô-chhâu kah-chi, if men follow not Heaven's laws, Heaven will not follow the usual course, as of the seasons.

ô-kah, the overseer of a harbour. kah=tiâ, the head-man of a group of ten houses. kah-hû, a group of ten houses (v. hû). ke=kah, a census. tao=ko= kah, to make a census. chiû=ke=kah, to be enrolled in a census.

kho=kah, having got a literary degree by merit. kho=kah chhut=sin, to advance by merit through the literary examinations. kho=kah put=kôn, successive generations all taking degrees. kho=kah liêng= têng, to become Kujin ami Tain-soe in rapid succession.

tsâg=kah, finger-nails (v. tsâg). tsâi=kah (T.), id. khâ=tâ, toe-nails. oâ=kah, to shed a nail. kah=pî, the quick at the side of the nail. si=kah=pî, to have a sore beginning at the side of the nail, often making the nail fall off.

kah=hâh, strong outer sheathing-leaves of bamboo at joints. tek=kah-lêh, a strong sort of hat used by boatmen.

keng=kah, the whole region about the shoulder. hiên=kah, to let the part of the breast near the shoulder appear (either the skin itself or an inner dress) by leaving coat or jacket unbuttoned. si=â póâ=kah, to take off one arm of a coat, shirt, or jacket, leaving that shoulder bare. phoäh=kah, crossed over the shoulder, as a scarf (v. phoäh).

chiên=kah, a coat of mail. khoi=kah, helmet and coat of mail. kah=â (T. kah=â), a waistcoat; a vest. tek=kah, a vest made of small bits of bamboo to netting, worn next the skin in hot weather (v. fei). won-thâu kah=ô, a short coat worn by women at
kah (R. kap). kah-ko, the yards of a foreign vessel.

kang (R. kah, to compare). kah-kho, to test, as a steelyard, by comparing it with others (s. fit). kah-kho, tuh-kah-che, used to test a common steelyard. kah-teng, to test a small steelyard.

kang (R. khip, to shut the eyes, = col. ka, khow.).

kang — kah-mah, skillful at any sort of work.

kang (cf. kap, with to fit together). to fit; to suit; to fit together; to add on; also in addition; to mix in proper quantities; to put on splints on a limb; engaged, as boat hired for ship. kah-kho, to put together, as the parts of a thing not fully finished, to see if it will suit and fit well together (a. compare).

kang-kha, to fit the foot, as a shoe. kah-chhui, suitling one's taste, as food or drink. kah-i, just to one's mind. m-kah-i, unsatisfactory. bok kai li-i, does not suit or please you. kah-sim, just to one's mind; the front part of a carcase (as of goat or pig) for food, making about one-third of the whole.

phoe-kah, fitting each other well, as articles of dress (v. phrase). kah-chhah, corresponding well, as dress as dress to one's station, or as one part of dress to another. kah-chhui, to put on the ears when going to row. u-kahan, the bottle goes along with the liquor. kah-tsuin, small boat engaged to wait on a ship or large junk. kah-tiu, engaged regularly, as such a boat. eng-chhah kah-teh, spliced by lying on a piece of wood, as a broken limb.

kang-chham-teh, mixed together. am-lai kah-kah, taking good and bad on an average, as things or work chhah kah, following the due allowed proportion in mixing, as good and bad cash, or as a few inferior articles in a lot. kah-phii-chi, to mix the allowed number of bad cash among good ones. goa bok kah ke kah-li, I do not mix more bad cash for you than the fair usual rate. chit-hoh, kah chit-gai, one good joined with one bad (v. chit).

sing-sin, kah bok-bin, to injure one's self and lose sleep by turning night into day (v. sin.). bok thi-li, kah bo-beng-chi, without any regard to the laws of Heaven, or to the rules of good conduct. kah-chham teng, kah bat-liu (see very close and full of buttons), said of a man painfully minute and accurate.

kah — kah-si-kh, building by boards or lath and plaster work between wooden pillars (v. al).

kah (R. kai, to cover = col. khâm, khip, ka). to put on, as a coverlet. kah-phê, to have a quilt or coverlet over one's self. kai-i kah-phê, give him a coverlet to sleep under. hoh-i-kah, give him something to sleep under. bo-thang-kah, has nothing to sleep under.

kah — the rim of a basket, &c. poa-ki ê-kah, the rim of a winnowing tray. poa-ki-kah, a very poisonous snake, so called from the markings on its body.

kai (R. kai, a long thin sort of fish (s. vest). kai ( = kâu). kah-chhiah, so very — kai-kiah, = id. kah-hiah-tsâo, so very many! too many! id, kah-nâ-khâth, as greedy and wicked as a robber.

kai (Cn.). = A. kiâ, to hold in the hand, as a stick, umbrella, sword, &c.

kii (R. all). bân-poân, kai hâ-phân, all sorts (of trades and professions except the literati) are of low rank.

eng-kai, ought. eng-kai-tit, id. eng-kai-tiö, ought; ought to. kai tit-tiö, ought to get. kai-jion, according to what is right. hâp-kai, according to what is right. kai-si, you should die! (said in scolding). kai-si â-lang, id. siu-si kai-chin, the fated time having come, one must die. si-thâu phanh-lăng bôe-thiâ; i-suí put-kai, it will not do at all to strike with a fan, though it gives no pain; the action, though slight, has a very improper meaning and cannot be allowed. kai-kai, the constables of a civil magistracy of the particular day. kai-pan-ô, id. kai-pan, to come to one's turn for the day, as constable.

kai-chhiai, to annoy; to play tricks upon.

kai (R. to separate a thing into its parts; to untie; to lose; to deliver from calamity; to compose a quarrel; to explain, = col. kôc; and by change of tone, kai, kê). tsu-kai, to explain by writing notes or comments on. kai-kai, to explain, as a book or doctrine; to comfort a man who is very sad or anxious, by making explanations, &c.; to propose a way of settling a dispute, as a mutual friend or mediator. put-tek kai-kai, no way of making such explanations as to get the quarrel amicably settled. khol-kai (T.), to make a satisfactory settlement of a dispute, as a mediator or arbiter.

khoân-kai, to exhort men to make up a quarrel. oan kho-kai, a quarrel ought to be settled amicably (v. oan). kai-kai, to adjust or try to adjust (a quarrel) for another, as by speaking to the other party, or by interfering with his displeased superior. pâi-kai bôe-chhia, to try to do so, but not succeed. pâi-kai bôsû, to help to settle a quarrel, as a friend or mediator.

kai-u, to compel the enemy to raise a siege (v. ôi). kai-tôk, to cure a diseased state of body caused by eating something unwholesome. kai-u tâi, to cure a dyspeptic or bilious feeling. siu-tâi kai-ê, to remove or ward off calamities (v. siu). kai-liên-kong, a yellow paper burned for removing calamity (v. liên, "calamity").

kai-chhiai, a widow marrying again.

tek-kai (esp. C.), to be very glad and happy. siu-kai, to make water (polite phrase). kai-pi, the hollow between the thigh and the belly.

kai (R. to correct; to alter, = col. kôc). kai-jim, to change a mandarin's placce of office because of some small fault, disagreement, or unsuitableness.

ti-kô pit-kai, when you know a fault you should certainly correct it. kái-ôk chhing-sian, to reform what is bad and follow the good. kái-ôk chhien-
kāi

siën, to reform and turn to virtue. goān-sêng put-kāi, the original bad character is not yet reformed.

kāi [R. a boundary]. sō-kāi (r.), the world.

hoat-kāi (R.), the dwelling-place of Buddha (s. command).

hō-kāi-kong (Cn.), an idol (v. hē).

sam-kāi-kon-g, the three idols presiding over heaven, earth, and water.

sam-kāi-kong-si, their birth-days, viz.; 1. 15, siōng-goān; 7. 15, tiong-goān; 10. 15, hā-goān.

sam-kāi-khiēn, cakes made in the form of a chain (v. khien).

sam-kāi-teng, a pair of lamps with a lamp-cased "khiēn-teng" between them.

sam-kāi-lo, an incense vessel hung up in the house, and used on their birth-days.

kāh-kāi-kāi, always efficacious or coming true, as good medicine, or as man whose warnings or guesses always come true; or as food that always disagrees with us, as we were warned.

thī-tōe kāh-siā-sam-kāi, the natural signs of weather and such laws of the seasons are much more sure than the most powerful idols.

kāi-chī, a boundary stone or mark (s. warn.), chī-hā-kāi, a stone boundary.

kāi-hān, a boundary (v. hān), pien-kāi, frontiers.

kēng-kāi, boundary of province or territory (s. warn.).

tōe-kāi, boundary of a country, or property.

kāi-kū, a boundary, sāng-kāi-kū, having a common boundary; adjoining, as region.

sa-sa-kāi, id. āu-kāi, vacant ground at back of a large house, within the inclosing wall.

āu-kāi-thō, id.

kāi [I. id., kāh-kāi], to smooth the top of a measure with a stick. tāu-kāi, a stick for making level what is in a measure. bī-kāi, id., for rice. kāi-bī, to smooth the rice in a measure. kāi-bēh, to smooth wheat or barley in a measure.

kāi-tāu, do, with pulse.

kāi-chhān, to roll a field smooth with a large wooden roller.

kāi [R. koāi; strange, a demon]. hiōng-kāi-kāi, very fierce or fierce-looking.

kāi [R. to cover; a cover; to excel; to put on the last finish, — col. kām, koāi, &c.]

kām-kāi, to treat with kindness or leniency (v. kām).

kāi-kāi, to build a house. hoan-kāi, to repair a house, at least new roof and a good part of the walls new. hoan-kāi-kāi, id.

phō-kāi, mats, coverlets, &c., used as bedding in travelling.

kāi-sā-kāi, the best in the world; to surpass the whole world. kāi-tiāi, to be the best in a contest or examination.

kāi-ē-mu-gk-kē, the best in Amoy; superior to any in Amoy.

kāi-it-toāi, the very largest or greatest. kāi-it-hō, the very best.

kāi-tē-it, the very best or first or first-class. kāi-tē-it-toāi, the very largest or greatest. kāi-tē-it-hō, the very best (v. hōc).

kāi-bīn, to put on the last finish, or a new surface.

kāi-sek, to put on colour on another colour, or on a white ground. kāi-chhāi-sek, to paint with various colours.

kāi-ngō-sek, id. kāi-lāh, to wax, as paper; to rub smooth with wax, or put on a wax surface.

kāi [K. to hand over; by change of tone from "kāi"], to lose, — col. kē, kēc.

kāi-goān, the highest of the Kōjān (kōjān) graduates.

kāi [R. to beg]. kāi-sū-thāu, the head of the beggars in a place.

kāi (I. id.) kāp-kāi, an animal used in medicine.

kāi [K. an assistant; an individual; to be anxious, — col. kō]. kō-kāi, unnecessary; displeasing; un-neglectible; id a solitary or unambitious temper, e.g.

unwilling to assist, or to give a lodging, and difficult to agree with. kō-kāi-khī, id. kō-kāi-phīhā, id.


kāi-boāh, id., used as a medicine.

pēh-kāi-chī, mustard-seed.

kēng-kāi, a thorny plant (sort of Salvia?), used as a febrifuge. kēng-kāi-chhāu, id. kēng-kāi-chī, its seed.

kēng-kāi-sūi, its spike. hōng-hōng-kēng-kāi, this and another medicine often combined.

kāi [R. a residence for officials]. kong-kāi, the whole inclosed extra grounds of a yaman.

kāi [R. commandments, esp. prohibitions; sometimes interchanged with the next word]. kāi-lū, fixed commandments. hoat-kāi (R.), id. (s. boundary).

tsāp-tiā-kāi, the ten commandments.

kāi [R. to warn; to prohibit; to refrain from]. kēng-kāi, to punish slightly; to chastise gently; to try to deter men from evil, e.g. warning them by the example of those who have been punished for it (s. boundary).

kēng-kāi-ā, to give a few blows as a chastisement, as father or mandarin.

kāi-thēk, to reprimand or chastise slightly, esp. as literary mandarin (v. thēk).

kāi-chiū, to abstain from alcoholic liquors. kāi-hun, to abstain from opium.

kāi-bōk-lōk, to fast, abstain, and perform ceremonial ablations (v. tās).

sū-kāi, to enter formally the number of regular Buddhist priests by a sort of consecration, chartering part of the brow, &c. tōa-kāi-thāu, head of a great recognized community of Buddhist priests, which can consecrate prelates. kāi-tōu, id.

kāi-chī, a square piece of wood with which Buddhist priests strike the table between and at end of some prayers; also (R.), a finger-ring (s. boundary).

kāi" [R. kam, an orange]. chhāu-kāi-ā (T.), = chhāu-kāi-ā, a solanaceous plant.

kāi" (T.), = A. keng, a room; classifier of houses and buildings.

kāi" (T.), = A. keng (shoulder). kāi"-thāu, the shoulder. koh-kāi" hia-ti, first or second cousins.

koh-kāi"-ē, id.

kāi" (T.), (= Cn. kāng, kāi"), kāi"-iū", to worship by offerings, as ancestors.

kāi" (T.), = A. kēng, to choose.

kāi" (T.), = A. kēng, an aqueduct or conduit; to lead water by such a conduit.

kāi (L. kān, to intermit; by change of tone from "kān," between). kāi"-tēng, to intermit. kāi"-jit, each alternate day; passing over one day. kāi"-chit-jit, to omit one day.

kāi"-sek, varicoloured.

kāi" (T.), = A. kēng, to assist; to push, as a boat with a bamboo pole.

kāih (T.), = A. kāh, a vest; a waistcoat.

kāk [R. kok, grain]. gō-kāk, = ngō-kak, the five grains; corn, rice, and grain in general; originally "to liōng siok bēk sō," but now including all sorts, and even potatoes. gō-kāk ù-siū, a good harvest.

kāk [R. to know]. hoat-kāk, to come out, as a secret (s. hōn). sit kāk-chhāt, to fail in one's duty by negligence, so that evil results (v. chhāt). put-kāk (L), unawares; suddenly and unexpectedly. sim put-ti, kāi put-kāk, very secret, hidden even from the spirits.

kāk (R. id.), lath or clap-boarla on which tiles are laid. kāk-ā, id. kāk-kī, id. yī-kāk, beams and
lath for a roof. têng-kêk, to nail on the lath on the beams to be ready for the tiles.

kak — kâk-phâng, a large sort of waap.

kak, a male or cock bird. koe-kêk, a cock. koe-kêk-kong, a very large cock. koe-kêk-â, a small cock chicken. ah-kêk, a drake. gô-kêk, a gander.

käk [R. kau = kak, to compare; to dispute]. åi kap-lâng kei-kêk, fond of quarrelling. kap-lâng kak-kho, quarrelling with people. kap-lâng khô-kêk, id.

kak [R. id.], a horn; a corner; a small bit; the tenth-part of a dollar; a trumpet; a part of a place; a division of a clan living together in one place; not necessarily genealogical. lêng-kêk, dragon's horns. lêng-kak, a sort of Trapa with edible fruit. lêng-kak, China-root broken into bits (v. lêng). lêng-kêk, horn made thin and transparent for lanterns. bêng-kêk, id. bêng-kêk-teng, a lamp of thin translucent horn. kak-toâ, an ornamental girdle worn by ladies of rank (v. tok). kak-soe, a horn comb. kak-tî, a shoe-horn. kak-thöêh (Chn.), id.

hau-kêk, to grow horns (s. know). kak-tâng, a little boy's tail. gô-kêk, a cow's horn. gô-kêk-chhi, a medicinal plant. gô-kêk-kong-chhi, id. gô-kêk-kê-khê-chhi, id. niâu-chhu jip gô-kêk (rat in a horn), to get into a road that has no outlet, a cul de sac.

sâu-kêk, a trumpet. pûn-kêk, to blow a trumpet.

chit-kêk, ten cents. chit-kêk-gûn, id. kak-jî, twelve cents.

chô-kêk, a large broken piece of stone.

kak-thêng, loaf-sugar. kak-tsâi, fine syrup from white loaf-sugar.

kak-tsâo, a sort of strong paper that does not easily tear.

chhuâ-kêk, to meddle in other men's matters. chhuâ-kêk-sîng-kêk, to take responsibility, and to injure one's self.

kê-kêk, to the utmost (v. kôk). siâm-kêk, quiet and retired, as a place. tiâu-kêk, slanting (esp. at a corner), in folding or drawing (not said of placing things). tiâu-kêk-chhoâh, id. tiâu-kêk-hô-têh, tied by the four corners, as a handkerchief inclosing things. chhoâh-kêk, diagonal; slanting; not at right angles. chhuh-kêk, to piece in making a dress; a sort of mensuration (v. chhuh). sê-kêk, a corner out of proportion to the rest. mî-kêk, having sharp angles, as a table, &c. (v. mî). phah-khhi-kêk, having a flaw in the edge. oit-kêk, to turn a corner; a corner or turning of a road.

kak-thuâ, a corner; a part of a village or region. pun kak-thuâ, to allot the several parts of a village or region to different families, &c., as for monopoly of carrying loads, or sedans, &c. kiông-pâng nghi-kêk, a most powerful portion of a powerful family. i teh-khiâ-â-kêk, he is very powerful in that place, so that no one ventures to oppose him.

hiâ-kêk, the projecting corners of the forehead above the eyes. pinh-kêk, the temples (said of women). biâ-kêk, the outer corners of the eyes. chhû-kêk, the corner of a house (v. chhâ). pinh-kêk, corner between two inner walls. thi-pi hái-kêk, the most distant parts of the world (of heaven and of the sea). thi' bô-pi', hái bô-kêk, the extent of the world is vast and boundless.

aâ-kêk, triangular; thirty cents. si-kêk, four-cornered; square; forty cents. si-kêk-kêk, square; four-cornered. thài-sî-kêk, very straightforward and

unbounding as to principles of right, or too unbounding (according to the idea of the speaker). al-kêk-sín, very unbounding as to the principles of justice and integrity, as mandarin, &c. lâk-kêk, hexagonal. sau-chiam lâk-kêk (six corners and three points), very roughly and clumsily made; troublesome to deal with, as a crotchety man who likes to thwart other's wishes. poê-kêk, octagonal; anise-seed stars; a sort of paper kite with the 8 diagrams on it.

kak (Cn.) = Å. kck, the chrysanthemum.

kák (T. sometimes "kk"), to throw. kák-chiô-thâu, to throw a stone. hiet-kak, to throw away. pâng-hiet-kêk, id. tim-hiet-kêk, id. teô-hiet-kêk, id. phuh-hiet-kêk, to puff away the smoke without swallowing it. soa-hiet-kêk (C.), to drop and get lost, as small things from a table. khiô-thâu, utterly useless, as man or thing; a loafer, thief, or ne'er-do-well. chit-sî-lâng khiô-thâu, utterly useless his whole lifetime. thek-kêk (esp. C.), id.

kâm [R. sweet, willing], a surname. kâm-tî', sweet. kâm-kût, pleasant to eat and swallow; pleasant to hear, as sweet words (v. kût).


kâm-goân, willing; make no further opposition.

kâm-sim chêng-goân, heartily willing; thoroughly pleased, as to do a work or give a gift. kâm-sim, heartily willing. kâm-sim siû-khê, happy to undergo the toil to get the object. mî-kâm-sim, unwilling; discontented, as at having to do or giving something under pressure, or at having lost something. mî-kâm, unwilling; niggarly.

kâm-kiet, a bond taken by mandarins, esp. stating that a case is finally settled. kâm-êng, spending money freely. kâm-êng, m-kâm-chêng, using money freely or lavishly for other purposes, but dressing too shabbily.

kâm-chiâ, esculent sugar-cane. kâm-chhô, liquorice. kâm-â-bit, a condiment chewed with betel-nut and siri leaf. kâm-hêng, almonds, as medicinal.

kâm-kek, chamoisle. kâm-sêk, a medicinal stone (v. sêk). ñî-kâm, a small, round, hard, green fruit; its taste changes from sour to sweet in the month.

kâm [R. sort of disease]. kâm-chêk, a disease of children caused by over-eating. tiôh-kâm, to have this disease. gê-kâm, a severe disease of the jaws —some say, a bad gamboll; some say, like cancer—the gums wasting away and the roots of the teeth laid bare. tiôh gê-kâm, to have this disease.

kâm [R. kan, lasciviousness]. kam-chhâng, venereal ulcers.

kâm [R. kô], (Chn. kâ). kam-mîng, a very poisonous plant. kam-mûi" (C.), id.

kâm [R. id.], (Chn. kâ), a mandarin orange; a loose-skinned orange. äng-kâm, a red orange. hê-thâu-kâm, a very large and fragrant sort of orange. hôt-sii-kâm, the fingered citron. kam-bân, a lobe of an orange. kam-plê, the skin of an orange; raw orange-peel.

kâm [R. id., =col. kâ", a prison], to oversee so as to watch a man for faults and report him to his superior, as a man does who is appointed for that purpose, but without power himself to rule the other; also, to take a kindly care of a person in our employment committed to our care (e.g. son of a friend), helping him when his duties are difficult. kam-lây kam-khi, to watch one another, as two mandarins of nearly equal rank, or as
two men used together for some work set to keep an eye on each other. chi réng-kun kam tsóng-tok, the Tar-ter general watches the Viceroy.

kam-tsám, to witness an execution, as mandarin (v. tsám). kam-kok, to act as regent. kam-kok tài-sín, regent.

kam-tok (v.), to oversee; (X.), a bishop.

Kam [R. kam, dry = col. kā]*. kam-bi-tiam, a sort of grocery shop (v. bi).

Kam (C.) = A. kā, to join cloth at a seam by overlapping. sio-kam, id.

Kam [R. hâm, to join; to hold in the mouth. = col. há, kā, kāh], to hold in the mouth. to hold shut, as the mouth. chúi hâm-teh, mouth hold shut. kam-tün, to take the lips between the teeth, as infants. hâm-lín, to hold the teat in the mouth, as child sucking. pâng chhi-kâ, to feed a child with rice from one's own mouth. chit-é-chúi kam chit-é-chih (mouth contains nothing but a tongue), not able to speak a word when it is needed. òe kam-ti-chúi-níh, speaking very indistinctly. kóng-ôe kam-teh, to talk indistinctly. hâm-huí phún-thii (to spit blood at Heaven), to accuse falsely of enormous crimes.

kam-tsúi, swollen with damp, as wood. kim-kam, a sort of sugar confection.

sa* kám, jointed together, as the overlapping boards of a partition, or as morito and lenon.

kâm, the fixed convex water-tight cover of the hold in a vessel below the movable boards of the false deck. kam-â-kam, the gutter between the side of a boat and the convex cover of the hold. kam-kâm, at the corner of that convex cover of the hold. chéng-kâm-pang, the movable boards which make the (false) upper deck for treading upon [the groups of this and following words are doch'tfull].

kâm — tiá-kâm, the lid of a Chinese frying-pan or rice-boiler. tiá-kâm-kôa, id.

phâng-kâm, a bamboo mat or hurdle, made like a bamboo sail, used as a cover for a boat or for a shed.

gô-kâm, the part of a shoe sole that is next the foot and above the rest of the sole.

kâm, to cover (as coffin) with clay or earth, not deep.

kâm (v. id.) kam-thâu, a sort of mourning-robe worn by women at funerals. moá-kâm-thâu, id., made of coarse hempen cloth, in deepest mourning.

moá-kâm, id. tôe-a kam-thâu, cover for head, one grade less deep mourning.

kâm — kam-â, a shallow wicker basket (without handle), much used for holding cattails at shop doors, and for woman's work-basket. tin-kâm-â, do. made of rattan. hâm-kâm, do. made of bamboo wicker work. hâm-kâm, shallow bamboo basket for holding rice for sale. kam-ôg, a large and rather deep wicker vessel for holding rice, dough, &c.

kâm [R. to dare, = col. kâ, kiâm], an initial interrogative particle which asks a question meant to be answered in the negative, thus equal to a strong affirmation of the opposite.

kâm-kâm, skilful at work, manual or literary.

kâm-tong, daring to take the responsibility (v. tong). khi-kâm, how can I dare! you honour or flatter me too much.

kâm-chhiái = kiâm-chhái, perhaps; it may be that.

kâm-ôg = "kiâm-ôg, and so in following phrases), how can — ? how could — ? surely it cannot be. kam-boâ —, how can — ? not? surely it is. kam-bëh —, how can it be that (you) will — I surely will not. kam-û án-û, surely it is not so. kam-sî án-û, id. kam-sî-sî, surely it is so; surely he is; how could it be otherwise?

Kâm [R. to influence, as by moral influence or by kindness]. kam-kâi, to treat with kindness and leniency, as an inexperienced or favourable servant, not exciting much from him; to help kindly, as an inferior, by influence or by assisting him in his work.

kâm-hong, to have a cold; slightly feverish. kam-tiôh-hong, id. kam-tiôh, id. kam-lèng, id. kam-meâ, id. kâm-miûng (C.), id. têng-kâm, relapse, in disease.

kâm-sià, to thank. kam-un, grateful for favour; to give thanks for favour. kâm-lâng-é un-chêng, grateful to a man. kam jîp hî-hû, grateful from the bottom of the heart.

kâm-hoâ, to influence or affect the heart with renovating or transforming energy, as a sage or a spirit.

kâm-tông, to affect the heart with emotion or influence.

kâm-kek, id.

lêng-kâm, powerful; efficacious, as idol that can answer prayers.

kâm-ông, to answer prayers and give protection.

kâm-ông-phien, the book of recom-}
kan (Cn.) sek - kan - tsū = A. sō-kan-tsū, a medicine used for worms.

kan [R. a shield; cyclical characters; witness; to have relation to; to offend]. tāng-khi kan-ko (to begin to move shield and spear), to begin a feud (v. ko).

kan-chéng, witness; proof; to give evidence. tsōe-kan-chéng, to give evidence.

ū-kan-kē, it has reference to (us, &c.); we are concerned or involved in it (s. difficult). ū-kan-kōe (C), id. bō-kan-kē, it does not concern or involve. Kap-li bō-kan-kē, has nothing to do with you; none of your business. kan-siāp, to have connection with, as affair. bō-kan-siāp, having no relation or relevancy, as matter that does not concern us.

put-siōng-kan, not setting a good example to inferiors, as ill-behaved parent or master. ū-song-kan, of importance, as affair. bō-song-kan, it does not concern; of no consequence; it does not matter; no matter. Kap-li bō-song-kan, it does not concern you. bō-song-kan ê-sū, an unimportant matter; a matter that does not concern us. bō-song-kan ê-lāng, a worthless fellow; a man of no importance; man who has no connection with us or with the matter in hand.

bō-kan-gāi, there is no impediment or fear of trouble from it (v. gāi). kan-hoān (R.), to offend against, as a law.

thien-kan (L.), the smaller cycle of ten used in making the cycle of sixty. thien-kan tē-chi (R.), the cycles of ten and twelve; all the cyclical characters.

siā-kan-thān, the root of the plant called son-kōa. lān (Pardanthus or other iridaceous plant). sīa-kan, medicine made from it.

kan-coah, a medicinal root (better, kan, "dry," but generally written "shield"). (v. koah).

kan [R. traitorous; unethical; intriguing; craftily; deceitful]. kan-tā, deceitful; intriguing; crafty. kan-chē (C), id. kan-khiāu, id.; dishonest (v. khīa.u). kan-khiēt (R), id. kan-hiām, fraudulent; dishonest and intriguing. kan-hiāu-hiām, id. kan-sī, id. kan-hiāng, crafty and regular. kan-khiē, deceitful rascal, esp. deceiving both sides for one's own gain.

poā-kan-tiong, of very doubtful fidelity. tāi-kan, a traitorous minister; a very cunning, crafty, intriguing man. kan-sin, a traitorous minister. kan-sin-tōng, a traitorous minister and his fellow-conspirators, esp. mandarins; said also of employees or servants banded together to cheat their employer or master. kan-tōng, id., id.

kau (L. id.) kan-im, lasciviousness; impure in conduct; properly adulterer. kan-hu, an adulterer. kan-chīa, a legal case of adultery, as brought into court. thong-kan, to hold illicit intercourse. tō-kan, lawful fellows fighting for a woman. kiōng-kan, mpe-ke-kan, solomy. māi-kan, to keep a brothel. kan làng-bō-kiā, to debauch the wives and daughters of others. kan-lān, venerable nuns. kan-kūn-sat, he who commits adultery is in danger of being killed.

kau [R. keng, classes, &c.] kan-kī, (T.), = A. keng-ki, a man's employment or means of livelihood.

kau [R. a post; a stake, = col. kōn]. lān-kan, a railing; a balustrade; a sort of lace or border.

kan (R. id.), a bottle; a tall jug or glass of stoneware or glass, especially with narrow neck. kan-ā, id. po-lē-kan, a glass bottle. hoo-kan, a flower-glass; a tall fine flower-jar. tāu-kan; a water-jug. kok-kong kan-ā, a stoneware bottle for the liquor called "kok-kong-chīu," suitable for holding medicine. ū-kan-kan, the bottle is given or sold with its contents.

kau (R. between; among; in a room; = col. keng), also (C), = A. keng, classifier of houses, &c.

sē-kan, the world. sē-kan (C), id. tōng-kan, the present world. hoān-kan, id. im-kan, the world of spirits; hades.

tiōng-kan, among; between; in the middle. soa-kan (among the hills), the hilly country. hiu-kan, in the country among the villages. chhin-chhekan, among one's relations. jīt-kan, in the daytime. mi"-kan, night-time; at night. ū-kan-ā ū (C), sometimes there are. ū-kan-ā bō (C), sometimes there are not.

kau [R. calamity; suffering; difficult]. kan-kē, difficult to accomplish; in want or poverty (v. kē, "plan"), (s. shield, related).

kan-lān, pain; suffering (v. lān). kan-khō, misery; suffering; grief; miserable; sore trouble; troublesome; difficult. kan-khō-kōng, troublesome or difficult to speak about. jīn bū kan-khō-kē, lān-tek sō-kan-tsāi, no gains without pains.

kān [R. kām, to dare, = col. kā], (esp. T.) kān-ōe, how can that be? kān ōe-an-nī, id.

kān (C), = A. kiēn. kān-tīu, a sort of silk.

kān (R. gān, the eye). lōng-kān (C), = A. gōng-gēng, the lung-yen fruit.

kān — toā-kān-tsan, a sort of warjunk (v. tsan).

kān [R. concise; to choose, = col. kāng], a surname; abbreviated; concise; simple in taste; without display; also (C), = A. kēng, to choose.

kān-chiet, carefully abridged. kō-kān, remissly; carelessly. kān-sōng, abridged; abbreviated; doing hurriedly or at less expense. kān-sē (C), id. kān-sōng-sīa, to write with contractual or abbreviated characters. kān-tōh (C), to choose out.

kūn [R. kiēn, a son], a female slave; a concubine. kān-jī, id. tsa-bō-kān, id. tsa-bō-kān-kīa, a child born of a concubine. iō-kan, a beautiful and accomplished female slave. lāu-kan, an old female slave. sūi-kē-kan, a female slave given to a daughter at her marriage.

chiū"-kān, an elephant's keeper. chhun-gūn-kan, the boy represented in the picture in almanacs as tending the cow; a figure of that cow-herd used at the spring festival.

kān-ngā (Cn.), = A. gān-mā, a boy. kān-ngiā (Cn.), id. kān-kiā (Cn., esp. An.), id.
kān [R. the trunk of a tree; business; skillful].
lěng-kān, having a great capacity for business.

kān-pān, to manage an affair for another.
kān-pān-ē, got by money and management (not by merit), as a degree.
kān-soān, to put right, or try to arrange (as a troublesome matter) with considerable trouble.

kān [R. kan, a shield, related to lāh.] Hān-thāng, why have you brought this trouble on yourself? (v. thāng). bēh kān-tāi-chi (Cu.), what would you be at? what ever do you want? bō-kān (Cu.), of no consequence.

kān [R. kan, adulatory, formication], to commit formication, adulatory, ēc., a vulgar word, much used in vile scolding.

kān [R. (id.) kān-ā, thā-kuī, a small bivalve shell-fish. kān-ā-koē, do., picked. kān-ā-kōē-bāk, having (naturally) very small eyes that look almost shut.

kān [R. to reprove a superior]. kān-chēng, to warn, and exact sovereign (as sovereign of his fathers) to reform, to let him reform.
kān-kun (R.), to exhort one’s sovereign to reform his bad conduct.

kān [R. (id.), by change of tone from “kān”, between, =col. kāi] kān-thāng, to break a constant succession. (v. thāng; Cu. kāi-thāng).
hoān-kān-kē, to plot secretly against a man (v. kā, a plan).

kāng [R. (kong, name of a fish)]. kāng-hā, a small sort of fish.

kāng — kāng-bō, a tree having soft light wood, palmate leaves, and berries in large corymbs; soles for shoes are made from it, and potash is made from its ashes.
kāng-bū, id.

kāng [R. (kong, public; duke; male; cf. ang, kāng, kāk), male (of animals).]
kāng-ē, a male. kāng-bū, male and female. kāi-kāng-bū, determined to have out the quarel, and see who wins.
gū-kāng, a bull. ti-kāng, a male pig; a boar.
kāng-ti-ē, flesh of a male pig. chīāu-kāng, a cock-bird.

siū-kāng, a mandarin’s secretary or confidential assistant; polite appellation of a kūchin, or of a gentleman or literary man.
lāi-kūi siū-kāng, clerks in custom-house (v. kūi) chūn-siū-kāng, an idol of the surname “chūn;” he was minister of music in the Tang dynasty, and is much worshipped by actors.

siū-kāng-tiā, id. siū-kāng-iā, id.

ng chiū-mī-kāng, to play at blind-man’s-buff [same word].
kāng (R. id.), a large river; the Yang-tse-kiang; a surname. [Distinguish from “kān,” a channel].
kāng-sān sit, the empire lost (lit. rivers and mountains); a man losing all he possesses.

put-chi kāng-ō, very careful to avoid phrases that would give offence (v. ā).

iū-kāng, spectators going about in boats looking at idyllic festivals. chūi-kāng, to sacrifice at a river, e.g. to a man drowned there, or for a safe passage.
kāng-thāu, the upper end of an inlet, as far as boats go (v. work). kāng-thāu, name of a place on Amoy island.

sam-kāng, three great rivers near Soo-chow.
sam-kāng-ngō-ē, the three rivers and the five lakes (v. ē).
sam-kāng-tāu sō-bō-chheng, the waters of the three great rivers cannot wash it out.

gōa-kāng, the provinces in whose names the word “kāng” occurs.
gōa-kāng-lāng, a man from those parts, or beyond (where mandarin is spoken).
kāng-nō, Kuang-si. kāng-sāi, Kuang-si. kāng-lām, Kuang-nan. tìn-kāng-hū, Chin-kiang, near Nan-kin.

chin-kāng, the Hien district of Chin-chew city.
lō-kāng (R.), Amoy island.

kāng (L. kong), giā-kāng, a centipede (v. giā), (s. work).
kāng (L. kong), work; a day’s work; a hired workman, in relation to his work; (leisure), (cf. khang).

giā-kāng, coolies carrying loads on their shoulders, &c. (s. centipede).
kāng-kāng, do. carrying between two on a pole. tā-kāng, do. carrying each separately on a pole (v. tā), thā-kāng, builders; masons.
bāk-kāng, a carpenter.
lū-kāng, a female worker;

a sempstress or embroider. ūi-kāng, painters of ornaments, pictures, &c., as hired.
lāng-kāng, a labourer; a porter; a coolie.
tīg-kāng, a labourer engaged for a long time, as a field labourer.
pāk tīg-kāng, to hire a man for a long time (v. pāk).
bē-tīg-kāng (C.), to bind one’s self for a long term to a master.
tō-kāng, a man engaged for a short period of work; work for a short period, not constant.
chhiā tō-kāng, to engage workmen for a short time.
siō-kāng, the very lowest class of labourers or assistants in coarse work.
thō chitt-ē siō-kāng, to ask the post of the lowest sort of labourer.
kāng-kīō, coolies for carrying burdens and such coarse heavy work (v. kīō). kīōh-ā-kāng, id.

cheh-kāng, id.

khīām-kāng, in want of labourers.

kō-kāng, to hire labourers.

chhiā-kāng, id. tok-kāng, to oversee workmen.

bō-kāng, no leisure.
bō-ēng-kāng, id. ēng-kāng, leisure.

kāng-hū, work; Congou tea (v. hu). sīōng-kāng, best Congou.
kāng-chēng, work, as regards its amount. kāng-chēng toa, the work is very great.
bō-sīm-mīh kāng-chēng, does not require much work; quite easy.
bō-kiō-sāi kāng-chēng, id.
kāng-tiā, a piece of (not coarse) work, esp. literary work.
kāng-bō, the end of a piece of work.
kāng-thāu, the beginning of a piece of work (v. river).

kāng-gōē, handicraft.
kāng-gōē, id.
kāng-khōe (C., = A. kāng-khōe), work.

kāng-tiā (C.), work.

chit-kāng, one man’s work for one day.

nāg-kāng, one man’s work for two days, or two men’s work for one day.

chit-tiām-kāng, about one-third of a day’s work (v. tiām).

ēng-kāng, carefully.

tiāu-kāng, of set purpose.

chüh-kāng, according to the amount of work done, as in making a charge. chüh-kāng, done according to proper rule; according to justice; performing one’s duty fully and faithfully.

kī-kāng, to begin work, as work suspended for some time, or as work that is done at one session, e.g. shoe-making or dyeing.

tāng-kāng, to begin work at the very commencement of a whole piece of work.

chūi-kāng, to begin work on each successive day.

kō-kāng, additional work, need more work.
bō-kō-kāng, without any more trouble, as doing a favour which is quite easy for us.

chhut-kāng, to give one’s work, as in a partnership.

thō-kāng, to put off work; to procrastinate.
pōah-kāng, to suspend work for a little, so as to attend to something else.

thōng-kāng, to stop work for a time.

hō-kāng, id. pāng-kāng, id.
kāng-hōng, to intermit work, as one-third of a day or more; at leisure (v. khāng).

piēn-kāng, easy work (not needing much thought) given to an inferior workman, all ready to be done, e.g. copying or sewing when the pattern is cut out. taśp-
kāng 196

kāng [R. kioang, to serve or supply; cf. kūi**].

kāng-tsun, id. kāng-pāng, the department (in a yamun) for public works, corresponding to the "kūng-pō" at the metropolis.

chā-kāng-sī, coarse and awkward-looking, as a large-boned man.

kāng (cf. kăng). gū-kāng, a bull (v. gū), ìt-kāng, a ram.

kāng [R. kioang, to serve or supply; cf. kūi**]. (T. kāi). kāng-tū (Cn.), to worship with offerings, as idols or ancestors.

kāng — kāng-bān, a myriad or more; by myriads or several myriads. kāng-chheng, by thousands. kāng-chheng kāng-bān, by thousands and tens of thousands. kāng kūi-nā-bān, several myriads.

kāng [R. to discourse; to explain by discourse or lecturing, = col. kāng]. also (Cn.), = A. kāng, to discourse or discuss, but not "to say" (v. kāng).

kāi-kāng, to explain to scholars, as a book or doctrine. kāng-lūn, to discuss and explain, as a book or affair, &c. kāng-chhēn, to explain books orally. kāng-kāu, to preach doctrine. kāng-hō, to discuss matters till peace is made, esp. of nations. tūi-kāng, parties arranging a matter by themselves without an intermediate party.

kāng-kī, to investigate or inquire into, as doctrine.

kāng (R. id.), a channel; a strait; an arm of the sea or wide estuary; a harbour of that form. [Distr. "kūng," a great river.]

kāng-khā, a port (said only of distant ports, e.g. Singapore). kāng-khū, a port (of considerable trade). kāng-lō, the channel for navigation. phien-kāng, smaller ports, e.g. any in Formosa excepting Tái-oān, Lōk-kāng, and Tūi-sū; also, unusual dollars, e.g. Bolivian. hiong-kāng, Hong-kōng.

chhōi-kāng, a pilot. pāng-kāng, id. chhūt-kāng, to go to sea. kīm-kāng, to forbid vessels going out and in, or forbid trading in some article. jīn-kāng, sāi-oān, do in a place or others do (v. sāi). kāng — chhōi-kāng, a sort of toad. kūi-kāng, id.

kāng [R. to descend; to send down; to degrade]. kāng-lim, to descend, as a god. kāng-lō-hō-lāi, id. kāng-lō, to come down or send down, as a spirit. kāng-kī, to come down on the enchanter or medium that he may give written oracles, as the spirit is said to do. kāng-chhūn-hū, incense supposed to bring down the spirits. thien-sin hā-kāng, the celestial spirits coming down on 12.25 (v. sūn). kāng-hūn, to come down from heaven to be born into the world. kāng-sū, id.

sīng-kāng, the term on or near Oct. 23d (v. sūn, frest).

kāng-kī, to degrade in rank. kāng-kē, to sell at a very low rate (v. kē).

kāng [R. inundation]. kāu-kāng-tsun, the very high tides in the 8th and 9th months. kūi-kāng-hong, the strong winds usual about that time, esp. about 9.18.

kāng [R. kūi, a pit or hole, = col. kāi]. thū-kāng-phang, sort of bee that makes its nest in a hole in the ground.

kāng [R. kūi, together, = col. kā, (together); alike; to tease; to annoy, molest, persecute, or injure another; also (Cn.), = A. kā, in relation to, &c.

kāng-hō-kāng, not alike; quite different. tūi-sa-kāng, to assist one another.

kāng-lūng, to annoy, molest, or injure people.

kāng-i-chhūi (Cn.), open it for him. kāng-i-sūh (Cn.), = A. kāi-kōng, say to him.

kāp (R. id.), a pigeon (never "kap-ā." s. next word), kāp-ōng, a sort of hawk. kāp-tū, a pigeon-house (v. tū). kāp-long, a horn whistle tied to a pigeon’s tail. chhāi-kāp, a pigeon of the common sort used for food (not a carrier pigeon). chhāi-kāp-bāk, dull of apprehension, as a man (fig. from a pigeon not fit to be used as a carrier).

kāp (R. id.) kāp-ā, a small land frog. chhān-kāp-ā, id. chhēn-kāp-ā, id.; also, bits of paper which children cut out and blow at each other’s on a table; that one which turns over is beaten. pūn chhān-kāp-ā, to blow these bits of paper. kā chhēn-kāp-ā, id. pūn kāp-ā, id.

kāp-lāi, a small sort of shell-fish. kāp-kāi, an animal used in medicine.

kāp-kō-ā (C.), a tadpole. kāp-gōé (Cn.), a young frog.

kāp — kāp-pān, a foreign square-rigged ship or vessel (v. pān).

kāp (R. kāp). kāp-bān, a strong chest for keeping money. kāp-pān (C.), id.

kāp — tsōe kāp-tsoh, to be a carpenter who makes furniture (v. tsoh).

kāp (cf. kāng, kān, hāp), with; along with; to unite; to join together; to bind, as a book; to buy medicine prescribed.

sa-kāp, together. kāp-i sa-kāp-kī, to go along with him. kāp-i-kōng, speak with him.

kāp-oā, to sew together, as cloth; to put or fasten together, as the parts of a thing. kāp-chhūi, a seam, as in a dress; a joint where two boards are united. kāp-chhēn, to bind a book. kāp-bēh, to sew together the soles and legs of stockings. kāp-sōa, to make thread (of more than one strand) from yarn. kāp-kē, to join several ropes or strands to make one rope; to join stock-in-trade. kāp-pān, to unite in the bridal chamber.

kāp-iō, to buy the medicines prescribed in a prescription. kāp hō-iō, to conspire against a man (lit. tiger’s medicine) by false witness, &c. kāp-lān gāk-kāngh, to conspire with bad men to prey on others.

kāp (R. hāp, to unite). (Cn.), a small measure, one-tenth of a “chun.”

kat (R. kē). thō-kat, unburnt sun-dried bricks. in thō-kat, to mould unburnt bricks.

kal (R. kēt). to tie a knot; a knot; to fit up, as hangings. si-kat, a hard knot. oāh-kat, a bow-knot. tsān-bē-kat, a loose knot. bē-kat, id. kat-thāu, a knot. chhē kat-thāu, to search for the clue (lit. or fig.) kat-ā, a knot. jīt-kat-ā, small painful boils. pūi-kat (T.), pimples and eruptions, as on child’s head.

thāu-kat, to lose a knot. kiū-kat, to get entangled. phāh-kat, to tie a knot. phāh-kat-kiū, all tangled. bāk-bāi phāh-sāo chit-kat, eyebrows drawn together, as in great sorrow or anxiety.

kat-si-kē, regular unchanging rate of wages or prices, e.g. of boat-hire. kat-ān, to tie tight and firm. kat-thāi, to tie so that it does not hang loose. kat sa-tā-toa, to give certain presents to children (v. toa).

kat-chī**, tie cash on a string. chit-kat-chī**,
a few cash thus tied together, e.g., a few tens or about a hundred; not so many as "koâ."

**kat—toâ**, to fit up a temporary shrine. **kat-chhâi-lau**, to fit up a temporary pagoda (v. chhâi). **kat-kâi-tiâu**, to put up hangings for rites soon after a death (v. tiâu). **kat-lêng**, to put up a paper and cloth house for the dead. **kat-teng**, to hang up lanterns in some rites (v. teng).


**kat** [R. to cut = col. koâh]. **kat-tâg**, to break off or have no intercourse (v. tâg). **kat-toân**, id. **kat-tsoât**, id. **tau-kat**, to dissolve partnership. **kat-lê**, (X.), circumvolution. **lok-kat iok-sat**, determined to have a feud. **kat-kêk**, illiberal; narrow; stingy; unwilling to do what one is asked.

**kau** [Cn.] **put-tek khâi-kau** (= A. kiau), cannot be put right (as quarell), so as to leave all on good terms.

**kau** (R. id.) **hâg-kau**, a firm, hong, or company, for wholesale trade. **hâg-kau phû-hû**, hongs, warehouses, and shops. **kau-hô**, owner or partner of a small hong. **kau-poê-kau**, a commission agent who takes 2 per cent. from the seller and the same from the buyer. **bi-kau**, a wholesale rice-store. **hû-kau**, a firm having trade with Tai-wan-foo. **lôh-kâng-kau**, one trading with Lôh-kâng.

**tûi-kau**, to join a large firm (associate). **kau** (R. ke), a ditch; a small canal or channel for irrigation; a drain. **kau-âm**, a drain. **kau-âm**, a covered drain or gutter. **hâi-kau**, the channels between the rows of tiles on a roof. **kâm-âm-kau**, the gutter between the side of a boat and the arched cover of the hold. **tsuî-kau**, a ditch; a water-channel. **tsân-kau**, a channel for irrigation. **han-tau-kau**, the hollow between two beds of potatoes. **khî-kau**, the channel of the stream in a ravine. **hô-kau**, a city moat.

**phi'-ô-kau**, the Formosa channel. **kau-khut**, ditches and pools (v. khut). **khan-kau kê-khiah** (to help over ditches and ravines), to help over troubles, dangers, and difficulties, as the gods do.

**têng-kau-tuân**, junks from near Chin-chew, &c. (v. tuân).

**kau** (R. id.) **kau-lêng**, a dragon or sea-monster supposed to cause floods. **khi-lêng-kau**, to cause such an inundation.

**kau** (R. id.) **kau-chiú-soân**, felt caps from "kau-chiú," brought by jews from Shantung.

**kau** (R. ke), a hook; to hook; a down-stroke with a hook at the bottom; to mark a scroll or proof-sheets with a long curved stroke, to show that words or clauses are to be transposed. **tô-kau**, hooked; barbged. **chit-kau**, a down-stroke hooked at bottom.


**kau-hûn**, a hooked pattern worked on the border of a dress (v. hûn). **kau-tiô**, a good-sized fish-hook (v. tî). **kau-oâ**, to pull by a hook, as a boat pulled to the jetty by a boat-hook. **kau-saâ**, to steal clothes by a hook, as from roof or through window. **kau--tô**, to make a man fall by hooking his leg, as by our foot. **kau-poâh**, id. **kau-kê-kê**, to mark a passage to be transposed in reading or copying. **kau-lâi kau-khi**, much ravelled or involved, as a thing or affair (associate).

**kau** [R. ke, to mark with a hook, &c., often interchanged with the previous word], to cancel an account by making a mark on it (esp. Cn.) **kau-siâu**, id., as by writing the word "oân" over it and making a large circle. **kau-phob**, a tonal mark written on the corner of a character.

**kau-tâng**, an affair, business, or matter.

**kau-tin**, a fabulous (Taoist) animal (associate).

**kau** (Cn.) **iû-kau**, a hanging oil-lamp.

**kau** [R. ko, fat, rich]. **kau-liâng-siô**, a strong sort of spirits (v. sîô).

**kau** [R. ko, high]. **kau-hêng**, to be very fond of or desire eagerly, as pleasures. **kau-hin** (C.), id.


**kau** — **khî-kau-thâu**, the projecting corners of the checks below the eyes. **koêh-kau-thâu** (C.), id. **hî-kau-thâu** (Cn.). **hî-kau-thâu**, having no regard to one's own good name and character (v. ke).

**kau** (R. id.), to associate or have intercourse with; to hand over.

**kau-kâi**, a boundary (v. kîh).

**kau-nâ**, a basket (with no divisions) having a semicircular handle. **kau-thâng-á**, a sort of bucket with a semicircular handle. **kau-chiâm têng, bät-liû poâ** (lit. sewing done very close), over-cautions (v. bät).

**kau-chiâm**, to join battle. **kau-piâ**, very hot and fierce combat, while victory is still in suspense.

**kau-hâp**, to have sexual intercourse. **kau-suâ**, to copulate (said only of the lower animals). **tsoân-kau**, to hand over to another according to instructions. **kau-i-, hand over to him. **kau-li-kê, I hand it (or him) over to you to take care of. **kau-tâi**, to hand or deliver over. **kau-hû, id. **kau-kê**, to intrust with, as business or article. **kau-poâ**, to transfer, as commercial business or office, to another. **kau-oâ**, to interchange. **kau-tiê**, to give the earnest money. **kau-iôn**, to pay a subscription. **kau-lâm**, to give over to another in his turn, as land held in common. **kau-lin** (T.), id. **kio-kau-thêon**, a ghost calling a man to be drowned or to kill himself (v. thuc).

**kau-kôn**, to have mercantile intercourse. **kau-siông, id. (v. siông). **u-kau-siâp**, to have close connection in business or friendship (v. siâp). **kau-chhâp**, so connected as to be involved in his affairs (v. chhp). **kau-kâ**, id. **kau-chân**, to have monetary dealings with. **kau-khiâ**, id., involved, as affair; avoiding to commit one's self to a decided opinion (v. khâi).

**kau-chê** (C. khê), not yet straight, as involved and troublesome affair. **kau-tî**, troublesome and involved, causing much loss of time. **kau-tin**, said by the front
kau 198

chair-bearer to warn the hinder one of some obstacle in the way (a. mark). kau-thong; to have intercourse with improper or suspicious persons. kau-lai kau-khi, holding mutual intercourse together (a. hook). kau-chian, to have familiarity intercourse with. kiet kau, to make friendship with. kau-kiet peng-i, id. kau-hoan, to have intercourse with foreigners. kau-koan, keng, they who have intercourse with mandarins grow poor. kau-poe, to associate with, kau-poe, bride and bridgroom exchanging caps after tasting. kau-pai, bride and bridgroom saluting each other. it-bien chi-kau, having met only once, or very seldom. kau-lang, to be intimate with people. kau-lang bo-bo, short and changeable in one's friendships. sim-kau e-lang, a very intimate friend. khoang-kau, fond of entertaining people; hospitable. chhoan-kau, constantly consortng with (v. chhoan). lam-kau, to have indiscriminate intercourse with all sorts of people. la-kau, unsafe to deal with, as a man who does not return or repay what he borrows. lau-hi taw-kau, actors forming a company.

soa'-kau, to break up, as a company of actors. tsoat-kau, to break off an acquaintance. kau-kolal, to separate one's affairs from another's (v. kolal). kau-kat, id.

kau — kau-kö, to mark the divisions of an essay.

kau — kau-lai, to hold in a man (either by force or by strong influence), so as either to make him do what he is unwilling to do, or to restrain him from doing something dangerous which he wishes to do, or to keep him from leaving us.

kau [R. tó, dice, = col. tâu]. vàu-kau, a set of three dice. thiâu-kau, id. tüi-kau (T.), id. poáh-tau-kau, to gamble with a set of three dice. mô-tau-kau, id., especially of the first player. jî-kau, the throw of the die with two dots. sê-gö-kau, to get one 5, and the other two equal to each other (by the second player). lák-kau, the throw when one has six dots, and the other two are equal to each other. poáh lák-kau, to get that throw of the dice.

kau [R. her; a marquis, = col. hau], a surname. kau-koa, one of the Hien districts of Fuh-chau city.

kau (R. hê), a monkey; a sort of insect; (said of a licentious man). kau-kui, the projecting throat of the monkey.

teng-kau, a bamboo frame for an oil-lamp (v. teng).

phah kau-kun, to strike or wound one's self, as a beggar or quack (v. kân). pi-kau-lang, legerdome; to play tricks. pon-kau-hi, to play a kind of play for the dead. ti-kö kau, figure of bear and monkey in the "hi-phant" played for the dead. piuh kau-bê (T.), children going in a row, each holding on by the coat of the one before. kau-thau (T.), the leader of the string of boys. thâu phô-kau (T.), a game (v. thuî).

kau-bin, a mask like a monkey's face; a face as ugly as a monkey. bin kau-kau, face like a monkey's, chin and forehead projecting. kau-thau chihi (monkey's head and rat's ears), very ugly (v. chihi). son-lai-kau chiah chiu-chi (a rustic monkey feeding on seeds of trees), said of a raw rustic just come to town.

kau chê-thien, the monkey which made offerings to Heaven; the monkey king, ancestor of British, Americans, and other foreigners! siet-sion, pon' kau-chê-thien, to make a pretence.

kau liâh-kau, to catch a monkey; to catch a man with a woman. khan-kau, to lead a monkey; to lead a man to a bad house; also (T.C.), children running in a string, each holding by the coat of the one before, = pûi-kau-iân.

châu-kau, a large sort of grasshopper. tâ-kau, an insect like a wingless grasshopper, very destructive to crops. kau, id. thé-kau (Chn.), id. kau-lô, arsenic, much used for poisoning it. kau-ûn (L.), = A. toûn, the earth-worm.

kau [R. kô, dirt]. kau-koch-sien, indurated dirt on the skin. kau-koch-san (C.), id. iû-kau, glossy mark made by the hair of the head. châu-ût-kau, smelling bad, as the hair itself, or as pillow dirted by the hair. tsûl-kau, the dirty film that gathers on water kept too long. tsûl hoan-kau, this film forming on water. kau-chêho, sort of eruption supposed to be caused (from confusion of the word) by eating from a bowl that a dog has licked, or by food which we touched after touching a dog. kau-siën, id.

kau [R. ngû, to bite]. mà-kau, Mào. mà-kau-lâng, a Portuguese. mà-kau-ûn, a Portuguese loreha.

kau — kau-hia, an ant, but not a white ant (v. hiê).

kau — kau-hê, a small sort of shrimp (v. hê).

kau (R. kô), a dog. siáu-kau, a mad dog. sé-kau, a wild animal like a small wolf. lôh-kau, a hunting-dog; a wandering man (v. lôh). hoan-kau, you foreign dogs! (abusive epithet applied to foreigners). hoan-ô-kau, id. hâm-kau, careless and reckless in managing matters. kau-hâm, id. phái-kau, a vile, disorderly, ill-behaved, low fellow; a rowdy or rough. hô-kôn kau-tông, of a set of vile, wicked, low fellows. tsôe san'-kha-kau pê--tsaw, to crawl away like a wounded dog on three legs (said of a man beaten severely, or dreadfully ashamed).

thâu-kau, to poison a dog, as thieves do. kau-îhô, medicine for a dog's bite; also, drugs used by thieves. thâu-kau, to poison a dog, as thieves do. kau-îhô, medicine for a dog's bite; also, drugs used by thieves. kau-îhô, a dog. kau-siût, a kennel. kau-kang, a hole in a door for a dog; a small door in one of a large door or gate, e.g. in a street-gate. kau-khang-mig, small, door for the hole in the large door.

kau-soh, a large rope or cable (fastened at both ends in the bottom of the sea) to which boats are tied in a row. tái kau-soh, to fasten it at both ends in the sea-bottom. kau-ûn, the space occupied by that rope and the boats. siang-chiu' ô-kau, the rope to which small boats are tied in a row. mûg-kau (T.), = A. mûg-kô, a secret bolt to keep a door-bolt shut. pêng-kau-pêng, the contracted form of the 9th radical, at the side. pêng-kau, id. pêng-kau-ô, id.

tång-tsoâ thî-kau, the serpent and dog of Hades. pôh-kau-iâ (Chn. T.), a defiled dog.

bin koâ'-kau-á (T.), the skin of a man's neck flabby and making large wrinkles just below the cheeks. bin koâ'-kau koâ'-kau, id.

kau-kang, a male dog. kau-bô, a female dog; a bitch. kau-bû-toa, a sort of lizard. kau-bô-hî, sort of fish. kau-bû-sôn, a large sort of shark (v. soa). kau-bô-tai (T.), an animal like a large lizard. kau-ô-thang, a hairy caterpillar, said to be poisonous (v. thang). Kim-kau-â, a plant with a quantity of hair at the crown of the root (Aspidium Baroumez). kim-kau-ô-mig, its hair, used for staining blood.
kāu

hāng chhīm, kāu ok, said of a man very difficult of access. kāu-kāu niāu-chhū; lō, ji bō-kong, a dog killing a rat has toll but no thanks, because he overturns or breaks things (said of a meddler getting no thanks though the affair comes right). kāu, kāu niāu-chhū, bō-kong, id. the church (not a good phrase). siā-kāu, a false religion; a heterodox sect. chheng-kāu, a correct doctrine or sect. sōng-kāu, the doctrine of the races; sacred doctrine or religion. sam-kāu, Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism. jō-kāu, Confucianism. tō-kāu, Taoism. sāk-kāu, Buddh-

is. put-kāu, id. hōe-hōe-kāu, Mohammedanism. thien-tsū-kāu, Romanism. thien-chi-kāu (C.), id. iā-se-kāu, Protestantism (v. se).

kū-mūg, a school of fencing or boxing. kū-mūg-lāng, a Mohammedan. kū-hōe, the church. kū-tsū, the founder of a religion or sect. kū-thāu, the head of a religious body; sometimes said of missionaries, chaplains, &c. kū-su (T.), a teacher of boxing or gymnastics; also (R.), a religious teacher or missionary.

kū-sip, a drill-sergeant. kū-lien--č, thoroughly instructed, as in boxing or other things.

kāu [R. to compare; to measure strength, &c.; to dispute; to contest]. kēh-kāu, a literary examination. kāu-khām, to examine carefully into a matter; very minute and exacting. pi-kāu, to compare two things to see which is better; to make trial of one's skill, knowledge, ability, &c. (of any sort), with another.

kāu-nāu, angry clamorous disputation; to make a row about a matter. kē-kāu, to dispute somewhat violently; to wrangle.

kū— peh--kāu, determined to get something that is difficult to be got.

kū [R. tō], to arrive at; till; to a place, time, or quantity; enough; to win at cards.

bō-kāu, insufficient; has not arrived. ēng-bō-kāu, insufficient for use. bē-kāu, not yet arrived; not enough yet. bat-m-kāu, do not know it sufficiently. ti-kāu, having the (injuries) effect to.--

beh-kāu, about to arrive; almost. tā-ā-kāu, just arrived.

kāu-tsūn, when the boat arrives; the boat has arrived; to arrive at the boat. kū-tē, arrived at the place (v. tē). kāu-chhūa, come to hand, as a thing sent.

kū-sūi, just in proper season (v. tsū). kāu-sūi, when the time comes. kāu-i tō-lāi, when he returned. kū-bē, at last; to the end. thāu kū-bē, from the first to last. sāiu-lien kāu-lāu, from youth to age.

kū-giāh, enough. kū-tāng, heavy enough; to weight. kū-kē, up to the market price. sāi"-kāu-kē, rather too high a price. kāu-lē, politeness quite up to the mark.

kū-āng, enough for use. kāu-chiāh kū-sāi, having enough to eat and use.

kū-chhīn, a steel-yard that makes a thing a little lighter than it is.

chiāh-tit-i-kāu, able easily to overcome him, because we are much more powerful. chiāh--i khāh-kāu, to be more powerful than he (v. chiāh). kāu-lūi-mōü, how many games of cards has he won! phah-chit-ki läi-kāu, to lay down such a card that the other wins (said of a man telling another of a good opportunity for making money).

kōä-kāu, to arrive at with speed (v. kōä). tui-kāu, to overtake. bō-siū"-kāu, did not consider so far (v. sāiä). bahn--kāu, reaching to, as the heat of a fire or influence of exhaustion, or influence of a powerful man. jīt-chhô-kāu, the sun shines so far as to shine on it. bō-beh kēi"-kāu, will not go or walk, to it, as to a house. bō-sîn-kēi kāu, no need of fear, no trouble will come; nothing will be lost. jō-kāu, kēi"-kāu, he keeps to his word. phah-kāu, liāh-kāu, whatever place they capture they also seize the people.

kāu (C. kāñh), a funnel or measure, as for oil or spirits. jō-kāu, an oil measure; a funnel for filling in oil. chit-kāu-îo, one measure (kāu) of oil; about
kau

seven or eight catties. chi-hau, a small measure for liquor, not of fixed size.

kau [k. hō], thick; abundant; full of —; strong in flavour, as tea (infused) or liquor. kau-pō, thick and thin; strong and weak, as liquor or tea. kau-tut-tut, very thick. kau-lū, very thick, as paper, cloth, &c. kau-tāng, very fat, as man; thick and heavy, as a thing (v. lāng). kau-bin-phāi, brazen-faced.

kau-hōng, lazy; doing as little as can be avoided (v. hāng). kau-čh, uncomfortable; from dirt on clothes or skin; discontented, murmuring, and uncomfortable in mind. kau-čh, too fond of talking or murmuring. kau-chiao-chhi, giving all manner of trouble; raising all sorts of difficulties. kau-čhō, peevish and bad-tempered, as crying child that will not be pleased, whatever you try. kau-čhi (C.), id.

kau-čhōan-chāi, to treat very kindly. kau-lē, very polite. kau-čhían-si-zh, very superstitious. kau-thān, to make very good profits. it-hōat kau-siü, getting deeper and deeper into debt. kau-sū-lō, having very many affairs to attend to, or many successive illnesses. kau-sōh-lō, having many ropes or affairs (v. sōh). kau-chhù-kang, with much more (or too much) labour. kau-hō-tsāi, a great deal of rain. kau-čhchāt, full of robbers or pirates. kau-kut, full of bones, as a fish. kau-bāng, mosquitoes very numerous.

kau-hun, a strong kind of tobacco. kau-čhōan-tsōad, a thick paper made with alum. chi-hau-kau-tsōad, sort of large and thick white paper. chi-hau-kau, id. tōng-kau, a thinner sort.

kau (cf. kā, ka). kau-boh-chhiāi, a vegetable like lettuce. kau-boh-hōng (C.), a medicinal plant (v. hōng).

kau (T.), = A. kau, kō; to roll along.

kauh, thick cloudy mist. kauh-bō, id. thi-kauh-kauh, id. thō-kauh (T.), very thick mist.

kauh (=kāh). e-kauh-kauh, very black.

kauh, to become soft, mouldy, and bad, as rice or other eatables lying too long; to rot away into manure, as grass.

tām-kauh-kauh, all quite damp or wet. chih-kauh-kauh, quite damp, as house, or as cakes.

nig-kauh-kauh (=kauh), too soft, as eatables not good to eat.

kauh, to mix eatables, especially putting one inside another; classifier for cakes or pies wrapped up in thin cakes or paste. kauh-pō-pīa, to mix and roll up eatables in thin soft cakes. pō-thāng-chhāng, kauh-pō-pīa, a white sugar confection wrapped in a soft cake. pō-pīa-kauh, eatables so wrapped up, kē-kauh-pīa, a thick cake wrapped in a thin one.

kūi-kauh, how many such pies? chiht-kauh-pō-pīa, one of that sort of pie.

kauh — chi-hau-kauh-kauh, very insipid, tasteless, or fresh (without salt). nig-kauh-kauh, very weak, as a nut; very feeble in body; also (kauh), too soft, as eatables (opp. ngi-kauh-kauh).

kauh (=kauh). e-kauh-kauh, very black.

kauh (T. kāuh). kauh-kauh-lin, to roll about, as a kāl (cf. kō).

kauh (C.), = A. kau, a measure for oil. ke.

ke (C.). ke-ō, to wrangle; to dispute.

ke — āi kāp-lāng ke-kāh, fond of quarrelling.

ke (C.), gím-ke, = A. gím-ke, the long stone step running along a house.

ke

ke (C.), = A. koe, a street.

ke [R. a fowl; a hen, = eul. koe]; also (C.), = A. koe, a fowl; a hen. ke-kan, sodomy.

kim-ke soā-kha (C.), the golden hen changes her leg, causing an earthquake. lēng-khōng-ke (C.), a beautiful insect somewhat like a butterfly or dragon-fly. kha nāi lēng-gēng-ke, foot like it (said of a woman’s very beautiful small foot).

ke (C.), = A. koe, to moor vessels close alongside.

ke (C.), făng-ke, = A. făng-ke, a sort of fish.

ke — phān-kōk-ke, the cackling of a hen before laying an egg.

ke (C.), = A. ka (R.), good. ke-khōng, the reign of Kā-king.

ke (C.), = A. ka (R.), beautiful.

ke (R. ka), (C. ke., which also stands for A. ka), to increase; to add to the number or quantity. ke-thi, id. ke-kiām, to increase or diminish; more or less (v. kiām). bō-ke, no more.

tiō-hke chit-pah, must give a hundred more.

kha-ke, still more. kha-ke-chit-chheng, more than a thousand. beh kha-ke-chhi, he wishes more money. phāh ke-ō, to beat till more strokes.

ke-kang, more work or workmen needing more work (v. kang). ke-lāng, more men. ke-γūn, more money, &c.

ke-chhui, asking too much money for expenses. ke-chhōng-sa, to put on more clothes. ke-chhāch chit-hē, to grow one year older. ke-i chit-hē, one year older than he.

ke (R. ka), (C. ke., which also stands for A. ka), a household; a family; used in some phrases for “person.”

oon-ke, to quarrel; a feud (v. oon). kong-ke, public; common. tāi-ke, all (only of persons); all of you. tāk-ke (C.), id.

ta-ke, husband’s mother. toā-ke (C.), id. ta-ke ū-chhūi, sim-pū bō-chhūi, the mother-in-law may order as she pleases, the daughter-in-law has nothing to say. ke-koś, husband’s parents (v. koś).

chin-ke, fathers of bride and bridgroom (v. chhin).

hāng-ke, the head or manager of a firm. thān-ke, the head of a firm, business, or shop. thāu-ke-niū, his wife. taŭ-lāng-ke, an inkeeper; a man who calls a doctor for self or for one of his family. pōke, a security or surety; insurance office or agency (v. pō). sīh-liān-ke, a young man. hāu-si-ke (C.), id.

tōā-lāng-ke, an old man.

tsō-ke, ancestral home (v. tsō). goā-ke, a woman’s own blood-relations (said after she is married). lū-ke, the bride’s relations. lām-ke, the bridgroom’s relatives. jān-ke, a family in general. ke ke-hō-hō, family by family; all the families. thong-ke, the whole family (v. thong). kui-ke-khāu, all the persons in a family (v. khāu). ke-sé (C.), a clan.

ke-lāi, wife; wife and children. ke-āu, wife. ke-koān, wife; wife and children. ke-tiū, head man of a village; manager or shooff in a bong (v. tiū). ke-kah, a census (v. kah). ke-hāi, family expenses.

ke-iōng (C.), id. ke-giāp, family property. ke-hē, family property of all sorts. ke-hōe (C.), id. ke-sā, family affairs, as to wealth, &c. (v. sā). ke-sin-phāi, broad ancestral tablets with several names.

ko-si, instruments; implements; furniture; weapons (v. si). ke-keō, tools; implements for work or fighting (v. keō).

ke-tān, the fated period of a family getting on well or ill. Ke-sā, state of a family as to behaviour and
透 prosperity. ke-si-bé, family declining and coming to utter ruin, as when all its members act improperly.

 bó-ko-sí, family prospering by the good behaviour and wealth of its members. phòa-ke-sí, family all disobedient, wasteful, and ill-behaved, so that all go wrong. bó-ko-táng, wealthy, bó-ko-kâu, having good order in the family (v. kâu). pē-bú ke-hong, parent's reputation.

 hoā-ke, to manage the affairs of the family. li-ke, id., as wife does. chih-i-ke, to increase family property, as wife does by care of household. phòa-ke, to waste family property; to injure the good luck of the family, as a bride having a bad horse. phòa-ke-kíà, a wasteful son. phòa-ke-tiāu, omen of house going to ruin, as bad conduct of self or of family. chih-i-ke, to search a mandarin's house, as his ancestral home, so as to confiscate what he has embezzled.

 chhut-ke, to become a Buddhist priest or nun. khía-ke, to have one's family living at a place. tiū-ke (Cn.), id.

 kē (cf. khē). kē-teh, somewhat obstructed, as a drawer or sliding-door; delayed, as an affair, because something else must first be arranged. kē-tiōh (T. tē-teh), involved in delays because of something that must be done before our affair. u sim-mih kē-tiōh, what is it that hinders, e.g. hinders door from shutting. kē' kē-kē, ill-arranged and obstructing the way, as furniture in a room, or as a load to be carried. kē-kē, id. tū-kē (T.), = A. ti-tash, a barrier for keeping pigs from getting out of a yard.

 kē (R. kā), (C. kē), the cangue, a heavy square block fastened round a criminal's neck; to put the cangue on a man; to put a man's feet in a sort of stocks. kha-ke, sort of stocks for the feet (used by villagers). siāng-liān-ke, a large cangue with holes for two criminals at once. kē-hōan, a criminal wearing the cangue. kē-hō, inscription on the cangue giving name, crime, and length of punishment. kē-i, id. kē-tiāu, id.

 giā-ke, to wear the cangue. giā-i-ke, to have a chair put on one's head in joke. pāng-ke, to take off the cangue. phah-ke, to beat and put on the cangue. kē-chhāt, to put the cangue on a thief. kē-hit-ē-lāng, put the cangue on that man's neck. kē-i-ē-kha, put his feet in a sort of stocks.

 kē (C.) = A. kēc, pickled-fish or shell-fish.

 kē (C. kē; Cn. kō), to put something under a piece of furniture so as to make it steady, or to raise it higher.

 kē-toh, to put something below the feet of a table so as to steady it. kē-kha, to use something (as a stool) so as to reach higher (s. fale). kē-khi-taial, makes it steady by putting something under.

 kē (C.) = A. kē, to correct; to change. kē-hō, to change for the better; to reform (s. A. fale).

 kē (C.) = A. kēc, to explain, &c. kē-soh, A. kēc-seh, to interpret language in colloquial.

 kē (C.) = A. kā, a surname.

 kē (R. kā), (C. kē; also = A. kā), to feign; to pretend; to forge; feigned; forged; counterfeit. chin-ke, real and counterfeit.

 kē-iā, feigned; pretended.

 kē-l, deceitful purpose.

 kē-taio, feigned; feigning; pretending.

 kē-taio m-tai, pretend not to know;

 kē-bō, to pretend not to be what such. kē-bō-kō-hān-kē, pretend not to see; to wink at faults.

 kē-kha, making women's large feet look like small feet by small shoes on the toes (s. support).

 kē-hō, hypocrisy (v. hō).

 kē-lang-miā, to pretend to be such a man, either by word or by forgery.

 ta-po ke-tsa-bo, a man in woman's dress. hoan-nā kē-tāng-liang, a foreigner pretending to be a Chinaman, as by wearing the Chinese dress.

 kē-khiān, sportive carressing by children.

 kē-kiō, making a pretense of disobedience or resistance while knowing it to be quite useless.

 kē-chhok, chhū-t-bō-lōh-āu, said of a man telling transparent lies.

 kē (R. kō), (C. kō, Cn. kō), a cake, especially a soft cake; pastry; various things offered to idols. chit-si-kē, one large steam-cooked cake. chhiau-kē, to mix and work up dough for cakes. hēng-kē, to make presents of cakes and various other things that have been offered to the spirits.

 kan-kē, dried estables of various kinds, as dried fish, salted fish, and miscellaneous vegetable condiments, but not sweetmeats, except walnuts and some dried fruits. kan-kē-tiām, a shop for such articles.

 kē-koā, dried cakes. kē-kā, leaven for cakes. kē-ā, stuffing of cakes. kē-thung, sort of soup made with iced cakes. kē-kun, a cloth or bag used for wrapping cakes in steaming. kē-hōh, leaves used for this purpose.

 kē-kā, a white jelly, in diamond shape, made from the pea called "kē-tāu." kē-khiā, persimmons dried flat. hoat-kē, sort of leavened cake. tiē-kē, sweet cakes.

 kū-ke, turtle-shaped and other sorts of cakes.

 ô-kē, cakes made of rice and taro. bi-so-kē, shuttle-shaped cakes (v. so).

 bi-kē, cakes made of rice dough.

 mi-kē, cakes made of wheaten flour.

 mi-pit-kē, sort of fermented cake that splits open.

 thāk-kē, sweetmeats of sugar and rice-flour.

 kāu-tēng-kē, sweetmeats with wavy lines in nine layers or so.

 bēh-te-kē, cakes fried in fat with meal, &c.

 boān-chien-kē, a sort of twisted fried cake. iū-chhāi-kē, another sort.

 oā-ko-kē, cakes made in cups.

 sang-ko-kē, cakes made of sugar and parched rice.

 chhāi-thāu-kē, sort of cake made with grated long turnips.

 kē (R. kō, fruit), (C. kē, Cn. kō), kē-chi, fruit.

 kē-chi-hāng, an orchard. kē-chhi-thēh, an inclosed orchard near a house. kē-chhi-thāu, the first fruit of the season, said of the (ph-pē) loquat.

 pēh-kē-kō, a white medicinal nut (= gūn-hēng), about size of hazel (Salisburi'ī).
ke

prime cost. siok-ke, a low price; cheap. phai-ke, id., said by the seller. to-to-ke, an extraordinarily low price that cannot be expected to get lower.

phun-ke, to propose a price to the seller; to state the proper price, as a third party. ko-ke, to estimate the price (v. koo (s. frame). chihing-ke (c.), to call out the price loud, as at auction. toan-ke, to agree on the price after discussion. kong-ke, to ask more than the price, gen. as preparation for being brought lower. liam-ke, id. honh-ke, to put an extra price on an article, as from change in supply and demand. gau-phan-ke, skillful at getting a high price for one's goods.

khu-ke, up to the current market price (v. khu).

khah-chiah-ke, to pay (willingly) rather more than the price. ko-ke (Ch.), too high a price offered. thi-ke (cf.), to increase the sum one offers. khi-ke, to rise in price. tioung-ke, to rise in price; to charge a little more because articles are of picked quality.

chiiu-ke (C.), to rise in price. phoang-ke, price charged more than was paid (v. phong). (s. head-dress.)

lak-ke, to lower the price; to fall in price. loi-ke, to fall in price. siu-loh-ke, too cheap. chihut-loh-ke (C.), to regret or repent of having done anything.

kang-ke lai-chiiu-1, let down the price, to come nearer his offer. kaii-ke lai-tung-1, to undersell him. kaii-ke lai-im-1, to sell cheap in order to compel him to lower his price too (v. im).

chhuut-ke, to offer a price (as buyer), generally less than is asked, and less than he is really expecting to give (a. marry). bo-chhuut-ke, does not haggle by offering a price lower than is asked, as a good customer; does not allow any haggling, as a shop with fixed prices which they will not lower. chhuut-m-chiiu-ke, to offer a price too low to be accepted. ke chhuut-chiiu--liau, the bargain is fully made.

ke [R. kai, leave of absence; furlough], (C. ke). peng-ke, to dismiss a school for the holidays. ko-ke, to request leave of absence on furlough, as a mandarin (s. connected). ko-ke (Ch.), id. ko-toa-ke, to ask to be relieved of office for a very long time, as mandarin with a severe chronic disease.

ko (C.) = A. ke, tech and similar cutaneous diseases.

ke [R. a thistle; name of a city], a surname.

ke [R. koi, a sort of fish], (Ca: ko; C. ko). koh, a redfish fish. ke-khi, id. pak-ke-khi, dried fish of this sort from the North.

ke (C.), = A. kei, tai-ke, you, sir! (polite).

ke (c.), = A. kei, si-ke, in all directions. taos-si-ke, to do field-work; to cultivate the fields. u-ai-ke, to have fields. toa-bong sii-ke, very abundant (v. bong).

ke (R. ko), (C. ke), to marry a husband; to give a daughter in marriage. ke-chhoah, to marry or be married, in general; marriage. ke-sang, to be married to a husband. chhuut-ke, id., said only of a virgin. ko-ke, to marry a second husband, as a widow. taaili-ke, id., au-ke, id.

ke tsan-bou-khia, to give one's daughter in marriage.

ke-tang, marriage outfit given to a daughter. suih-koh-bian, female slave given to a daughter at marriage. sui-bou-ke-1i, a child that goes with its widowed mother when she is re-married. sang-ko-mi, a matron who accompanies the bride at marriage to instruct her in her duties. sang-ke-1i (T.), id. toa-khui sang-ke, bride's elder brother accompanying her to the husband's house (on horseback), (only occasionally done by wealthy persons).

ke-koe, te-koe pe; ke-kau, te-kau tsau (if married to a fowl or a dog, you must fly by or run), wife must share the toils and troubles of husband.

ke [R. to connect in succession]. kin-ke, very diligent.

ko-ke, to be adopted as son, generally from the same clan (s. furlough). ko-ke (Ch.), id. (s. price). ko-su, to be adopted as a son, in order to continue the line of succession. hoo-i ko-su, give over (a son) to him to be adopted for that purpose.

ke-tsu, son of wife (who was a widow) by her former husband (said in relation to the second husband), (s. cross). ko-tau-1, adopted son (said in scolding).

ke-hong-te, half-brother by either parent re-married after death of the other parent. ke-hui, step-father.

ke-bu, step-mother.

ke [R. kai, to send, as money or criminal under escort; by change of tone from "kai," to loose], (C. ko).

ke-sang, to send under guard, as a criminal, esp. to a superior mandarin. ke-hoan, id. ke-chie, men who conduct the criminal to the office of the mandarin who is to try or punish him. ke-gun, to transmit silver to a superior mandarin (s. price; s. cross).

ke-gun-si, transmit boxes of silver to superior mandarin. ke-gun-chiiu-sang, id., to provincial capital. ke-hoan-gun, to transmit customs money thus. ke-chiiu-ni, transmit land-tax thus.

phah-tse-ke, to send a criminal under guard from another Hien district to his own district mandarin to be punished. phah-toe-ke, id.

ke [R. id., head-dress of woman; man's queue; cock's comb], (C. ko; Ch. ko). ke-a, an ornament of artificial hair worn on a woman's head. thau-ke, id. thau-tseang-ke, id. ko-thu, id. kong-ke, a large ornamental head ornament worn by mandarin's ladies, and at marriages. kim-ke, a small sort worn at marriages. phoang-ke, a sort of female head-dress (s. price). moq-ke, head-dress of coarse yellow hemp, worn at a funeral by widow or daughter-in-law. kut-koh (Ch.), all a female's head ornaments. ke-soh, a band for woman's hair ornaments, generally red. ke-tsam (T.), a hair-pin. ke-koh-tsam (T.), hair ornaments in general.

ti-ke, to put on or wear this sort of head dress, as at marriage. thii-ke, to take it off, three days after marriage. pak-ke, to make this sort of ornament (s. cross). pak thau-tang-ke, id. pak-ke (Ch.), to fasten on the ornament on the top of a woman's hair. chiu-poh se-thau, chiu-bu pak-ke, imitate parents (lit. as to hair).

ke-a-bi, string at end of a man's queue. in ke-a-lie, to make the queue into a knot at the back of the head (said also of other things of same form). ti ke-a-lie, id. ti ke-a-1, id. ke-a-tseang, small queue at side of child's head. ko-liu (Ch.), a man's queue.

keo-ke, a cock's comb. ke-ko (Ch.), id. keo-ho, the cock's comb flower. keo-ro, the fat about the sweet-bread of a pig.

ke [R. a plan; to plan; to sum up; sum total; all]. ke-bu, to plan or scheme; a scheme or plot. thong-boi to-se-ke, to conspire against a man. siet-ke, to plan. ke-ti, a plan or scheme (v. ti). ke-chhek, id. Am. ke, a secret plot. tioung-ke, to be ensnared by a scheme; to fall into a plot. ke-kioh, all his scheming come to nothing. gieng theo, ke chioh, his counsels are followed.
seng-hoát-ké, means of livelihood.
put-ké ki-sé, innumerable. ké-sing joä-tsaö, count up the sum total. ké-kiiöng, sum total.
kiiöng-ké, id. ké-é tiöö-pi, all are ill. ké-é thiah-, all are pained. ké-chidé hó, all are well. ké-si-an-ni, they are all. ké-oé-kóng-tít, either or any of them may be said.
Ké, taking a long time to get done; difficult to accomplish; in want (s. cross). kan-ké toá, growing with difficulty, as a child. úm-miih ké-an-ké, what difficulty is there in that! jin bů kan-khé, lán-tek së-kan-tsái, no gains without pains.
hoán-kan-ké, to use trickery to set men at enmity; to plot secretly against a man, as by insinuating false accusations; to lead into danger and then turn against him. éng hoán-kán-ké, id. sáí hoán-káñ-ké, id.
ké-káu, to wrangle; to dispute violently or scold one another. éng-sim ké-káu, to try every means to get what our heart is set upon.
Ké (R. ké), (C. ké; Cn. kó), to cross; to go through or over; past; gone; to infect by contagion; an occasion or time; classifier of so many times; to burn away to ashes, as wood or coal; to overpass or go beyond bounds; often sign of passive, or of work done on a thing.
áu-ké, next time. chit-ké, once. chit-ké, this time. chit-ké poá-ké, scarcely if ever (lit. half a time). chit-poá-ké, very rarely. tséd-jí-ké, twelve times.
tsoé-ké, to have done. ké-ké, to have seen. bat-kía-ké, to have had experience of it. ké-liáu, already past. ké-áu, id. ké-sin, past; dead. ké-khi, gone; dead; past. ké-ông, to die, as man; past, as affair. ké-si, to die. ké-khú, id.
ké-tsú (C. kóchl), to be cooked. ké-tsú (C. ké-tsú), to change owners, as property (s. connected). tsú-siâi-ké, cooked too much. ké-bod, to be sharpened. ké-mi, to become sharp, as edge (vé mi),
ké-phii, to have been bleached. ké-tiá, to be washed or filtered out, as powdered articles. ké-giáom, to make search, as customs officers.
ké-tsúi, to be slightly washed; to cross the water in a boat; across the water; small roofs built at the two front corners of the large central house, connecting it with the side houses. ké-tiá, to be cooked in a frying-pan; or rise-boiler. ké-té-gék, to endure the Buddhist hell, passing through it into another state.
ké sa-sún, to perform the third set of rites for the dead (done by a married daughter or non-inlaw).
ké-áu, to be swallowed. ké-chhió, to pass from one man to another, as money, &c. hái-láng bô-chhió, unable to do some one the injury we wish.
ké-sit, a fruit; a sin.
ké-tó, too much (v. te). ké-tó, to cross by a ferry.
ké-thâu, too much. ké-hun, taking more than our share; acting in an overbearing or unjust manner (v. hâm).
ké-hun, too ripe, as fruit; too strong, as medical infusion. ké-ké, too ripe. tiá-bó-ké, toad.
ké-chhé, labour far beyond one's strength, as to bear one's self.
ké-toan, opportunity quite lost. ké-kông, id. ké-hân, delay beyond set time. ké-an, id. ké-an bó-hâng, delay payment beyond set time. ké-sí, to pass the proper time.
ké-ái-lâh-bí, an old affair that need not be raised again (v. láh, "almanac").
túi-m-ké, unable to overcome him. chia-chi-i ké-ké, fairly able to overcome him, so that he has no chance. só-ké-ké, to be better than. kiah-sái-ké, id. sáí óé-kê-ôm, can be used, as bad money, or as a plan somewhat improper, or a falsehood. sái óé-kê-ôm, it can be passed, as a bad article, or as bad money. sái óé-kê-ôm (C), id. sáí-kê-ôm, to pass a bad article, &c. khit-li-lâh kê-ôm, to be seized by an enemy in battle, and dragged over to his horse; to be so much inferior to a man (in strength, skill, wisdom, &c.), as to submit to him without resistance. phien-phia-sf ké-tí-khé, to be able to pass without injury certain very unlucky days (v. phia).
kap-goá bó-kan-ké, it does not concern me (v. kan, "a shield").
goá-bát kê-bák, I have looked at it. hô-goá kê-bák, let me have a look at it. hit-êmih ú-kê goá-bák, I have seen it. m-kê lâng-bák, not pleasant to look at, as a thing or an action.
ké-í, pleased; glad; to rejoice. m-kê-sim, cannot bear the thought of it, e.g. of leaving one's family to go abroad; to feel very much grieved and dissatisfied with one's self for what one has done, e.g. for injuring one's own children. kê bôe-tít-khi, id.
sio kâu-kê-ké, to burn quite away to ashes. sim-sim iâu-bê-ké, the lamp wick is not yet burnt out.
chok bô-joa-kú óé-ké, the candle will not last long.
kê-jit, to pass the day (v. jít). ké-géh, next month; either calendar month, or from a fixed day.
tan-teng ké-té, each generation having only one son. bông-ké, just getting on so and so (v. bông).
kê-siáu, to pay by giving a bill on some one who owes us (vé siáu). ké-tiá, to pay the earnest money.
kê-gún, to pay over silver, consummating a purchase, &c. (a. price; a. send). ké-bái, a cross bar (wood or stone) over the lintel of a door or window.
kê-liáu, to change the rate of a tune. ké-liáu, to pass the sheet from one side of the vessel to the other in tacking; to get over a difficulty, as by borrowing a little money (v. liáu). ké-kí, to make a new plant by tying mud on a branch; adopted from another surname; to pass from branch to branch, as birds. ké-kí, to pass the usual mealtime without eating (v. kí, "opportunity").
kê-páng, to be adopted, generally by man of same clan. ké-páng hia-ti, adoptive brothers. ké-páng toa-chí, elder sister in the family into which one is adopted.
ál-kê-lâng, infectious. ké-tióh, infected by contagion, as itch, &c.
chich-ké, please let me pass. kiái*-ké-khi, to pass by or through. thâu-ké, to pass through, as in boring a hole, or as liquid making through. phâu-thâu-ké, to make a door, passage, or access through and through. thâu-ké, to leap over. kong-ké, to go through, as on a journey, or as an experience.
ké-kó, to pass along the road. ké-chhi ké-thëh, to pass from house to house, as busybody. ké-hú, to go into another Foo department. ké-koá, to go into another Hien district. ké-hoán, to go abroad; to emigrate. thok-lâng ké-chhió, to ask another to speak for us.
Ké (R. ké), (C. kí), a frame; a stand; scaffolding or shelves. ké-á, a small frame or set of shelves, &c. sip-jí-ké, a cross. jin-jí-ké, the couple for a gable-roof. phâu-ké, frame on which the sail rests when taken down. bàng-se-ké, frame on which nets are hung in a junk, as a guard against bullets. chháng-ké, frame on which a cannon is mounted; a gun-carriage. phâu-ké, id. to-ké, a stand for swords and spears, &c., at gate of city or of yamun. sá-á-ké, a high clothes-stand. uí-ké
chheh-ke, a set of book-shelves; an open book-case. chhái-ke, frame or shelves at shop door for catasles set out for sale.

pít-ke, a small rest for the ends of pens. kha-ke, a large footstool. chhú-ke, scaffolding for building. tañ-ke, to put up scaffolding. eng-ko-ke, a torturing machine used in yamans.

ké-pang, shelf in upper part of bed.

gù-ké-á (C.), a wooden muzzle with wooden spikes, for keeping calves from sucking.

ké [R. hé, below, low. = col. è, hé] (C. ké), low; unskilful; impure, as metal much alloyed. koái-ke, low and high (v. kóê) (lóh-ke, to go lower. ké-kim, impure gold. ké-gún, impure silver. kéau hé, unskilful at gambling. bák-chiú páng-ke-ke (C.), = A.-lêhé, eyes cast down.

ké (C.), = A. kóê, easy.

ké (C.), = A. ké, a cylindrical character.

ké (C.), = A. ké, a watch of the night.

ké (C.), = A. ké, the warp; to weave.

ké (C.), = A. ké, soup.

ké (C.), = A. ké, one of the terms.

ké (R. kóng, to choke, as with a bone), (C. kôê). ké-tiôh, to have something sticking in the throat. ké-sít, to die of choking; as from a bone in the throat. ké-kái, feeling of discomfort (causing hiccup, &c.) from eating too fast or too much.

ké (C.), = A. ké, a flat.

ké (C.), = A. ké, rods of abacus; spokes of wheel.

ké-ké, a small road; a path. tsah í-è ké-ké, lie in wait for him.

ké (C.), = A. ké, a row of rafters.

keli [R. kék, the diaphragm. heng-khâm-ke, the upper part of the trunk inclosed by the ribs; the chest. heng-ke, id. heng-ke, the breast all painted.

koh-sit, a severe chronic disease (internal cancer) in which one always vomits food when half swallowed.

thun boé-lóh e-ke, said of unlawful gains immediately lost, or slipping from one’s grasp when apparently certain.

keli [R. kék, to investigate, to calculate, a pattern, a frame; as a rule, (C. kék). keli-ke, pattern; model, as for a document; proper way of writing a man’s title, as to the words and their position; proper rule or style for an accusation, petition, &c. háy-ké-ke, made according to geometric rules, as a grave. jí-ke, ruled paper; a ruled copy-book. keh-chhiñh, a ruler (not round) for ruling lines.

siú-ke, a proclamation offering a reward, as for apprehending a man or killing a tiger.

keli, to apply the compass to determine the lack of a grave, &c. ké lò-ké, id.

ê-ke, the lower part, as of a set of shelves, or as of the trunk, about the belly. téng-ke, the upper part of the trunk; the chest.

ú kúi-ke, face giving omen of wealth. phinn-ke (v.), general bodily form of a man. kut-ke, general form of the body. hô-kut-ke, body well formed. kut-ke, long-thiâ, all one’s bones painted. moá-sín-ke, one’s whole body, e.g. in pain. too-ke, fowl of large sort, as from Shanghai.

bún-jí-ke, open work, as, of a screen, in the form of the figure called ‘lin.’

ki thi-ke, lit. seeing the framework of the skies, said of a clear cloudless sky.

ké (C. ké). chhán-ke, the hard subsoil of a field. kí chhán-ke, subsoil visible. chheng kau-ki-ke, to lay bare the subsoil, as a flood. keh-thô, the subsoil of a reddish-brown colour. thô-ke, id. ú thô-ke, to have such a subsoil, as a grave dug down to it, as is proper.


kéh [R. kék, a bamboo division], (C. kéh). ná-keh, horizontal division of a basket. tek-ke (C.), a stiff bamboo screen hung outside of a door.

kéh [R. kék, to partition, to separate], (C. kéh), to separate, as a wall or river; to have an interval, as of days, or as passing a night.

kéh-tiú, to separate, as a wall, &c. tsao-ke, to obstruct. kéh-hô, separated by a canal or large river.

kéh-soá, separated by a mountain. kéh-chit-soá, id.

kéh-piah, next door neighbours.

kéh-mi, to pass the night. kéh-chit-jit, after one free day has intervened; on alternate days; day after another; letting one day pass without doing something done each other day. kéh-sa-jit, after three clear days have intervened.

keng-ke, rooms made by partitions; separate rooms in a house. joà-tsöe keng-ke, how many rooms has the house.

kéh-kái hia-ti, first or second cousins. kéh-pak hia-ti, sons of same father by different mothers.

kéh (R. kék), to parry; to ward off.

kéh-kluí, id.; to separate with the hands, as parties quarrelling. jia-ke, to ward off, as blows with a shield.

kéh (R. kék), (C. koeh; Cn. kó) the surname Kwoh. kéh-seng-öng, an idol, = kóng-tek tsun-öng, born in the interior near Anch, to whose tomb there are great pilgrimages.

kéh (C.) tâu-keh, = A. tân-ngoeh, long legumes.

kéh [R. khoat, an edible plant], (C. koeh). kéh-hún, a flour like arrow-root made from the root of a plant. kéh-hún-pau, a confection made from it.

kéh [R. koeh, a sort of vegetable], (C. kéh). kéh-ná-chhái, a vegetable like cabbages or greens. kéh-mé-chhái (C.), id.

kéh = ke, onomatopoetic sound), (C. kéh). kéh-ná-chhái, a vegetable like cabbages or greens. kéh-mé-chhái (C.), id.

kéh (Cn. T.), = A. ké, to stick in the throat, as a bone.

kéh — kéh-tó, to trip; to stumble.

kéh (R. géh), (C. kéh), to oppose, esp. oppose or resist a superior. úi-ke, to oppose a superior. sa-ke, to oppose each other. tui-ke, in direct opposition to a man’s wishes or plans. hói-ke, opposed to what is right and just; disobedient, as conduct or language. hói-ke, id., all in confusion.

kéh-kíú, refusing to obey; obstinately opposing. kéh-phih, stubborn; obstinate in disposition. kéh-kú, difficult to read or recite, as a sentence ill put together. kéh-hí, making people unwilling to listen, as unreasonable talk (v. lii).

phah-ke, to act diametrically opposite to the wish of a superior or partner (d.) in order to show displeasure and make a quarrel; to spite him. phah-ke, to refuse to eat just to spite him. phah-ke, id., determined not to be put away, as woman or even-
hina. phah-keh hah-keh, determined to leave, and acting so as to make our superior (or partner) displeased with us, and willing to let us leave; or as wife or slave-girl acting so as to make her husband or master willing to divorce or sell her. phah-keh beh-thiah, constantly acting contrary to partner's wishes in order that he may be willing to dissolve the partnership.

Keh" (cf. khah, keh). keh"-nith keh"-neh", sound of things breaking or rattling together, as if ready to break. keh"-keh"-keh", id. lir keh"-nith"-nith", great sound of thunder lir-tan keh"-nith"-nith", id. keh"-keh"-hau (C), = A. keh-keh-han, cackling of a hen.

Kek [R. the diaphragm, = col. keh]. kek-sit, a deadly internal disease that causes food to be vomited as soon as it is taken. hu-lo kek-kek, this and other deadly diseases.

siu-pa-kek, feeling a surfeit.

Kek (R. id.), a halbert; a halbert-shaped spear.

Hon-thien-kek, id. to-chhii" ki'am-kek, swords and spears.

Kek - chiu'-tiam-kek, the lower piece of wood that keeps an oar-pin steady.

Kek [R. to strike]. kong-kek, to attack; to fight against (s. expel). kek-ke, to strike the drum in a yaun in order to draw attention to some urgent case of violence, &c.

fu-kek, a military officer somewhat like a colonel or lieutenant-colonel.

Kek (R. id.), (P. kiok), to expel; to drive away.

Kek-chhut, to expel, as from a village, family, or society. kek-tio, id. kong-kek, to drive away unkindly and publicly (as a robber), so as not to allow him to harbour among them; done by all the people of a village (s. strike).

Kek-ni, to dismiss a soldier. kek-chit, to deport from office, and more or less degrade in rank.

Kek-chit liu-jim, to degrade in rank but leave in the office. kek-kej, to put out of office, not affecting his rank.

Kek (R. id., = col. keh), to put up a partition; to partition off. kek bat-pin, to put up a close partition.

Kek-kham, to divide into small divisions; to be on bad terms with people (v. kham). kek-tsai, to partition into horizontal layers.

Kek (R. kiok), (C. kiok, T. Cn. kak), the chrysanthemeum and such flowers. kek-hoe, id. bau-siu-kek, the marigold. chhau-kek-oe, a small flower like chrysanthemeum.

Kam-kek, camomile. peh-keh-hoe, white chrysanthemeum; camomile.

Kek (P.), = A. kiok, in the case of some words.

Kek (R. id.), (P. sometimes "kiok"), to dam up, as water; (to suffocate); to raise steam or make great heat; to distil; to make a special effort; to put on airs or affect some manner; to stir up to emulation or anger; to provoke.

Kek-tsai, to dam up water. to-kek, to dam up, as water, so as to make it flow in the opposite direction.

Kek-lim, great difficulty in passing urine, as in disease (v. lim).
inculpeated by a man under a man under his own man under his own evidence.

khit—i keng—tioh, id.

U-keng-siöm, to get his food as well as his salary, as a school-teacher sometimes has.

keng [R, kian, the shoulder], (Cn. kii", T. kai", sometimes koi"). keng-thâu, the upper part of the shoulder. keng-thâu tsaöm-lo, hö-lông-kioi", one's shoulders like a road for others (said of chair-bearers).

keng-thâu thêu-thêu, shoulders high and lean, whether naturally so, or from opium-smoking, &c. keng-thêu-keng, to shrug one's shoulders.

khi-keng, to help another to raise a load or sedan on his shoulder (s. temple, s. cultivate). sa-phoa-keng, arms on each other's shoulders. tâng-keng, to change the load from one shoulder to the other, as a coolie or porter. oâ-keng, id. (s. room). tèo-gú oâ-keng, the cow that supports the earth changing her shoulder, and so making an earthquake.

keng-kah, the whole region of the shoulder (v. kah).

tâng-keng, the outer side of the arm, close to the shoulder-joint.

keng, to cultivate. keng-tsoh, to cultivate land. khi-keng, to take away land from the tenant who has been cultivating it, either for one's own use or for letting to another (s. temple, s. shoulder).

keng—keng-thêu, to jeer at a man, or give him a nickname, from his personal appearance or conduct (v. thêu). keng-hoân, id.

keng [R, kan, a room; a dwelling; between], (C. kan, P. keng, T. kai", Cn. kii",), a room; classifier of houses, buildings, or rooms; the space in a house that would be sufficient for one room.

keng-kah, a room partitioned off (v. keh). sa-keng-chhu, three houses. sahù ù saâ-keng, the house has three rooms, or room for three. páng-keng, a room. bô-keng, a house used as a miil. eng-keng, an empty room, as for guests; a public room in a village for talking or amusement (v. eng). kiau-keng, a gambling-house.

hoe-keng, a brothel. tanh-bô-sun-keng, id. phâi—kiau-keng, id.

keng [R, kiong], (C, kiong), a temple. keng-bio, a temple; temples. keng-tiön, imperial residence and hall of audience. léng-keng, prison of imperial heaven. kim-lôh keng-lóng, to confine one of the inmates of the imperial harem there, and hold no intercourse with her.

chía—keng, the empress. phien-keng, an imperial consorts.

keng-kong, a temple-keeper. keng-tiài", a paved court before a temple. chit-keng-kong, one temple. chit-kai-keng (T.), id. chit-kан-kiong (C.), id. khi-keng, to build a temple (s. shoulder, s. cultivate).

bâng-keng, a folding mosquito-curtain on a frame, making a semicircle over the bed when set up (v. bâng).

chih kê-keng, a star falling or shooting (from its place) across the sky.

keng [R, a thorn]. keng-kâi, a medicinal plant (v. kâi). chih-keng, a tree with a magnificent scarlet flower in large bunches. chih-keng-hoe, its flower.

keng [R, to fear, as col kai"]; tái-keng siâu-kioi, much terrified and in great perturbation, as at sudden danger, robbers, ghosts, &c. klon-keng-kong, sort of convulsions taken by children. keng-hong-soâ, medicine for preventing such starting or convulsions.

keng [R, a man's age; one of the cyclical characters, — col ki"]; khi-keng, polite, what is your age, sir? lien-keng, the cyclical characters for the year of a man's birth. thêu seng-keng, to take the natal characters of a proposed pair to see if they suit for good fortune.

tiông-keng (R), the evening star. tiông-keng-chhi" (R), id.

keng [R, kiong], (C, kiong), a bow. tek-keng, id. (made of bamboo). chit-tiön-keng, one bow. keng-chii", bow and arrows (v. chil'). keng-hiën, a bow-string.

keng-të, a bag for keeping a bow in.

chhi-keng, to be one of the company of archers in an army (superior to the others). keng, pài, chhêng, the three classes of soldiers. bô-keng-siù, archers on horseback. pê-keng-siù, archers on foot.

khi-keng, to practise the attitude for archery.

ôh-keng, to learn archery. pan-keng, to draw a bow.

khui-keng, to draw the bow in shooting.

thoa-keng, to draw an empty bow (as if with arrow in it) for exercise. tiâu-keng, to practise pulling a strong bow without the arrow. tiâu-keng sai-hû, a man who makes bows.

chhi—keng, id. khi-bé chê, bán-keng-chhiâ, to sit with legs apart (as if on horseback) and eat with arm stretched out (as if in archery), (said of sitting and eating in a very awkward or too free-and-easy manner, esp. of a lad).

keng-tie, very small shoes for women (v. öe). oán-keng-bê, the raised round stern of a junk.

phâng-kam-keng, a long split piece of bamboo bent into a semicircle to support the mat cover of a boat.

hiâng-keng, a small instrument, making a humming noise, attached to a kite.

keng (= geng, gé). keng-chio, plants, = gâng-chio.

keng, to stretch smooth and tight, as a rope or a cloth. keng hê-i-an, id. keng-pa, to stretch out on a bamboo pin, so as to dry in the sun, as a duck.

thâu-bê-keng, moored stem and stern, as a vessel.

siang-thâu-keng, id.

keng [R, a stalk, as of grain], a stalk or loose spike or panicle of flowers not very numerous; classifier of anchors. chit-keng-tiön, = chit-mig-tiön, one anchor.

keng [R, to compassionately; careful; proud]. kiau-keng, proud and bragging, in manner or talk.

keng (P), in some words, = A. kiong.

keng [R, kiong, limit; extremity; exhaust; poor; — col. kio"], extremely poor. keng-sân, id. kong-k, a poor devil; wretchedly poor fellow. keng-kau-si, most miserably poor. kah-keng-si-lâng, id. keng ai tsâu, bô-thang-thô, nothing can be got from the poorest, the dead, and the abeceder. kau-koa" keng, they who associate with mandarins become poor (v. kan).

soa" keng, hái kiôi, land and sea barren and poor; place very bad for making a living. keng-chhu, bô-keng-îe, though poor at home, one cannot do without money on a journey. keng-îe pù-chhânt, paint must be thin, but varnish may have many coats.

kông hûn, pû bû, one's family, military graduates often come from poor families, military graduates usually from the rich.

beh-pû, keng chiû-kau, when just getting rich poverty suddenly comes. bê-pû, chhut pû-ji; be-
kéng, chhut-kéng-si, before growing rich, one has skilful and thrifty sons; before growing poor, one's sons are as mean and niggardly as corsage.

kéng [R. éng, a shadow, = col. iâ']. thok-kéng, to make a sort of play by shadows, somewhat like a magic lantern. thok-kéng-â-hi, id. thuh-éng-â (T.), id. khoâ'-thok-kéng, to look at them.

kéng [R. kiong, kiong], a surname.

kéng [R. kiên, a chrysalis; a coconu; sort of silk, q.v.], a chrysalis; a cocoon of the silk-worm.

kéng [R. to warn; to alarm and arouse]. kéng-kâi, to chastise, not very severely; to deter from evil by the example of chastisement (v. kâi), (a. district).

kéng [R. kiên, a conduit], (T. kâi). tsui-kéng, a conduit or aqueduct for water, either of bamboo or stone, &c. tok-kéng, bamboo pipes used as a conduit for water. nî-chi'-kéng, do., at the eaves of a house.

kéng (R. kân), (C. kân; P. kâng; T. kâi; Chn. kîp), to choose; to select. kéng-soân, id.

kéng [R. name of plant]. (Cn. kî). kiet-kéng, = kiet-kéng, a medicinal plant.

kéng [R. gân, the eye]. lêng-kéng (C.), = A. gông-gông, the dragon's eye or lung-yen fruit.

kéng (R. kân), (Cn. kûi), a fold or plait, as in a dress; a wrinkle, as on face. kûn-kéng, folds of a petticoat. pah-kéng-kûn, a dress with a hundred plaits or folds, worn by northern men. khoi-kéng, to plait folds, as in a dress or an edging. bin khoi-kéng, face wrinkled, as of an old person. bâk-bâi-thâu khoi-kéng, id., as old person. bâk-chiu-thâu phah-kéng, eyes of the corner wrinkled, as by grief or care. bâk-chiu-thâu put-sî phah-kéng, you constantly look grieved and anxious.

kéng (R. id.), a district; a ward or subdivision of a town. kéng-kâi, borders or limits; region (a. warn). kéng-lâî, within the ward or district. kéng-chêng, common to a whole ward, as idol or rites. hâp-kéng, peng-an, may the whole ward enjoy prosperity. phêh-bâk-pût iah goâ-kéng, Keh-sông-ông takes care of other people but neglects his own relatives.

kéng-tâu, the guardian idol of a ward, chosen by the people. kéng-tâu-kéng, id. tông-kéng, id.

kéng [R. circumstances; aspect; appearance; landscape], scenery; appearance of landscape. kéng-tîl, scenery; fortune, luck, or circumstances, as of man or of place. kéng-hông, circumstances, as of man, place, or affair (v. hông). kéng-gû, id. chêng-kéng, id.

sê-kéng, existing circumstances, as of a place. kâuchít-ô sê-kéng, matters have gone from bad to worse, even to this state. kông-kéng, landscape; scenery; circumstances, as of man or place. hô-kông-kéng, fortunate and prosperous. phâi'-kông-kéng, unfortunate state of matters; all going ill.

bê-kéng, one's circumstances in the concluding period of life. hô-bê-kéng, prosperous at last, esp. after a hard and toilsome life. phâi'-bê-kéng, closing period of life unfortunate and miserable, esp. after a fortunate life.

sûn-kéng, affairs all going well. chheng-kéng, well got up; comfortable, as house or garden; in comfortable circumstances without anxiety, as man. bô-tûi-kéng (Chn.), unsuitable for the purpose.

kông-siong, an aerial phenomenon or meteor; appearance of sky as to clouds, rain, or other weather. û-kéng, the appearance of rain in a picture.

phûn-kéng, arrangement of flowers in pots, so as to look neat and nice. phôî'-phûn-kéng, to improve the appearance of a pot plant, as another small plant (v. phôî').

siêt-kéng, to make a carefully arranged plot to deceive by a whole tissue of lies, pretences, false appearances, and deceitful actions. chông-kéng, to annoy; to make a fool of; to deceive by false reports. chok-kéng, to try one's fortune by lot or such superstitious rites (v. chokh). chiok-kéng (Chn.), id.

chiôk-kéng seng-chêng, to meet with circumstances that call up deep, warm, solemn, and somewhat sad emotions, e.g. old remembrances of friends now dead or far off, or recollections of our own former experiences. kiên-kéng siong-chêng, feeling sympathy arising at the sight of misery or distress.

kéng [R. a mirror, = col. kâi]. bêng-kéng, your honour, whose mind is as clear and just as a mirror! (said to a mandarin). tôa-lô bêng-kéng, id., to a mandarin to whom "tôa-lô" is the proper address.

kéng [R. finally; to exhaust or examine to the bottom]. kiên-kéng, in fine, as in a brief summary of the whole matter; at last, as the due accomplishment of a whole course of action, though long delayed and apparently frustrated. kéng-jiên, but after all; yet, though it appeared unlikely to be so.

kéng [same as next word]. kéng-ô, a set of various sorts of catables, offered all at once in the rites called "chî," chông-kéng-ôa, to make these offerings. pân kéng-ôa, id. pân-kéng, id.

châi-kéng, a set of vegetable offerings thus presented in worship.

kéng [R. kiong, to make offerings; by change of tone from "kiông," to supply, to provide], pài-kéng, to kneel and make offerings at the Taoist "chî" ceremonies. hiên-kéng, to offer a number of miscellaneous articles, as ornaments, flowers, money, and other valuables; it is done just at noon, making the middle offering of the series in the "chî," in Amoy usually seven. tsôe-kéng (T.), = A. tsôe-chîb, to perform these rites of "chîb" in general.

kéng [R. id.], to reverence; to worship; to honour; to treat with due respect or politeness (applied both to human and divine things, so that it is hard to distinguish). kéng-l, respectful feelings or intention. kéng-khiên, devout; reverential. kiong-kéng, id. séng-kéng, very reverential, as towards the idols.

kéng-tiông, to respect; to reverence. kéng-hông, to worship. kéng-pài, to do reverence; to worship. kéng-hôk, to reverence and obey.

bâu-kéng, to serve filially; to worship by offerings.

khim-kéng, to reverence; to venerate, as man of great influence or excellence. tsâm-kéng, to honour.

chûn-kéng, to show respect to a friend or superior, as by consulting him about what is to be done, or by presenting (v. chûn).

sâ-kéng, to treat another politely; to treat another another politely (not necessarily mutual). siong-kéng, id. siong-kéng put-jî chông-lêng, I will at your desire relax the strict rules of politeness, e.g. allowing the guest not to drink.

kéng-chiû, to invite one another to drink liquor at a feast.

kéng ji'-tsîo, to honour written or printed paper, by keeping it from pollution. kéng-thî'-tîo, to worship Heaven and earth. kéng pô-bû, to serve honour parents filially. kéng-lo taun-hiên, to honour the aged and the wise. kéng lâng-kheh, to treat guests with proper politeness.
kēng  [R. more, still more, by change of tone from "kēng," to change, a watch]. kēng-kēng, still more — kēng-kōh-kēh, id.

kēng  [R. a read, a path, = col. kī']. hēng-kēng, behaviour. bō-hēng-kēng, good behaviour. phái-hēng-kēng, bad conduct.

lō-kēng (a path), a means or plan of doing something. ū lō-kēng, to have a business, or means of livelihood. bō-sîng-lō-kēng, having different trades or professions from each other.

kēng  (＝kēng). kēng-tsoa, a sort of paper used for drawing paper, in the rites called "chhi." toā-kēng, the largest and best sort, from Sool-chow. tsiông-kēng, medium do. sîo-kēng, inferior do. sêh-kēng, a good sort. chhi-kēng, an inferior sort.

kēng  [T. kī, C. kīli], to put in a support to keep a thing from falling; to press against a thing, as to support it or to keep it from moving, sometimes so as to injure it slightly; to obstruct, as some small thing keeping a door from moving; to assist by giving a little money. kēng—tiôh, to press against.

sa—kēng kha-chhong (standing back to back), two men combining to protect one another from a third party or others, or to injure him.

tau-kēng, to assist a man by a small gift, so as to keep him from being ruined. kē-kēng, id. tài-ke kē-kēng, several doing so. kēng-kōu-chî hê-i, assist him by a little money.

kēng  [R. kēng, name of a plant]. kiet-kēng,＝kēng-kēng, a medicinal root.

ki  [R. hunger; famine]. ki-hâng, famine. ki-hân (R.), hunger and cold. iau-ki sit-tîng, to lose a meal or more; hungry or starving. chi-ki, to appease slightly the cravings of hunger, but not satisfy. hōa-pêng chiông-ki, paint a loaf to satisfy hunger.

chêk-kok hông-ki, collect grain to guard against famine. jîm-ki sîo-ngû, endure hunger patiently and willingly.

ki  [R. chi, the 65th radical; to branch; a tribe]. hun chît-ki, one part of a clan dividing off into a separate family division.

ki  [R. few; somewhat; nearly]. sû-ki (R.), probably; very nearly; strongly expecting that — si-ki (C.), id.

bû-ki, not many. ke bû-ki, not much additional. ke iâh-bû-ki, id. chûn iâh-bû-ki, only very few remain. bû-ki chî, only a few cash. bû-ki ê-chî, id.

ki  [R. chi, a mere mark of sound]. pek-ki, a coarse woollen stuff like baize, generally red; long ells.

ê-kêi-ki—kî, very red.

ki  (R. id.) ki-chhi, to devise a man; to joer at; to satirize.

ki  [R. a wicker basket, hod, or tray]. pûn-ki, a basket or hod for mortar.

poâ-ki, a flat wicker tray for winnowing grain by throwing it up in the wind. poâ-ki-kîf, the rim of such a tray.

poâ-ki-kâh, a very venomous varicagated snake, marked like the rim of that tray.

ki  — hoc-ki, a large sort of cuttlefish (a. flower).

ki  — ki-ki kê-kê, all in confusion and disorder, as furniture (v. kî).

ki  [R. muscular flesh]. ki-hû, muscular flesh and skin. bó-hû-ki, very lean; has no flesh on his bone.

ki  [R. the full revolution of a year]. ki-liên-song, mourning for one year, as for uncle or brother. ki-liên-hôk, id.

ki  (R. ki), chhiông-ki, a harlot. chhiang-ki (C.), id. ki-lû, id.

ki  (C.),＝A. ku, to dwell.

ki  (C.),＝A. ku, the corners of a dress.

ki  (C.),＝A. ku, a carriage, &c.

ki  [R. a secret; a contrivance; a machine; aloon; an opportunity, = col. kîl]. kê-kê, to pass meal-time without eating (a. branch). iau—khi kê-kê, to be hungry and exhausted from losing a meal (v. iau).

sêng-kê, to take advantage of an opportunity. ki-hâe, an opportunity or suitable occasion.

ki-bit, secret, as affair; managing secretly, as a man. chhut ki-hô, to make a secret sign (by sound or gesture) that only our confederates understand. thiâm-kê, to give intelligence by a few words which the hearer can supplement, often unintelligible to others.

ki-khiâu, intelligence; cleverness; quickness of mind (v. khuâi). ki-tauh-â, a trap, as for birds. ki—kûi, 65 (C.), instruments moved by secret springs or wheels, &c.

ki—koan, ability to adapt one's plans to new circumstances; curious contrivances with secret springs, wheels, &c., as in toys, watches, &c. ki—koan kiên-sek, intelligence and acuteness. ü—ki—koan, skilful at adapting one's conduct or plans to new circumstances or emergencies; versatile; shifty (good or bad); crafty. toâ—koan 6-long, id. lâu-siêt ki—koan, to let out a secret. lâu-siêt thien-ki, to let out Heaven's plans or secrets. thien-ki put-khû lâu-siêt, Heaven's secrets must not be let out (said by fortune-teller when he is asked to explain minutely what he has said vaguely; said in joke by a man who will not tell a secret). lâu-siêt kun-ki, to let out military secrets (said also figuratively in general). kun-ki—bû, a cap sometimes worn by military mandarins.

û sim-ki, good at planning or thinking out. û—ki-piên, able to act according to sudden emergencies or change of circumstances; versatile. sûi—ki 6ng-piên, to act according to the circumstances or emergency.

kông thâu-ki, to tell fully, with all the circumstances, keeping back nothing. kông—khi thâu-ki, id.

tâu-ki, to agree in opinion. kông tâu-ki, to say what is pleasing to another, by agreeing with his opinion. kap-goâ tâu-ki, of the same opinion or views with me. giên-gû tâu-ki, agree in opinion and statements. oâ put-tô-ki, poân-kû to, when what one says is not pleasing, half a sentence is too much. hoa put-tô-ki, &c., id.

ki-pêk, superfine white grass-cloth. ki-siông-pêk, id.

ki  [R. foundation]. tôe-ki, a foundation carried generally some feet above the ground. ki-tôe, id. chiông-ki, a stone foundation. chhiông-ki, foundation of a wall, esp. of a mud or cement wall.

khi-ki, origin or commencement of an affair; to begin an affair or business. khi-ki, to originate, as a family, or as a firm or business (said in looking back after it has long existed). khi-ki-tsô, first ancestor or founder of a family or clan. khi—ki si-tsô, id. khi-ki chhiông-giáp, to lay the foundation of a family's wealth.

ki—giáp, an inheritance.

û kun-ki, will be strong and fortunate, as child
ki

with good horoscope. kun-ki t'iau-ts'ong, having a very good horoscope. bó kun-ki, having a bad horoscope; will be sickly or unlucky, as child; often counteracted by giving the child to be son to another man, or even assigning it as son to a man already dead. kun-ki phù, id. kun-ki phù-phù, id.

ki [R. chi], a branch; a twig; classifier of long straight things, as pencil, poles, masts, pine-apples, playing-cards, small rolls of the more valuable sorts of cebus, chit-ki-toán, a roll of satin. tiu' chit-ki-chhí, all were talk, without power or reason (v. chhúi).

ki-hiôh, branches and leaves (v. hiôh).

chháu-ki, a stalk of straw, grass, &c. hoe-ki, stalk of a flower (o. cuttle-fish). chhiu-ki, branch or twig of a tree or shrub. san chhiu-ki, to prune and thin out branches or twigs. sien-ho-ki, coral ornament for hair. bih-ki-á, splinter of bamboo. kak-ki, latex.

té-ki, tea-leaves with the ends of the small twigs mixed. chhông-poi-ki, sort of Sour-chong with small twigs mixed.

iô-ki, a long roll of paper dipped in oil; or oiled paper rolled round a thin piece of bamboo (used for a light). chhông-ki-chi, a sky-rocket. tek-á-ki, a tube of thin dried bean-curd (v. tek).

chiap-ki, to graft. kê-ki, to make a new plant by tying wet earth on a branch (T. tôh); also, adopted from another surname; to pass from branch to branch, as bird (o. opportunity). thêh kê-ki-khi, stolen and passed from one man to another, so that it cannot be found.

ki-kut, general person of the ki-kut, well-formed in bodily shape, esp. woman. phài-ki-kut, so ill-formed naturally that no fine dress or ornaments can make her good-looking. ki-kut hó-kho, limbs gracefully formed. ki-kut thiau-lông, id. (v. lâng).

ki-kut si-tào-ê-hô, naturally well-formed in body, though perhaps at present ugly from poverty or illness.

chhê-ki toä-kut, large-bodied and strongly made, but clumsy or unagile in appearance, as man. phia'-ki-kut, rib of animal. pâk ki-kut, to make a framework of thin split bamboo, as for a gauze lamp-frame, or for a paper image; to set in proper train or order at first, as in beginning to teach a boy, or as in making the plan of an essay, accusation, or petition; also (CN.), to make the model of a house to be built.

si-tào chit-ki-á, slender, pretty, and graceful in form.

sa'-ki-ûi, a full-rigged ship (v. ùi). ki-poâ'-poâ', a three-masted schooner.

ki [R. divination, esp. by writing]. ki-tông, a seer who pretends to be possessed by a spirit. táng-ki, id. (v. tâng). ki-khà (CN.), id.

koân-ki, to matter prayers and incantations so that the afflux may come on the medium for writing oracles. koân-ki tiô-tâng, to make incantations and come into an ecstatic state by the afflux, either for a sorcerer who cuts himself like a faker, or for writing oracles.

kàng-ki, the spirit coming down to possess the medium for writing. chiu'-ki, the spirit taking possession of him. chhut-ki, to get the afflux for writing oracles.

hù-ki, the spirit coming on a man and possessing him, either on a sorcerer like a faker, or on the men who hold a branch to write under the afflux. khán-ki, to hold a forked branch (gen. peach), as two men do, while the third end traces words on bran. khán-ki chhut-ji, id. kiâh-ki, id. kiâh-chhí'-ki, to be the principal holder of that branch. kiâh-tô-ki, to be the assistant holder of it.

ki [R. a ghost or demon, = ki; also, a shrill sound; perhaps these are two different words].

á-ki, name given to foreigners (said to be from the shrillness of their voices, like ghosts).

ki-ki-háu, crying disagreeably; a ringing in the ears. chhit-gêh-poa'kúi-ki-ki-háu, you are crying like a ghost on 7. 15 (said to a child constantly crying for things). ki-ki-thiu, to cry, as a ghost, or as a child constantly asking for things. ki-ki-kio, always crying and calling out. ki-ki-tân, to whiz, as a bullet; sound of whistling. chhái ki-ki-tân, whistling with the mouth.

ki-ki kû-ki, twittering. hong-thâu ki-ki, wind howling. ki-kang ki-ki ê-sia', a ringing in the ear.

ki [R. id.], ki-lin, the sacred animal called "kilin" (v. lin).

ki [R. spirit of the earth]. thien-sin tô-ki, the spirits of heaven and earth.

ki [R. to pray]. ki-kiû, to beseech; to pray. ki-tô (R. and X.), to pray to a god. ki-ji-pêng, the 113th radical (R. 5f), written at the side.

ki [R. chess]. ki-chi, chess-men. an ki-chi, to set out the chess-men ready for beginning the game.

ki-phô, a book of chess lessons. chhiu'-ki, sort of chess having twelve pieces on each side. ki-poâ', a chess-board.

ki-kêk, a chess-board with the men set out ready for a problem. pài ki-kêk, to set out chess-men on the board ready for gambling; to arrange a plan all ready that a man may fall into the snare. ki-kêk chhiu-liông, there are many different degrees of ability, better and worse (lit. for chess and drink).

tiôh-ki, to play chess. kiâ'-ki, to play the sort called "chhiu'" kî. ùi-ki, to play at the sort called e-pêh-jî. ki koâl, skillful at chess.

ki [R. id.]. ki-lâm, a sort of wood (v. lâm).

ki [R. name of an herb]. fig-ki, a medicinal herb in its raw state. chhâ-kî, do. prepared. kiâm-ki, do. salted.

ki [R. kiû, a hornless dragon]. ki-liông, a dragon without horns. ki-liông-tôh, a long narrow table with these dragons carved on it; narrower than "ôâ"-tôh." ki-liông al-sien, this table along with a small square one.

ki [R. a fixed day]. jît-ki, a set day; a fixed date. si-ki, a fixed day, as in a series, e.g. special days for special business at an office. chhit-jît chhit-ki, once in seven days. sâm-pat-ki, the days ending with 3 and 8, for entering complaints, accusations, and answers, at yamams. ngô-sip-ki, the days ending in 5 or 0. kong-ki, the time of the menses of a woman.

ki-niâu, a debt or account payable at a fixed time or times. chheng-ki-siâu, to pay in full at the time fixed; to pay the last installment. ki-toâ, a bill fixing a time for payment. bô-tôi-ki, not yet due, as a bill. bê-kau-ki, not yet come to the time, in general.

kân-ki, the fixed time come; at the fixed time. thoak-ê-ki, to delay beyond the fixed time.

ki [R. id.], a flag; a banner; one of the Manchow banners; an instrument used in making nets, used as a measure for making the meshes all of one size.

ki-chhi, flags and banners of array (v. chhîb). ki-hô, distinctive mark, as of nation or troop, made by a flag. i̇-khoâ' i̇-ki-hô, you are fawning on him. ki-koâl, a common flag-staff. ki-koâ, official flag-staffs, in pairs (v. koâ).

ki-ô, under the flag. ki-ô-lâng, Manchow Tartars;
ki° (R. kū, a plan; to calculate). hā-ki, an assistant or partner in trade; a fellow-workman (v. hū).

ki (C.) ki-li-āi, = A. kū-lā-āi, just as you please.

ki (C.), = A. kū, proof.

ki (C.), = A. kū; a saw; to saw.

ki [R. kī, one's self], (C. tī). ka-ki, self; one's self (v. kā).

ki [R. skillful; ingenious]. ki-öng, a stone used at military examinations (v. öng). ki-gō, skill in handicraft.

kiō (C.), id.

ki (C.) hoai-ki-kō, variegated; mottled; indistinct in colour, &c.

ki (C.), = A. kū, to reject (in some phrases).

ki (C.), = A. kū. kī-ki, an instrument or implement, &c. &c.

ki (C.), = A. kū, to fear.

ki [R. to dislike; to have a superstitious horror of, = col. kēl], days for ancestral worship, esp. the anniversary of ancestor's death; also (C.), = A. kū, to dread and avoid.


sin-ki, the first ordinary celebration of the anniversary of parent's death; it is on the second anniversary, for the rites of the first anniversary are quite extraordinary.

kong-ki, common worship (and feast) of paternal grandfather or great-grandfather. kong-pō-ki, anniversaries of death of ancestors. chāh-kō-pō-ki, to partake of the feast at their worship. kong-pō sī-ki, all the days for the worship of ancestors along with the (at-sōeh) other festivals. kong-pō sī-ki, nī-tang gēn-tseōh, id.

ki-kheck (C.), = A. khe-chek, to stand in dread of, as of another man.

ki° [R. kēng, a cyclical character], (C. kē). one of the cyclical characters in the denary cycle.

ki° [R. kēng, a metropolis, = col. kīa], (C. kē).

ki-tīt, the term when insects come out, about 5th or 6th of March.

ki, to cepulate (said only of the lower animals, especially of cats). sa-ki°, id.

ki° — ki°-tōh, to have something (as a rope) come across us so as to dirty our twos or cause some slight inconvenience. ki°-kha, to be in the way, so as to entangle or come against one's legs, as ropes on road, or as too much furniture in room. ki°-lāng-kha, id. ki°-kha ki°-chhiu, to be in the way of one's limbs, as ropes or furniture; to be an incumbrance, as a family.

ki° ti-tu-si, to brush away spiders' webs, as with a stick (s. weave). ki° ti-lā-si, id.

ki° [R. kēng], (C. kē), soup. hā-kī, fish-soup. gō-bān-kī, beef-soup. tsēp-o-kī, remnants of meat mixed and cooked as a condiment.

ki° [R. kiam], a sort of alkali or lye. pīa-ioh-kī, id. ki°-tsaui, water in which this alkali is dissolved. ki°-tsaang, a sort of confection.

sio-kī, to burn shrubs to make this alkali. chāh-kī, to injure one's self, as by becoming surety for a man and having to pay, or doing a commission for him and having the goods thrown on our hands.

ki° (R. chū). ēng-kī, the Gardenia, a low shrub with large white sweet-scented flowers; the fruit (beeho) is used as a yellow dye for cloth and for bean-curd. ēng-kī°-hoe, id. uī-kī° (C.), id.

ki° [R. kēng, to change; a watch], (C. kē). a watch of the night (longer in winter than in summer); one fifth part of the night.

an-kī°, the first watch, about dark. ji-kī°, the second watch, about 9 o'clock. gō-kī°, the fifth watch, about dawn. kūi-kī° kūi-tīt, what watch and what part of it? kī-chhim, far on in the night. chīt-kī°-tsūn, the distance that a junk will sail on an average in one watch; about eleven miles. chīt-kī°-iō, id.

ki°-hu, a public watchman in the streets. chū-kī, to keep watch; a watchman (v. chū). kēi-kiü, toows crowing all through the night (not near morning).

ki°-tēng, a watchman's lantern; a fixed lantern at watch stations. kī°-kō, a watchman's ratle. kī°-kō, a large drum on which the watches are struck, at yamen or city gate. kūi-lō, a gong beaten by watchman. kūi-pōng, a sentry-box. kī-kiū, watch-house in street or at city gate; small hut or shed for watching fields. kī°-lāu, a watch-tower for guarding against feuds, as at entrance of village, or at boundary of two hostile clans.

ki° [R. kēng, the warp; to go through; classical books; a compass], (C. kē), the warp of a web; to weave.

ki°-hūi, warp and woof.

ki°-á-loeh, a light broad ceremonial cap, with red tassel.

kan-ki°, the magnetic compass. lō-ki°, the compass used by geomancers. kūn lō-ki°, to take bearings with compass for geomantic purposes. pāi lō-ki°, id. keh-ki°, id.

ki°-pē, to weave cotton cloth. thē-ki°-pō, very coarse cotton cloth woven at home. ki°-si, to spin silk, as the silk-worm does; to weave mischievous plots in order to cause trouble; very much involved and difficult to settle, as an affair. ki° ti-tu-si, to weave spiders' webs (s. entangle).

kap-lāng-ki°, to cause unceasing trouble to a man; to be always dunning (as relative) for help, or constantly asking more than is just. ki°-bōe-tīt, cannot be easily settled, as a quarrel or involved affair where both parties are deceiving or otherwise in fault (said also of a man always borrowing and not paying).

ki° — ki°-ki° kē-kē, very ill-arranged, as furniture that blocks the way, or as a load so ill-arranged that it can hardly be carried through the streets. ki°-tō, to trip or stumble, as on a rope.

ki° (L. khīen), edge, border, rim., &c., as of sea, table, dress, &c. ki°-a, edge or border, as of table, dress, &c.

lim-ki°, just at the edge; in a very dangerous position (v. lim).

gim-ki°, the long stone step or curb-stone along the side of a house, below the eaves. hā-ki°, the seashore. toh-ki°, the edge of a table.

bāk-ki°, the edges of the eyelids. ēng-bāk-ki°, the edges of the eyelids watery and inflamed; bleared. tām-bāk-ki°, id.

kūn-ki°, to sew on the border on a dress, of different colour from the dress (v. kūn). kūn-ki°, the border
very much terrified. kia"-thâu kia"-bė, irresolute through fear of possible consequences. hō-lăng-kia", to frighten people. ǔi-kia", shy and easily frightened, as child. chhi"-kia", to be suddenly startled (v. chhi"), teh-kia", fearing; being afraid. teh kia", to keep down fear; to put in good spirits, as by medicine.

kia" i-seng, to make the doctor afraid, as some dangerous slow disease, that does not strike an unskilful observer; also, to be afraid of a doctor, as a child. khî-peng lài-kia"-i, to raise soldiers to terrify them. òe-kia"-tsoā, having the power of frightening servants, as some animals are said to have.

kia"-lăng, to terrify people; to be afraid of people. kia"-lăng, dirty. bak-kia"-lăng, to soil; to dirty. phah-kia"-lăng, id. kia"-si-lăng, very dirty. kia"-si ti-lăng, id.

kia"-sū, to die of fear. kia"-sū, to fear death; to be very much afraid. kia" kau-bē-si, terribly frightened.

kia"-ui, last. kia"-kî, id. kia"-liáu, id.

kia" (R. ëng), the metropolis. kia"-siá, id. pâk-kia", Pekin. làm-kia", Nankin. chhi"-kia", to go to the metropolis. kia"-khióng, to appeal to one of the supreme boards at the capital. kia"-pò, the Pekin Gazette. kia"-bâk, very fine ink, said to be from Pekin. kia"-liáu, articles from Pekin; first-rate goods of some sorts.

kia" (R. hâng), to walk; to travel; to begin to move, as a boat that had stuck fast; to act; to behave; to perform; to be efficacious. chiaû-kia", doing one's work diligently and well. bōe-kia", unable to walk; cannot succeed, as a plan. bōe-kia"-tit, ought not to be done. òe-kia", able to walk; will probably succeed, as a plan, petition, &c. sāi oe-kia"-bēe, can it be used to advantage? as a challenged dollar, or as a man's influence.

kia"-lái, to be at interest, as money (v. lâi). kia"-khi, to have good effect, as medicine, or as a lucky grave; the animal spirits acting well in the body; to succeed, as a request for a favour. hông-súi kia"-khi, the influence of the grave comes into action, causing good fortune to the descendants of the dead. kia"-keng, to have the menstrual flow. kia"-tâng, to die; to go to stoel.

si-kia", fashionable; much sought after (v. sî). kia"-si, making money in good practice, as physician.

kia"-tâh, behaviour; manner of walking, as to elegance, vigour, &c. kia"-pâng, behaviour. kia"-gt, id. sù-kia", behaviour. hō-sù-kia", easy and unconstrained in manner of intercourse; not consisting on ceremony, but kindly accepting familiar treatment; very good-natured, putting small insults (or things not just right) pass easily.

kia"-hô, to act rightly or virtuously. kia"-phài, to act wickedly or viciously; to commit impurity. kia"-kan, to commit adultery, &c. kia"-pâng, to have lawful conjugal intercourse.

kia"-lê, to salute ceremoniously; to perform ceremonies. kia" tō-i, to practice geomancy. kia"-kîn, to practise boxing without an opponent. kia"-kt, to play a sort of chess. kia"-tit, to play the game called "tit.

kia"-tsûn, to be employed on a vessel. kia"-lē, to walk on a road. kia"-bō-lē, to lose one's road. kia"-tsoā, to walk back and forwards, as hâter a meal (v. tsoā). kia"-sōi, to take a walk. kia"-niā, id. bōl kia"-kî, id. khî kia"-ki, id. kia"-lâi kia"-khi, to walk backwards and forwards. kia"-khî, to get out of the way. bâû-chiah-kia", step a little. tô-thê-kia", to walk backwards, with face backwards. kau-ta-kia", to have a walk in vain. thò-kha kia", id. khâng-kia", to walk on foot, or not carrying anything, or getting no good result. lâa-kia", to walk on foot. pô-kia", id. khû-kia", you seldom visit us: surely you have some business or some favour to ask, as you come. phài-kia", unsafe for travelling on, bad for walking on, as a road. hō-kia", good or safe for travelling on. hō-kia"-taāu, in good order for walking, as dress; good for walking on, as road.

kia", the rim, as of a sieve, &c. thai-tâu-kia", the rim of a sieve. poâ-kia", the rim of a shallow wicker tray used for winnowing.

kia" (L. kâng), the stiff curved handle (about semicircular) of a basket or lamp. nâ-ā-kia", semicircular handle of basket. nâ-ā-kia", id. teng-kia", semicircular handle of a Chinese band-lantern. ù kōa-kia", having a handle of a semicircular form.

kia" [Li. kîn, = col. kân, s. gín. (Ch. kîan), a son; a child. sai-kia", a lad to whom we have taught a trade; an apprentice; adopted son of a Buddhist priest. khit-e-kia", a son bought and adopted. bêng-e-kia", id. kîpān gî-kia", son adopted from another branch of the family.

gû-kia", a calf. chhôo-kia", to lead chickens to walk, as hen does. ë-kia", young roots of taro that grow in a cluster round the old root.


toâ-kia", eldest son. soê-kia", younger son; a young boy or child. soah-bê-kia" chiah-u-îng, the youngest son gets plenty of milk to drink, i.e. is a favourite (in allusion to the Chinese custom of giving milk for two or three years). mîng-kia", son got in old age, having had none before. tsâ-kia", child of very young parents. sim-thiâ-kia", a favourite child. sim-koâ-kia", id. sêng-kia", to spoil a child; a spoiled child. kheh-kia", in want of sons, e.g. none, or only one or very few. hî-hán-kia", an only child. kr-kia", an only son.

si-kia", to get a son; to get a child born. toâ-sî-kia", only son. chin-sî-kia", one's own son (not adopted). si-kia"-bû, a midwife; a woman who has children. thê-sî-kia", a child born abroad of Chinese father and foreign mother. lî-kê sî-kia", loi chêng-lâng, when a nun has a child it implicates many in suspicion; one wicked man involves many innocent. ọe-sî-kia"-sîm, bōe-sî-kia" sîm, can get a son, but cannot make a filial heart.

bô-kia"-chê, usury so heavy that Heaven denks children to the usurer.

liû-tsû-kia", a wicked boy about 15–20 years old. siö-kia", a sodomite. phài-kia", a lascivious person; a robber or rowdy. phài-kia"-keng, a brothel. phài"-kia"-lô, lascivious conduct. phài"-kia"-chêng, venereal disease. phài"-kia"-thâu, a man who bargains for giving immunity from robbers to those who pay him money and get a dag from him.

kia" (R. kî, to deposit; to remain. col. kia). kia"-sî, a parasitical marine animal.
kīā (R. kēn), a mirror. hi-kīā, the myrmele of the car. ūi-kīā, a framed picture. hō-sin-kīā, a breast-plate. hō-sim-kīā, a small ornament placed on the breast at burial. bām-kīā, a microscope. chhien-li-kīā, a telescope. gān-kīā, spectacles. bāk-kīā, id. koā-bāk-kīā, to wear spectacles. bāk-kīā-kheng, frame of spectacles. bāk-kīā-jin, glasses of spectacles. kūn-si-kīā, spectacles for near-sighted eyes.

bin-kīā, a mirror. soe-⑩n-g-si-kīā, a woman's mirror. chhii-kīā, a small mirror with handle. tiāu-kīā, a mirror suspended on wall or stand. kīā-m-kīā, a mirror or picture fixed on a stand without any joint.

chōo-kīā, to look in a mirror. chōo-sin-kīā, a full-length mirror. chōo-hām-kīā, to examine with a microscope. bōa-kīā, to polish a brass mirror.

kīā-pin, a mirror fixed on a stand without any joint. kīā-tāi, stand for a mirror. kīā-bin, face of a mirror. kīā-bin-nil, woolen cloth with a very smooth surface. kā-hām, the bracket of a mirror, or a framed picture, as distinguished from the frame. kīā-tō, the wooden back of it. kīā-ah, a small case containing a mirror.


kīā (R. kiēn), classifier of many sorts of articles, as clothes, &c. mih-kīā, a thing; an article. ān-kīā, a lawsuit. tiāu-kīā, particulars, as in an agreement.

āng-kīā-siā, to count articles by the number of units. joa-tsōe-kīā-siā, how many articles are there? counting by units, e. g. not by hundreds nor by weight. kūi-kīā-sa, how many articles of dress? tāk-kīā, each article. khoōn-kīā, to put in order a set of articles (v. khoōn). ū-kīā-ū-chi, so much money for each article.

kīā (R. kiēn, strong). lōng-kīā, strong and vigorous. lōng-kīā, kahā-khiā-sī, strong people die sooner than others. kīā-sin, strong in body, in good health; having a good constitution, so as to recover readily from sickness or accident. chiṅg-kōng-kīā, strong, vigorous, and lusty, as lad or young man. kahā-kīā-lēng, stronger than a dragon (v. lēng). kihī-kīā, strong and vigorous. kha-chhīu kīān-kīā, limbs nimble and strong. kha-chhīu kūn-kīā (Cn.), id.

kīā — goā-kīā (Cn.), exclamation of great astonishment.

kīā (R. kēk, col. gīh). kīā-tāiī, the 6th radical. (the hand) when written at the side. kīā (Cn. T.) = A. gīh, to extract, as a thorn, &c.

kīā (T. kīā-chhī, to protrude the lips, as a secret sign (cf. kīā).

kīā — chhā-kīā, wooden-soled shoes or clogs, with uppers of cloth or leather like common shoes. chhā-kīā-sō, id. bāk-kīā, wooden clogs with only a strap of leather or coir. tsang-bāk-kīā, clogs fastened with only a strap of coir from the “tsang” palm. tsang-kīā, id. āng-bāk-kīā, wooden clogs with uppers or broad strap of red leather. bāk-kīā-chēn, wooden heehs for women’s small shoes. bāk-kīā-tsōng, an instrument like a wooden clog held in the hand by a cripple crawling on the ground (v. tos).

kīā (R. kiēk, = col. kiēk). kīān-kīā, active, graceful, and cheerful in manner; having an intelligent look; fresh and blooming, as flowers after rain (v. kīān).

kīāh (Cn. kāh), to carry in the hand, as umbrellas, stick, sword, lamp, &c.; to hold, as a pen; to hold up, as head; to turn up, as eyes; to calculate by the abacus; a perpendicular handle, and some sorts of supports. kīā-pē, sort of halberd held by some idols.

kīāh-koāi, to hold up high, as hand, or something in the hand, &c. chhii-kīāh-koāi, to lift one’s hand high; to be gentle, easy, and lenient, as a superior, or as the successful party in a lawsuit. kīāh-kīā, to hold up, as head; to raise up, as the eyes. toā-tim kīāh-kīā; kīān-kīān pāng-lōh, lifting the rod, as for a severe blow, but striking very gently; as when bribed to beat gently, or as parent frightening the child. thāu kīāh-m-kīā, will not lift up his head, as from sorrow, shame, or sickness.

kīāh-thāu, to carry the head high; two small additions (one on each side) in front of a house. kīāh-bāk, to lift up the eye; to gaze or look attentively. kīāh-bāk-kīā, to look attentively or earnestly.

kīāh-tsān, to raise up a square net hunged on the bow of a boat by walking up the ladder attached. kīāh-teng, to carry a lantern. kīāh-pit, to take up or hold a pen. kīāh-koāi-ā, to carry a stick. kīāh-tū, to receive the tally along with the bale to be carried, as the cooly does. kīā-kī, to hold up a flag (v. kl). kīā-kī, to hold a stick for writing oracles (v. kl, divination).

kīāh sāg-poā, to take up the abacus and calculate by it. kīāh-kōa, calculate (with abacus) and see how much it is.

kīāh kōng-ā-hīen (to carry a small guitar), said of a man coming to get money out of another (play on the meaning of the word “goā”).

teng-kīāh, a pillar-shaped lamp-stand. thāng-kīāh, a straight handle of a bucket rising straight from the side. khat-chhīoh-kīāh, wooden knaps for supporting a boat’s bulwarks (one limb nailed to the deck and the other to the belwarks). pūn-kīā, id.

kīāk (C.), = A. kiēk (R.), foot.

kīāk (= kīāk). ok-kīā-kīāk, very fierce.

kīā-kīā-kīā (C.), talking in a forward or unbecoming way, as inferior or young fellow talking too much.

kīā-kīā-kīā-kīā, id.

kīāk (R. kiēk, = col. kiēk). kīā-siak, lively and active in manner.

kīam (R. id.), along with; to hold or exercise together, as two offices. sa’-kīam, id. bōe-kīam-tit, they cannot be held or done at once. kīam-kōa, to manage several offices or duties at once. ta’i-ti liōng-kīam, having both ability and skill. hō kīam-phāi, good mixed with bad.

hōng-kīam, so much the more (said when the original object compared is added to, but not changed).

kīam toā-tī (Cn.), to be set at a small angle from one of the four points of the compass (v. toā).

kīam (R. kām), salted; salted-tasted; brackish; salted vegetables, &c., used as condiments; niggardly. kīam-siak, bad-tasted; niggardly (v. siak). kīam-tok-tok, very salt. kīam-si-si, id.

kīam-chāa, salt and fresh (v. chāa). ti’-kīam, chhīu-bō-hīam, will take whatever comes to hand, and find no fault. kīam-sng-tī, a confection combining several tastes. kīam-sng-chhū, the oxalis plant.

bā-kīam, to salt or pickle by plunging in brine.
kiām

kiām-koē, very strict and exacting in calculations about money matters.

kiān, kiān, kiān, kiān, kiān; better kien, kiān, kiān, kiān, kiān (q.v.)

kiāng (C.) = A. kiōng, violent.

kiāng (C.) = A. kiōng (R.), to force; to compel.

kiāng — hong kiāng—kiāng-hau, the wind howling loudly.

kiāng — chhūi kiāng, obstinate in argument; will not submit to be soled, or admit that he is beaten, or confess a fault. sōng chīn-kiāng, temper very obstinate and stubborn.

hong thāu kiāng-kiāng, wind boisterous and howling.

kiāp (R. id.), to plunder; to rob; also (R.), a fated time of great calamity; a Buddhist kalpa.

kiāp-ān, a (legal) case of robbery. kiāp-liāh, to plunder; and seize people. bōng-hō kiāp-liōk, to rob with lighted torches. chhūi-kiāp, to rob.

chhīt-tō chhūi-kiāp, highway robbery. phah-kiāp, to be in the habit of plundering, as a robber village. kiōng-kiāp, violent robbery. kiōng-kiāp-chhāt, burglars or highway-robbers.

kiāp-iān, to plunder an enemy's camp and carry off the spoil.

kiāp-sō, any of the fateful time of terrible calamity. kiāp-sō lān-tō, great fated calamities cannot be avoided.

tsa-kiāp, to meet with some great calamity, as plunder or slaughter. kē-kiāp, to pass through some terrible calamity, e.g. some long and dreadful disease or imprisonment. boāt-kiāp, the Buddhist last day.

kiāp (R. warm lined coat). (Cn. kōh, Cn. T. koeh).

kiāp-hīu, a lined warm coat, not wadded.

kiāp (R. to take under the arm; to squeeze; to take on both sides, = col. ngoeh.), to torture by the instrument for squeezing the feet. kiāp-kūn, the instrument for squeezing and torturing the feet.

kiāp-kong, to attack on both sides. liōng-pēng kiāp-kong, id., = liōng-liā kiāp-kong. lāi-goā kiāp-kong, to attack both from within and from without. lōe-gōe kiāp-kong, id.

kiāp-sām, the horizontal timbers with grooves for the boards of a partition, above and below.

kiāp (R. a legume or pod, = col. ngoeh.). bōng-kiāp-chhāu, a fabulous sensitive plant.

kiāt, kiāt; better kiet, kiāt (q.v.)

kiāu — kiāu-so, to instigate.

kiāu (R. kr., a channel, = col. kau), (Cn. kau).

kiāu (R. id.), to draw a sword. ān-kiāu sōng-hōng (watching each other with hands on swords), meditating mutual injury. ām-kiāu sōng-hōng, id. kiāu-to kiāu-kā (holding drawn swords), said of a new-born babe whose horoscope will cause the death of some near relative; such children are sometimes killed to avert the calamity. kiāu-ā, licentious pictures.

kiāu (R. id.), proud; to treat proudly; unwilling to listen or obey. kiāu-gō, proud. kiāu-ngō, id.
kiên (T. giễn), to coagulate or coagulate. kiên-síng, to coagulate; to freeze. kiên-tàng, to coagulate.

kiên [R. kan, kiên, = col. kan, kien, koa], dry and parched, as tongue or throat in fever. bin lòng-kiên-khi, face all become dark, as by sickness or opium-smoking.

kiêu [R. a cocoon; a chrysalia]. (C. kán), a sort of silk from Sze-chuen province. chhoa-kiên, id. kiên-tiă, a yellowish white silk, which afterwards grows white. phé-kiên, a fine thin white silk stuff.

kién [R. to establish; to make firm, or build up]. kiên-ti, to purchase for one's self. kiên-lip (R.), to set up; to establish. kiên-kong, to obtain merit, by some service to the state.

hok-kiên, Fuh-kien province. kiên-lien, water-likely seeds from Fuh-kiên. thien-hú-piên-piên, n-tâh kien-hok-kiên, no place in the world is equal to Fuh-kiên.

kiên — kiên-chi-bah, meat cut from the ham.

kiên [R. to perceive; to meet with; on every occasion; sign of the passive, = col. kî].

kiên-siâu, ashamed (v. siâu). kiên-koâi, to be offended, as at small faults (v. koâi). kiên-kôo, to be offended, esp. slightly. kiên-tiông, that in which one is specially skilful or excels others (v. tiông). kiên-ki, superior in quality (v. kl). kiên-gî, to be suspected.

kiên-sek, knowledge; wisdom (v. sek). i-kiên, opinion. bô-têng-kiên, changeable in purpose. chhiên-kiên, of shallow understanding; contracted in his views. toân-kiên, going to kill one's self (v. toân). siâu-sô-kiên, having but little experience; not acquainted with the world; having rarely met with influential people. siâu-sô-kiên, to ki-koâi, he who has seen little is easily astonished. kiên-tâi-sêk-biên, acquainted or having mixed with influential people.

hân-kiên, rarely seen or met with. chio-chi-kiên, evidence enough that — lôi-kiên put-pêng, to see a case of gross injustice on the road (v. pêng). put-kiên sàu-bêng, of course it is so; unmistakably true. tà put-kiên-thien, to put up awnings so as quite to hide the sky (fig. of a man declining to see us or to help), (v. tà).

ô-kiên-chêng—tít, can safely appear in sight of all men, as an honest and clear transaction (v. êng, "all"). kiên-tiâu, to attend the regular daily audience of the emperor. în-kiên, to have an audience of the emperor, as high mandarin on getting higher rank. chì-kiên-lê, fee paid on first calling a doctor or engaging a teacher.

kiên-chubahông, to try which will conquer (lit. male or female). kiên-ko-te, id. (lit. high or low).

kiên-thòi kiên-tiông, hits the mark every time. kiên-liân, kiên-tiôh, every guess comes true. kiên-i, kiên-hô, curing by every prescription. kiên-khûn, chût bang—ki, every time I fall asleep I dream. kiên-phôa, wherever it is torn or broken.

kiên [R. iên, a swallow, = col. lû]. giét-kiên, to play at shuttle-cock, done with the feet. hiet-kiên, id. that-kiên, id.


kiên-tiû, active, nice-looking, pleasant, and open in manner, as a child (v. tiû).

kiên (cf. kiên), stubbornly refusing to acknowledge being in the wrong or to take advice. kap-goû kiên, doggedly refusing to do what I wish. chiâh-kiên, of set purpose doing the very contrary to what is asked or desired. kiên-lô, you obstinate slave! (said in scolding a son or inferior who tries to be disobedient and obstructive).

kiên-koâi, very dogged and crotchety; fond of opposing and obstructing others' wishes or plans; of set purpose going against what others desire. kô-kiên-koâi, making a show of disobedience and dogged resistance while quite aware that resistance is impossible.

kiên (C.), id.

bôe-siau-kiên—tít, unwilling to obey, but quite unable to make effectual resistance. bôe-siau-kiên, id. m-kiên-si sau-kiên, id.

kiên (R. id.), (C. kîn), the gizzard. akh-kiên, duck's gizzard. kôe-kiên, hen's gizzard.

kiet (R. id.) chhong-kiet, (R.), clean.

kiet (R. id.), (C. kit), auspicious; of fortunate omen; lucky. kiet-hêk, ordinary dress, as put on when mourning is put off. kiet-hiong, good and bad fortune; lucky and unlucky. hiong-kiet, id. hiong-kiet-sû, lucky and unlucky matters, as all sorts of festivals, anniversaries, &c. hiong-kiet si-sû, id. kiet-hiong bi-lài, sien iû-tiâu, omens come before good or bad fortune.

kiet-siòng jû-l, may you have happiness according to your desires (this and the following phrases are often pasted up). tâi-kiet li-chhi, may this shop have great prosperity. tâi-kiet tâi-li, id. kái-tiong tâi-kiet, id. pêng-an tâi-kiet (peace and great prosperity), small incense bags on which this is written. liên-oînâu kiet-kô, may all be auspicious and happy (phrase used at marriages).

kiet (R. id.), (C. kit). kiet-â, a lime. kîm-kiet, preserved limes. son^1-kiet-â, a small wild shrub, not a lime at all.

kiet [R. name of a plant], (C. kit). kiet-kêng, a medicinal plant. kiet-kêng, id. kiet-kî (T. Cuan), id. (Platycodon ?).
kiet

kiet-hoát, the wife whom a bachelor marries first of all.

kiet-suí, the ear of grain forming, after the flowers are past. kiet-ké-chi, the fruit forming; to bear fruit.

kiet hoe-lúi, to form flower buds or flowers.

kiet-sit, neatly and tightly tied or sewed up; real and certain, not empty pretence (said of words or an affair); also (R.), to bear fruit. kiet-sok, neat and tidy; neatly fastened up, as box, basket, parcel, etc.; not loose, as dress well fastened by girdle. sok-kiet, id.; said also of a house or room, small but neat and comfortable. kiet-téng, strong, firm.

pa-kiet, skillful at managing matters; hard to get round; ingratiating one’s self with influential persons (v. pa).

kiet-kó, final circumstances of a man, esp. as result of his life; to kill (v. kó). kiet-kíòk, finished up, completed, as an affair. kiet-án, to close up a case, by the parties signing a bond called “kiet.” kiet-tíng, the bond or deed that settles up a case. kam-kiet, a bond finally winding up a lawsuit; a bond signed by the people promising (to the government) to do or refrain from something. pô-kiet, a document giving security for a man, or promising to hold an arrangement final. liên-hoán-kiet, a bond of mutual security given by the people of a ward (v. hoán). häng-kiet, a security given by a great privileged honk for the junk of another firm, which is required before the official papers are given to the junk. chhut häng-kiet, to issue this bond. thg häng-kiet, to stamp it with the seal of the hong. thg-kiet. id.

taòng-kiet, the summing up and balancing of a whole account, as at the end of the year, or at the closing up of a business or affair or of whole sets of accounts. mi-kiet, the balancing up at end of year. gán-kiet, do, at end of month. kiet-siáu, to sum up and balance an account, as at the end of the month; to sum up and balance an entire account. kiet taòng-siáu, to make up an account, as at the end of the year, or of a whole affair.

kiet-liú, the silk or cotton knob of a Chinese cap. kiet-chhau, the rum called dragon’s blood. toa-chhih-kiet, speaking with much difficulty or indistinctness, as from malformation of the tongue, or as in fever, &c.

kiet [R. to exhaust; to exert to the utmost], too severe and exacting, as a master; bad for getting a livelihood, as a place. ke-sú kan-kiet, very poor.

soá kéng, hái kiet (land and sea barren), very hard to make a living there.

chin-sim kiet-lék (R.), to exert one’s self to the utmost. kiet-chin-sim-lék (R.), id.

kiet (R. id.), the tyrant of the Hia dynasty, with whom it ended. ha-kiet, id. kiet-tiu, the two great tyrants, Kieh and Chow (v. tii).

kiet [R. eminent in talents or virtue; a hero], pleasant and intelligent, as a child. hó-kiet, having great ability and magnanimity; clever, courageous, and disinterested. kó-kiet, very nice-looking and neat; well made and small, as man or article; useful and desirable (as thing), though not intrinsically precious; pleasant and intelligent, as child. kó-kiet kó-kiet, id.

kiet (cf. kiet, khiâ). phun kéu kiet-kiet-hau, to make the bow up ring his skin, as in heating a bow.

kíh, to pile up wood in a pile or stack, especially by laying down two pieces and then two above them at right angles, and so on: to pile up, as bricks, tiles, stones, &c., in a pile. kíh-lih—kíh-lái, id. kíh chhâ-thah, to pile up a pile or stack of timber.

kíh (R. keâ, a cackling sound). kíh-kíh-hâu, talking on so as to weary one. kíh-kíh-kíó, id. hoán-kíh-ká, so indistinct that nothing can be made of it (v. ká).

kíh— kíh—kíh—kíh—kíh, to twitter, as a bird; to squeak, as a rat; to chatter, as children.

kíh— chhão-hí—kíh—ká (C.), panting very hard (v. chhão).

kíh— kíh—kíh—kóâih—káih, sound, as of boards breaking. kíh—nîh—kíh—nîh, sound of things breaking or rattling (v. két).

kim [R. now, at present, =col. kân]. kim-mí, to-night. hiên-kim, at present. tong-kim, id. ji-kim (R.), id. chhû-jî-kim (R.), id.

bák-kim, at present. bák-kim, chî tsê-lâng, at present the only thing people count important is a man’s wealth, not caring for justice or even relationship. chiong-kim i-áu, henceforward. kim-si tsôe, kim-si siú, recompense comes in this present life (v. al).

kó-kim, ancient and modern times. óng-kó lâi-kim (R.), from of old till now. kim put-tông-kê, the present cannot compare with the past. tâm-kim soat-kó, to talk idly of things ancient and modern. soat-kó tâm-kim (r.), id.

kim— oá—kim-ko-le (R.), id.

kim— ê-kim, the lower support of a helm.

kim-sîng, the wooden bolts fixing it into the stern. chhut-kim, to get out of its groove, as helm striking the bottom (a. gold).

kim— kim-chhêng (esp. C.), lasting, as dress having much wear in it. kim-lông (C.), do. of other things.

kim— kim— kim—, gold; idiosynclastic gift paper; (some) money; bright; shining; intently (as gazing); jars containing old bones; a surname (but many give “kim” as their surname, who are really of the “kim-tun” branch of the surname “tig”); also (esp. in Hái-têoug), to look angrily at a man.

sok-kim, a teacher’s salary. sin-kim, wages (not salary). phêng—kim, money lent by bride’sroom’s parents to bride’s parents. bông—kim, good copper cash. kim-pîen (Ch.), sort of large good cash (v. pién).

kio-kim, to sound a gong to call the spirits to come, as when a junk goes out or in; or on the 1st and 16th of the month. bông—kim siu-kun, to give the signal for retreat of army.

kim-tun—sien-tun, the fabulous clvoir of immortality. sú—tái kim-kong, name of four great idols often at entrance of temples.

bông—kim, jars containing (or for containing) the bones of the dead. kim-tâng, id. kim-tâu, id. tâí kim-tâu, to bury bones in jars. taòng-kim, id. khang-kim, empty jars for bones. tâí khang-kim, to bury these empty jars in a grave site (as if with bones) to prevent others getting the site.

lâm-jî chhok-hâ, lâm hông-kim, there is yellow gold beneath a man’s leg (he does not like to be always kneeling). kim kha—chhâu—, seldom having to kneel
villagers agreeing to prohibit the pasturing of cattle in the fields when near harvest-time: the agreement is made known and ratified by a play.

_hoān-kim_, contraband; forbidden. _tē-kim_, forbidden by the code of laws. _hōng-kim_, to receive a prohibition or interdict from superior. _ūi-kim_, to break a prohibition. _khūi-kim_, to take off a prohibition.

_kūn (T.),_ to hold in the hand; to take in the hand. _kim-bāh_, to feel the pulse.

_kim-thāng_, _bō-sē-chhīuh (A.),_ extremely intimate with each other.

_kim (R. id.),_ wife of maternal uncle, or of wife's brother. _ā-kim, id._ _kim-ā (of a man),_ wife of wife's younger brother; (but of a woman), wife of her younger brother. _kim-pō, wife of maternal grandmother's brother;_ also in scolding with a bad meaning. _kē-i kū-kim, aunts and their husbands; brothers of wife or mother, &c._ (v. _kē_).


_kim-piāu ha'-ti (T.),_ son of maternal uncle.

_kin (R. kim, now, present)._ _kin-ā-jit, to-day._ _kin-nā-jit, id. _kin-nī (this year). _kin-toā' (r.), now (v. _toā_).

_kin (C.),_ _kin-tēng, = A. kien-tēng, strongly made, as things._

_kin (C.), _kin-tu, = A. kun-tu, yet after all the same.

_kin (C.), = A. kun, a root. _chhiōng-pēh-kin, a short red snake found in fir-roots._

_kin (C.), = A. kun, a napkin._

_kin (C.), = A. kun, a catty._

_kin (C.), = A. kun (R.), to follow._

_kin (C.), = A. kun, a sinew; a nerve. _kin-nē, the small fibrous parts of the sinews or nerves (v. _nē)._ _kin (C.),_ _kin-kī, = A. keng-kī, business, trade, or occupation._

_kin (F.),_ _kin-chio, = gāng-chio, the plantain.

_kin (C.), = A. kin, to pour off, as pure water from sediment or muddy water, or as medicinal infusion, or as liquid from food._

_kin [R. tight; urgent!; fast; quick; prompt; tight; firmly tied. _put-chi-kīn, very quick; very tight. _kin-kīn, id.]

_kin-nē, quick. _koā'-kin, quick! to hasten. _pāng-kin-kīā', to walk fast. _thān-kin, id._ _pek-kin, to urge on quickly, as a matter. _chhūi-kūn, id._ _kin-khōkāi, easily done; quick. _kin-sēng, quick-tempered. _kin-sēng-tē, id. _kin-bāng-bāng, in a tremendous hurry. _kin-sūn-sūn, very quick. _kin-bāng, quick and slow (v. _sān). _kin-ōn, id. _kin-lāi, come quick!_ _tiā-kim, important. _kin-lāt (r.), id. (v. _lāu). _kin-kīp, urgent and important; pressing, as want._

_bō-tā'-kin, good-natured and pleasant to deal with; kind and considerate, not too exacting, as master; diligent, well-behaved, and pleasant to have in employment, as servant. _bēh-kīā'-tā'-kin, of what consequence is it? (said as in making light of a matter which we have asked and been refused)._ _chhūi kā _kin-kīn, teeth clenched very tight, as in a faint or near death. _kin-sīn-ā, a close-fitting warm jacket._

_kīn (C.), = A. ūn (R.), a worm. _tē-kīn (Tt.),_ a worm.

_kin (C.),_ _kin-nā, = A. gīn-nā, a boy; a young lad._

_kin [R. careful; circumspect; cautious]. _kin-sĭn, to be cautious, circumspect, or watchful against; to take great care against some danger. _gīm-kīn, rigidly careful; very strict. _khūn-kīn, diligent, careful, and laborious. _kin-kiū' (id)._ _kin (R. koān), sort of very thin cheap silk stuff, almost like silk-gauze. _pēh-kin, white do. _hoo-kīn, flowered do. _kin-sī, a fan made of paper pasted on it._

_kin [R. just barely]. _kin-kīn, just barely, but no more. _kin-ū, just barely so much or so many, but almost falling short. _kin-tī ki-it, put-tī ki-jī, knowing only a very small part, but not the important facts or principles of the matter._

_kin (C.), = A. kūn, near._

_kin (C.), = A. kīn, the gizzard._

_kiö (R. kiāu, name of a grain)._ _kiō-bēh, buckwheat._

_kiō (R. kā), the egg-plant; the brinjal. _kiō-sek, a light-gray with a dash of lilac or of light-purple, darker than kēh-hoe-sek. _fig-tsui-kiō, a poisonous solanaceous plant with large white fruit, used in medicine externally, for boils, &c. _fig-chi-kiō, id. _chhāu-kiō-ā, a solanaceous plant with small berries._

_kiō (R. kiāu), a bridge. _kiō-sō, the piers of a bridge. _kiō-khā, at the foot of the bridge._

_on-kiō, the wooden framework of a Chinese saddle._

_to-kiō, a bridge of knives used by sorcerers. _kē to-kiō, to cross it. _tiāu-kiō, a draw-bridge. _phū-kiō, a floating-bridge; name of a stone-bridge at Chin-chew, where originally there was a floating-bridge. _tah phū-kiō, to make a floating-bridge. _chhā-kiō, a wooden-bridge; a wooden jetty on piers. _ūn-ku-kiō, a bridge having the roadway steep, but not necessarily arched._

_phō-kiō, to make a bridge, or a great repair of one. _phū-kiō tsāo-lō, to make bridges and roads. _siū-kiō tsāo-lō, to repair bridges and make roads. _taō-kiō, to make a bridge (v. _tāo)._ _kiō [R. tiāu, the tide]. _chhiu-kiō (C.), great tides and floods in autumn._

_kiō (Cn.), = A. kē (R.), remissly; carelessly; illicit._

_kiō (Cn.), _kiō-kī, = A. kē-kī, a medicinal plant (v. _kī)._ _kiō (Cn.), = A. kē (R.), a dog._

_kiō (R. kiāu), to call; to name; to be named; to sound or make a noise. _sa'-kiō, to rhyme. _sa'-kiō-in, to call and answer; to rhyme (v. _hin)._ _kiō-kī, to call upon, as in prayer. _kiō-thī', to call on Heaven. _kiō-mīng, to call out at a door to get it opened. _kiō-bō-mīng, to call out, but get no one to open the door._

_kiō-kī, to beat gongs, as several junks do at once when a junk is entering or leaving the harbour; done also on the 1st and 15th of the month. _kiō-kim kiō-kē, to beat drums and gongs inviting the spirits to offerings._

_kiō kau-thōe, a ghost tempting a man to commit suicide, that it may get back to life (v. _thōe)._ _khīt-kiō-kī--kiī, said of a man formerly well-behaved, but now enticed to evil by bad men (v. _kūi)._
kiō-chhui, a young boy or girl who is at our call, for work or messages. chhui chit-ē, thang kiō-chhui, to bring up or hire a young boy or girl for messages or small bits of work. sa'—kiō-chhui, so far reconciled as to speak to one another. kiō-chhui, to order about and use for work, as a servant. kiō-l-lāi, call him here. kiō-kang, call to men the work. kiō-kio, to call a sedan.

hiām-kio, to call out loud to a person. Au-kio, to shout very loud; to yell. hāu-kio, to cry out, as under pain (as child), or under a strong sense of wrong. gāu hāu-kio, said of a man constantly talking and troubling people, or of a child crying when beaten, or of a pig or dog making a constant noise. kiō-hōn'hi, to call out (e.g. giving orders) for the more pleasure of it. kiō-koe-ē, blind beggars who call in the streets, especially at night. kiō ū-kā, to call out, "I'll not do it again," when beaten. kiō-loa (T.), = Α. khr-ūa, hen caecling before laying an egg. lēh-lēh-kio, sound of thunder quick and loud. khiet-khiet-kio, scraping sound of a dipper or ladle emptying a jar or rice-boiler nearly empty; (so with many such phrases of noise).

phien-kio, to give too low a title, e.g. calling one's father "cher-chek," as from superstitious motives. mīa'-kiō, his name is —. li-kiō sim-mih", what are you called? li-kiō sim-mih'-miā", what is your name?

kiō (R. kiān), a sedan-chair. chit-tēng-kiō, one sedan. chit-pē-kiō, id. bé-kiō, horses and sedans. ī-kiō, a small chair for children, often made with wheels. tek-i-kiō, id. phah ī-kiō, two men crossing hands and so carrying another. phah-chhīu-kiō, id. chē teng-kiō, to sit in a sedan full of nails, as sorcerer.

liēn-kiō, an idol's sedan. sīo-kiō, a sedan with two or three bearers. toā-kiō, sedan with four or more bearers, used by mandarins and high graduates. si-kiō, sedan with four bearers. āng-kiō, a bridal sedan. hoē-kiō, id. chhāi-kiō, id. hien-kiō, large sort of sedan used by high mandarins (v. hien). thoā-tōe-kiō, a sedan so long that the foot can be comfortably rested inside. se-thang-kiō, sedan with ganzeward windows. hō-thāu-kiō, a sedan returning empty (can be hired cheaper). ke-soā'-kiō, a paper sedan set outside the door of a person newly died and not yet buried.

kang-kiō, to carry a sedan. giā-kiō, to carry an empty sedan, as one man does. phah chit-tēng-kiō, to get ready a sedan. pāk chit-tēng-kiō, to engage a sedan for a long journey, as for several days. kiō-kio, to call a sedan. kō-kiō, to hire a sedan. chhāi'-kiō, id. chē-kiō, to sit in a sedan; to travel by sedan. jip-kiō, to enter a sedan. chhāi'-kiō, the bride beginning the journey (in sedan) from her parent's house to the husband's house, on the marriage-day.

liāh-kiō, to take hold of the pole of a sedan to help the bearers to get it on their shoulders. tsah-kiō, to steady the poles of a sedan, as attendant. chhāng'-kiō, to hold the poles of the sedan of a superior officer. khī'-kiō, to lay hold of a mandarin's chair in order to present a petition. noā'-kiō, id.

kiō-kha, sedan-bearers; chair-bearers. kiō-hu, do. for mandarins. kiō-pan, mandarin's company of bearers. kiō-gi, sedan hire, as for teacher. kiō-king, poles of sedan. kiō-tān', the cross-bars between the poles, which rest on the shoulders; but (U.) the separate small poles used in a sedan, with four or eight bearers.

kiō-tāu, the place below the seat, for holding small things. kiō-hī, the blind or curtain of a sedan. kiō-tū, the curtains at front of mandarin's sedan. kiō-tū, the screen hang up before the legs. kiō-jīok, the side cushion on top of sedan. kiō-li, id. kiō-thang, window of sedan. kiō-pō, back of the chair in the sedan. kiō-pōe (C.), id.

kiō (C.) lō-kiō, = A. la-gio, a sort of leek. kiō", in several tones; (C. esp. Π.), = A. kiu".

kiōh, a final enclitic particle. tsai'-kiōh, to know; knowing that. mā-tsai'-kiōh, I don't know. kōng'-kiōh, saying that —; an expletive phrase, sometimes gathering up the thread of what was before, but often a meaningless expletive. bōh-kiōh, how then can —? a phrase following "liēn," or "siōng-chhīu" in the previous clause (v. bōh).

kiōh [R. kjak, the foot], an individual, especially said of cooies and actors.

lūt-chhīu lūt-kiōh to bare one's arms and legs.

hō-chhīu hō-kiōh, to test about one's arms and legs, as in disputing, reproving, or showing displeasure. chhit-chhīu poēh-kiōh, touching other people's persons or things in a too familiar way. gōa-m-sī chhit-chhīu poēh-kiōh, I am not able for so much work as you put upon me.

koe-kiōh, a small shell-fish shaped like a turtle's foot.

chien-kiōh, good at fighting, as soldier; skilful at work, as workman. kiōh-siāu, number of hands employed in some work; number of actors, esp. full number for a play. hō-kiōh-siāu, good at work, as workman. kūi'-ē kiōh-siāu, how many actors! tang sim-mih" kiōh-siāu, what character does he act in the play?

kiōh-sek, a man's appearance, as indicating his trade, profession, &c. mā-si kiōh-sek, suit for the position, work, or business entrusted to him. sim-mih" kiōh-sek, what employment or position has he? in what way is he fit to be employed? tang sim-mih" kiōh-sek, what character in the play does he act? tang sē-te ē-kiōh-sek, acts the part of a man in the play. mā-si seng-li ē-kiōh-sek, he does not look like a man that is a merchant.

hi-kiōh, an actor (v. hi). thiū-kiōh, the clown in a play.

tsoé-kiōh, to be a cooie, porter, or rough labourer.

tsai'-kiōh, a water-carrier. kiōh-hu, a cooie; a man who carries burdens, or coarse heavy work. kăng-kiōh, id. kiōh-ā-kha, id. kiōh-ā-kang, id.; said also of the men who carry a cooie. chhō-kiōh, a cooie for rough work. tang chhō-kiōh, to act the part in a play of a common soldier or cooie. tang iū-kiōh, to act the part of a poliee or wealthy man. sāi-hū-kiōh, an apprentice just turning into a journeyman.

kiōk [R. the foot; = col. kiōh, kia]. (C. kiak). lōng-kiōk tiau-thien, fallen on the back with feet to the sky. sam-kiōk-phōng, a sort of gambling with cards. it-kiōk tiau liōng-būn, the one-footed man enters the palace (said in joke of a lame man, in allusion to a lame native of Quemey who became a high mandarin).

kiōk (C.) kiōk-hoa, = A. kek-hoe, the ehryan-themmm.

kiōk (P.), = kek, to drive away.

kiōk (P.), = kek, to drive away.

kiōk (R. to bend the body) kiōk-kiōng, to
kiok [R. a game; an affair, especially in reference to its completion or suitableness; an arsenal or public office; an association or company; mean or poor,=col. kék], very poor.

siu-kio̍k, niggardly and mean, as man; made too small, as a thing. si̍o-kio̍k, scant in count, as a dress.

ú-kio̍k, dull and uninteresting; not at all pleasing; lonely, out of the way, and dull, as a residence; feeling dull, lonely, or troubled with ennui; feeling somewhat ashamed, as at failing to get a request, or at being found fault with. toa-kio̍k, bō-kio̍k, walking alone, and so feeling dull and wearisome. kāo-toa-kio̍k cannot be wound up or settled, as a troublesome dispute or feud. bō-liu-kio̍k, cannot be brought to an end, as a quarrel which we wish settled.

jip-kio̍k, brought so far as to be suitable for the purpose (good or bad) intended. tsōe kau-jip-kio̍k, to make it so as to fit for the purpose. fn-i jip-kio̍k, to lead him into some bad company, gang, or conspiracy.

kiong [R. id., = col. keng], also C., = A. keng, a palace; a temple, a palace.

hōng-kiong, an imperial palace; the imperial residence. ōng-kiong, a royal palace. kiong-tien, imperial residence and audience hall.

kiong-kam, imperial eunuchs. kiong-ngō, female slaves of the empress, &c., in the harem.

kiong-ngō bi-lā, imperial concubines and female slaves of the empress, &c.

kiong-lā, women of the imperial harem (slaves of empress, &c.), excepting a few who are specially selected for favour.

kiong-teng, lanterns used at marriages (like those used at temples), given by bride's friends to bridegroom.

iū-kiong, imperial conjugal intercourse. ū-kiong-chun-kiong, to draw lascivious pictures.

chhu̍t-kiong, to go to stool.

bōng-kiong (C.), = A. bāng-keng, a portable folding wash-cloths-cabinet.

kiong (C.), = A. ūng-sī, the soup for a spoon.

kiong [R. rigid like a corporal]. (C. kiang), kiong-si, a Spieler in a coffin lying long in a shed or temple uninjured; supposed to be covered with white hair; fond of chasing, catching, and killing passers-by.

kiong [R. frontier or boundary of country]. Sin-kiong, the distant north-west frontiers of the empire, about Ilī and Turkestan.

kiong [R. to respect; to venerate; respectful; courteous]. Kiong-kéng, to venerate, reverential.

kiong-hē (R.), to congratulate; congratulatory salutation.

kiong-hē (R.), to make congratulations and send presents on special occasions.

kiong-chhī̍n-ōng, Prince Kung.

kiong [R. the body]. Kio̍k-kiong, to make a bow (v. kio̍k).

kiong [R. to provide; to supply; to offer; to give evidence, =col. kong]. (also C., =A. keng, verbal evidence in court).

kiong-kip, to supply, to give food, as a teacher or guest. ū-kiong-kip, to have one's food as well as salary, as a teacher.

chhōan-kiong (C.), = A. thoān-keng, the interpreter at a mandarin's office.

khaú-kiong (C.), = A. khâu-keng, verbal evidence or confession, &c., before a mandarin.

kiong [R. name of a plant]. (C. kiang). Chiá-hng-kiong, a medicine used for strengthening the blood; comes from Sze-chuen (Tormentilla). Kui-kiong chiōk-te, this drug, along with tong-kui, pêh-chiōk, and siōk-te.

kiong [R. violent; overbearing; strong; superior]. (C. kha̍ng). Kiong-kiong, violent; fierce; overbearing.

Kiong-hiong (R.), fierce; violent.

Kiong-hiong kē-kōk, very powerful, wicked, and dangerous.

Kiong-pō (R.), oppressive; tyrannical.

Kiong, to act in a violent overbearing manner; to act oppressively and injuriously, as a man who has strong influence at his back.

Sai-kiong-liōng, id.

Kiong-jīōk, the powerful and the weak; the strong and the defenseless (v. jiōk).

Kiong-pāng, a powerful branch or family of a clan. Kiong-pāng ngī-kak, specially influential and powerful, as a man belonging to the most powerful part of the most powerful branch.

Kiong-tō (r.), a robber; a highwayman (from "tō," a robber). Kiong-tō beh, doggedly determined on it, so that no entreaties or reasonings will move him (from "8ō," road; doctrine). Kiong-tō m, doggedly refusing.

Ko-kiong, very strong or skilful, especially of physical strength or skill. Hoat-lēō ko-kiong, the power of the idol's charm is very great.

Bū-gē ko-kiong, very skilful at military arts and exercises.

Pīn-sū ko-kiong, very skilful, esp. at boxing and military exercises.

Kiong-sū, doggedly refuse to admit fault or mistake.

Kiong-kū, to beseech very urgently.

Kiong-khīt, to beg money very imperunately, as beggar.

Kiong-tādn, id. Kiong-oā-tā-lāng, to extort money from a man, as by threatening or a false accusation.

Kiong-pōk, to urge a man violently (with great pressure) to do something, so as to compel him.

Kiong-kēhān, to compel, as by commands or threats.

Kiong-khāh-i, id.

Kiong-tō, to plot and injure by overwhelming influence.

Kiong-chhām, to usurp.

Kiong-pā, id.

Kiong-pak, to strip and rob of clothes.

Kiong-kiau, to rob forcibly (v. kiau).

Kiong-chhīu, id.

Kiong-kiong, housebreaking.

Kiong-līān, to take captive, as in a feud, or as robbers.

Kiong-kut, rape; to ravish.

Kiong [R. limit; to exhaust; poor, =col. kung, kiang]. Bō-kiong-chin, without limit or end (v. chin). Kē kiong, all his plots come to nothing.

Kiong-kip, very pressing, as poverty or danger.

Chin-kiong, very poor and miserable.

Pin-kiong, very poor and miserable.

Oāt-kān, ūt-khiau, ūt-pīn-kiong, the more crafty and cunning he becomes the more poor and wretched.

Kiong [R. to join one's hands]. Kiong-chhīu,
kiông [R. to force; to compel; by change of tone from “kiông,” violent] (C. kiông). bién-kiông, to force; to compel. bién-kiông, sêng tai-jên, after having with great difficulty got one's self to do it, it becomes natural. âu-kiông, to urge another violently or very urgently to do as we wish. kìu-kiông (R.), doing a thing of set purpose in an unreasonable, absurd, or unnatural way, knowing it to be quite different from what it ought to be.

kiông [R. kiông, kiông = col. kjong], a surname.

kiông [together with = col. kông, kà], taken together. hâp-kiông, taken altogether; the whole amount or sum total is. lông-kiông, id. thông-kiông, id. kê-kiông, id.; in total, kiông-kê, id. tông-pau kiông-jù, having the same mother and fed by the same milk; generally means having the same father and mother.

kip [R. hasty; urgent; in extremity]. tiôn-kip, in very great haste; not willing to wait a moment, as as in some very urgent matter. tiôk-kip, id. kiông-kip, very urgent and pressing, as poverty, or as imminent danger. gîn-kiп, very dangerous, urgent, and pressing, as disease or danger. kîn-kiп, urgent, important, and pressing, as wants or business. kîn-kiп-sû, very urgent matters. kîn-kiп-chêng, a very sudden and dangerous disease, e.g. cholera. kîp-kiп, jû lût-lêng, very swift, like the demon of thunder; words written on Taoist charms, to show that they are speedily efficacious; said also figuratively of anything to be done in great haste, e.g. money to be paid to a poor man in great need of it.

kip-kê, diligent.

kip-kiп, to relieve urgent distress or severe sickness; to save from pressing danger. chiu-kip (R.), to give alms to a man in want. lim-kip, in very urgent want or danger, that must be speedily relieved or put right, if at all; come to a crisis, as a case just going to be heard by a mandarin.

kip-sio, a small thin flat-bottomed earthen kettle for warming things quickly. kîp-sêng-chî, balsam seed.

kip [R. a degree in rank; a head, = col. khip]. siû-kip, a head cut off (said in speaking of the number of heads). phìn-kip, rank of a mandarin. kâng-kip, to degrade, in rank. ka-kiп, to elevate in rank, with or without office. ka-hu-kip, to bestow mere titular or brevet rank. seng-kiп, to rise in rank and office. liên-seng sa-kip, raised three degrees of rank in very rapid succession, e.g. in a month or two. thîn-kiп-seng, promoted several degrees at once.

kip [R. to bestow]. kip-pai, to give the papers, as to a ship. kîp-chî, id.; also certain official documents, as diplomas, licences, &c. (v. chî). kîp-sai, = bû-phâo, an assistant of the, (sêng-hông) tutehmary god of a city.

kiông-kiп, to supply with food, as teacher (v. kiông). chhuî siû-kip, to issue a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of a criminal. kîp-siû, to give that reward.

kip [R. to arrive at; to reach to]. l-kip, and also in addition; and even — too. put-kip, not sufficient; to be inferior to; not up to the mark; faulty by defect. put-kip-i, inferior to him; not up to him. l-siông put-kip, unexpectedly; beyond expectation.
kiu

kiu°-chit-ê kâu-kiu°-kiu, limbs drawn up and shaking with fear.

kiu°-soâ, a sort of velvet.

kiu (R. kiu). kiu°-kat, to get entangled, as a string.

kiu — kiu°-kiu°-jiông, noisy brawling.

kiu°-hâu, to talk on in a grumbling discontented way.

kiu (R. old; former, = col. kû). i-kiu, as formerly; as before. jëng-kiu (R.), id.

kiu (R. a maternal uncle, = col. kû). kok-kû, a brother of the empress.

kiu (R. id.), a coffin containing a corpse. koan-kiu, id. chit-ku°-kiu, one coffin containing a dead body.

kiu (R. a fault; to blame). kui-kiu, to charge with a fault or crime, either truly or falsely.

kiu° (in all the tones and words, C. kiu°, especially in P.).


pû-kiu°, to roast ginger on burning charcoal so as to char the outside; ginger thus treated used in medicine. hêk-kiu°, ginger-root burned into charcoal (medicinal).

kan-kiu°, ginger-root dried very thoroughly (medicinal). chhi°-kiu°, raw ginger-root (not prepared any way, so called when prescribed as medicine). chu°-kiu°, young esculent shoots of ginger. chî°-kiu°, id. tsuï°-kiu° (Cn.), id.

kiu°-ng, turmeric (rad. curcuma), dark-yellow with a tinge of brown. chhi°-kiu°, a sort of parasitic fern. hoan-kiu°, red pepper. hoan-kiu°-chî°, the sauce called "chî°" seasoned with red pepper. pô-kiu°, a medicinal herb (much used for adulterating tea). pô°-kiu°-té, an infusion of its leaves just drank like ordinary tea. pô°-kiu°-chhâu, its roots (used medicinally). pô°-kiu°-tâu, a sort of pea (used for a medicinal infusion).

kiu° (R. chong), a small animal like a stag, with tusks like a hog, found abundantly near Yung-chên (Eng-chên); counted very good eating. kiu°-ã, id. soa°-nih°, chhà°-kiu°; hâi°-nih°, bô-kà chhî°, the best eating of land and sea animals are these —

kiu° (R. kiong). chhiah-kiu°, a small brownish cricket, as distinguished from the black sort. chhi°-kiu°-ã, id. chhiah-kiu°-ã, id.

kiu° — chh°-kiu°, the roof of the mouth; the palate. ê-kiu°, the part of the mouth between the tongue and the lower teeth.

kiu° (R. kiong, a bridlet). bô-kà-kiu°, the bit of a bridlet.

bô-kiu° (T.), a shuttle-shaped fish.

kiu° (R. keng, a thorn). kiu°-â-chhà, a sort of hard wood.

kiu° — kui°-kiu°, active and diligent. kiu°-khi°, very diligent at work; not readily getting tired or stopping.

kiu° (R. kiong), disobedient; obstinate; dogged; intentionally contrary to others; (rather).
kiu'-peh-ní', to force one's self to act. kiu'-né', kóng (C.), to talk very big; to brag. kiu'-kut, obstinately or stomatically refusing to admit pain or weariness, e.g. forcing oneself to work at what is too hard for work for; wearing little dress in cold weather; or as a man who is poor, but puts on the appearance of better circumstances. kiu'-phíah, doggedly opposing others; fond of acting opposite to others' wishes. kiu'-chhúi, doggedly refusing to admit error even when it has brought us into trouble, or events have proved it. chhúi kiu', id., or not admitting fear, though really very much afraid. chhúi kiu', kha-chhíng ngí, talking boldly, but really much afraid and powerless. chhíah-kiu', intentionally taking the very opposite course from what others wish or advise. kóh-kiu', obstinately refusing to obey lawful authority; disputing doggedly with a superior. kún-kiu', id., obstinate in wrong. kún-kiu', phah ke-ó, if you do not submit I will beat you still more.

kih-kiu' hit-hó, yet it is better than that sort, though barely tolerable. kíah-kiu' ké-hit-hó, id. kíah-kiu', after all better than be (the only other alternative), though not so good as could be wished. kíah-kiu' toá-téh-ché, it is better than sitting idle, though by no means a profitable employment. síók-siób-híâu, kíah-kiu' kíhám-síâu, better even to sell at a loss than to be in debt.

kiu' (T.) kiu'-soe, à-sau-soe, a coarse bamboo brush.

kiuh (cf. koch). kiuh-siú-á, a small dagger, as for assassination (v. siú).

kiuh — sng - kiuh - kiuh, very sour. sng-kiuh-kiuh, soft, as dough (cf. kiuh).

kiuh (ci. kiuh, chhú). kiuh-kiuh-háu, talking on when one should be quiet, as boy or inferior.

kiuh (cf. chhú, chhúh). nígh-kiuh-kiuh, soft, as dough.

kiuh (cf. chhú, chhúh). kiuh-kiuh-háu, chirping of a bird or squeaking of a rat; rumbling sound in one's belly. khí-khih kiuh-kiuh-háu, squeaking or twittering (v. kiuh).

kng (R. kong); (C. kui), light; brightness, shining, glowing; polished; smooth; bare; empty; naked.

kng-kng, do, only as adjective.

Áng-kng, glory. chhúi bin-chang-kng, to try to put a good face on matters, though only making it worse at the last, e.g. borrowing when hopelessly in debt.

kng-liang, lucidly transparent, as crystal. thang-kng, fully understanding a matter; bright and cheery, as a well-lighted house. kng-thang, do, do, also, having the threads too far apart, as inferior cloth. bák-kng é-láng, a man who can see; not blind.

kng-iám, brilliant, as a flame. kng-chhíih, shining brightly, as a lamp; bright and cheerful-looking, as a room or house. chhú-kng, to shine. ná-kng, to glitter; dazzling. kng sii-sih, exceedingly bright and glittering. jít-kng, daylight. thiá kng, dawn (daylight in early morning). thiá beh-kng, early dawn. thiá chhiah-chhim-kng, just at dawn. thiá phu-phu-kng, dawn (v. phú).

kng-sí, smooth and clean, as skin, or as other surfaces. kng-koeh, smooth, as a surface. kng-tshíí, smooth and even, as a dress, or as the surface of a wall.

kng-kut, very smoothly polished, as a surface (v. kút).

kng khút-khút, quite smooth and bare, as, tree, hill, head, etc.; without money or relations (v. khút).

chit-bé kng-thiáu-thiáu, very poor; quite naked. kng-khó-khó, naked, or having 'only' on short drawers; having no relatives alive. kng lin-lin, having no near relatives alive. kng liu-liu, quite bare and naked. kng liu-liu, quite bare, as tree without leaves, or as forehead without hair; naked (without any clothes at all); having no relatives. kng-thíh, having no hat or cap on; bareheaded. liu-kng-tháu, id. siáng-bin-kung, smooth on both sides.

thíng-kng, to glaze; as pottery. thíng kng-kng, to strip (one's self) naked. pak kng-kng, to strip (another) naked, as in robbing a man even of his clothes. so kng-kng, all taken away, as by mandarins or by thieves, &c. so-kng, to rub smooth.

kung (R. kong, hard, firm, unyielding). kim-kng (T.), A. kim-kong-hú, name of an idol. kim-kimg-iá (T.), id. kim-kng hú-síin (Cn.), several idols usually named together (v. hú, "to guard"). kim-kung ták sói-kúi (Cn.), said in warning a man of little power or influence to avoid quarrelling with a powerful man.

kng (R. kong, work, labour, = col. khang), ah-kng, a ship's carpenter (often written as the next word).

kng (R. kong), to carry on a pole between two men or more; to carry, as a sedan, by two or more bearers.

kng-kí, to carry a sedan, kía-á, to carry an idol's sedan. kíng-koh, to carry an idolatrous ornamental platform (v. koh). kíng-sim-míih'-làng, who is in the sedan you are carrying? kíng-khúi, to move a little out of the way while carrying so. kíng-khúii--khi, to carry out of the way, as two or more men do.

kng-kang, coolies engaged to carry things on poles between two men.

kúng — kúng-táu, the two great longitudinal timbers in the middle of a boat (v. táu).

kung (R. kong), a large-mouthed earthen jar. tóí-kng, a large wide-mouthed jar. toí-kng sée-káng, large and small jars. tsúí-kng, a large water-jar.

chhúl-kng, a large earthen vessel for dyeing with indigo (v. chhúl). phun-kng, a jar for refuse rice-water. jó-kng, an earthen jar for urine.

kíng (R. kóan, a roll; a scroll), a roll, as of matting, chít-kíng-chhióh, a roll of matting. chít-kíng-stúi (Cn.), A. chít-pún-chhëh, one book, one volume.

kíng (R. kóan), (C. kú), to roll up. kíng-lé-hong, a whirlwind. tsúí teh-kíng-lé, water eddying strongly. kíng-tshíí, eddying, as of water at a rock, or of wind whirling. kíng-lien, to curl up, as leaves in drought (v. lien). kíng-chhák, a curved chisel; a gauge.

kíng (T.), A. kún, to move about in an existed state. chhíih-chhíih-kíng, many persons swaying back and forwards, or moving about rapidly, as a crowd.

kíng (R. kóng, broad) (C. kú). kíng-tang, Cant, Quang-tong; Kwangtung; kíng-saí, Kwang-si province. á-kíng, Hoo-kwang, comprehending Hoonan and Hoo-peh.

kíng--ó, Cantonese, from Canton, as goods. kíng-lien, water-lily seeds from Canton.

kíng (Cn.), (r.), metallic ore. sii-kíng, iron ore (v. sii.). gún-kíng, silver ore. kú-tiöh-kíng, to meet with ore in digging (cf. C. kóa).
as for mouth-piece of pipe, for end of staff, or funnel
for a lamp, &c.

bêh-kîng, the place at the wrist where the pulse is
felt.
mîh-kîng, id. màng-kîng (r.), the peres of
the skin.
mîng-kîng-chhi kîa, hair standing on end
with fear or cold.
mîng-kîng-chhi lông-kîa, hair all on end, as with great cold or terror.

nà-àu-kîng, the windpipe; the gullet.
àu-kîng, id. hi-kîng, the windpipe.
nà-àu màng-

nîng-tîaû-kîng (the throat has two pipes), one should not be too stiff on his supposed rights.
sâi phî-chhang-kîng, to talk in a displeased nasal tone.
sô-kîng, a sort of cuttle-fish.

kîng (R. kong), steel.
khng-thîh, id. chiâ-kîng, real genuine good steel.
tî-kîng, the steel edge and point of a knife or sword.
to u-kîng, the knife (or sword) has steel edge or point.
tîbô-kîng, it has no steel.

kîng (R. âông), a large round pole, used for carrying
heavy things between two or more bearers; the poles of a sedan; classifier of large heavy packages carried by two
bearers.
kîng-â, a round carrying pole.
kîng-â-thûi, a short, thick, round carrying pole.
kîo-kîng, the poles of a sedan.
liên-kîng, the poles of an idol's sedan.
koa-chhâ-kîng, two thick bamboo poles tied by
ropes to a coffin when it is carried.

láong-kîng, a large wicker-work frame, fitted with
poles on a sedan, used especially for carrying mar-
darin's baggage or public money (one such frame often
carries a number of separate packages).

chît-kîng
láong-kîng, one such large heavy package.
chît-kîng-sîa', one large tray (like a basket) with presents,
carried on a pole between two men.

kîng (R. kôan), (C. êiû').
gû-kîng, a ring for the
nose of an ox or buffalo.

kîng (R. kôan, to make a hole or string together;
connected), (C. êiû'), to bore a hole, as for a ring to
hold; to string together on a string; to put in a ring, as
in the nose of an ox.
kîng-chhi, to string cash together (s. amulet).
khîn, to bore a hole in the ear for a ring, as in a pig's ear.
kîng-phi, to make a hole in the nose (as of an ox),
and put in a ring.

láong sîn-ji, gû kîng-phi', as
an ox has a ring put in its nose, so a man believes
and is held by a written document.

chî-kîng, the common sort of string or twine used
for stringing cash.

kîng (R. kôan, (C. êiû'), a sort of amulet with
name of gods or goddesses on it, especially worn by
children on a string.

kîng-chhi', id. (s. string).
gûn-

kîng-chhi', that amulet made of silver or imitation
silver.

gûk-kîng-chhi', do of jade-stone.
koâ-kîng-chhi', to wear the amulet by a string round the neck.

do. kîng-chhi', id. koâ-kîng (T.), id. chhîaâ-kîng.,
to get the amulet from an idol.

mà-taû-kîng, an amulet with the name of Mâ-taû
pô on it.

chhit-mû-kîng', amulet having on it the name of chhit-mû.

kîng (R. kôan, a volume), (C. êiû'), a folded paper
prepared for writing an examination essay upon;
the essay when written, chhit-pûn-kîng, id. chhit-

kîng, specimen of well-written characters to be copied,
generally from some old fine writing.

khô-kîng, collections of successful essays, printed and sold to be studied
as models.

au-kîng, an essay that has gained the
degree of Kujin or Tsâi-sze, printed for private circulation
among friends (written with red ink).

kîng-toa', a ticket of admission to the examination;
on giving it in, a paper (kîng) is given for the essay to be
written upon.
kîâ-kîng, to receive the blank paper on giving in the
ticket. kau-kîng, to read and examine the essay,
as the examiner does.

ko [R. kho, a rule; a class, examination].

ko-chhiôh, a wooden measuring rod or rule several feet
long.

ko [R. a pole, especially of bamboo].

tek-kîo, bamboo pole.

tek-kîo-kût, said of a very tall thin fellow.
tên-gô, a pole with a lamp at the end, set up
in superstitious rites.

khià teng-kô, to set it up.
pô-kîo, tall poles for hanging cloth when dyed.

tsûn-kô, a boat-pole (said by landsmen).

chhûn-kô, the stick used for striking the cat in tip-cat (v. chhûn).

kâh-kîo, a ship's yards.

ko-chhâ, a thin bamboo stick.

ko — ko-chhe, the man who has charge of the
boy actors in a company (v. chhe).

ko [R. a spear; the 62d radical].

tâm kan-kîo, to have a determined feud or war (lit. move shield and spear), either by fighting or by accusation in
tâng-khi kan-kô, to begin a feud or war.

tô-kô, the 62d radical.

ko [R. a sheep; ûû-kîo, a sheep; a sheepskin (v.
ûû').

chît-kîo, a coarse woven woolen stuff from the
north, like very coarse blanket.

ko-tûk-biên, a foreign smooth woolen stuff.
ko-to-biên, id.

ko — chhôh-kîo, powdered gypsum, used as a
cooling medicine.

ko [R. fat; ointment; extract of unctuous consist-
ency, = col. kan, ke']

ko-iôh, medical plaster (v. iôh).

iôh-kîo, medical salve.
siû-kîo, black medical plaster.

bân-êng-kîo, a sovereign plaster for many
diseases.

tân-kô oân-sân, four sorts of medicines (v. sán).

bûk-kîo, thickened ink on ink-stone.

bûk-sîî-kîo, thickened matter about the eye.

bûk-kîo, water-
colour paint made from sapan-wood.

a-phên-kîo, extract of opium.

thô-kîo, opium in its coarse state in the ball when opened.

ko-tûk-biên, a black extract
from the fruit of the wild rose (v. eng),

chiîm-kîo, soft yellowish substance in the male crab.

chiîh-kîo, do. in the craw-fish.

ko-sû, soft yellowish dung of


fowls.

uîh koe-kîo, a child's game (some say it is
'song'), (v. ulî).

pêng jip-kô-bông, the disease has reached the
vital parts, and is incurable. [Perhaps add ko, jam,
jelly, and the phrases under it.]

ko [R. an ode; a song, = col. kau].
si-sû ko-hû, four sorts of elegant metrical compositions.

ko — thài-kîo, leprosy (v. thài).

ko [R. a, a frying-pan).

ko-pû-phûi, incrustation
on a rice-boiler (as in a junk) after long use.

ko (P.)

ko-chhe', = A, ko-êhêh', the Pleiades.

ko [R. high].

(Cn. ke, except the surname, which remains
'ko'); a surname.

ko-kût, too high-priced, as goods; making one's


goods or services too high-priced (v. kût).

ko-kiiông, very strong or skilful, especially of physical strength (v. kiong).

goâ-bhâ ko-pan-, if you will kindly


come with me, sir!

tân-ko, proud. hô-kîo, ambitious.

ko-seong,
promoted to high office. kiên-ko-te, determined to try which conquers. kūn-thân, ko-ko tsăi-siông, though very skilful there are others still more so (originally said of boxing). thien ko, bi sê-ko; jin- sim tsaat-tsat-ko, Heaven, though high, is not very high; it is man's heart that always wishes higher.

ko-sêng (polite), what is your surname, sir? If-â ko-tê, your scholar. ko-hien (R.), your school.

ko-tâo, great great-grandfather. teng-ko-jit, the 9.9 day (v. teng). ko-san tsaut-lêng (R.), lofty mountains.


ko [R. kong, grandfather; male; duke, = col. käng].

ko, a boat, as used for covering. khan-ti-ko, to lead a boat for a sow. chhâi-lâng, chhâi ti-ko, said of a man being very lean.

ko (R. id.), an elder brother; also a respectful appellation, as an affix to a name (often onomat.), much like “hia,” but perhaps a little more respectful, e.g. iâp-ko.

toâ-ko, elder brother (esp. T.); also, polite form of addressing a stranger. a-ko, son of first-class mandarins. a-ko-siâ, sons and grandsons of mandarins, in general.

hia-ko, paramount of a bad woman; but in Tiô-thôk, used for “elder brother.” bê-ko, servant in a bad house.

ko — eng-ko, the figure of an eagle on the stern of a junk (a. parrot).

ko (R. id.) eng-ko, a parrot (v. ko), (a. previous word).

ko (R. id.) jam; jelly; preserves; thick syrup.


If-â-ko, preserved plums. tsû-ko, to boil preserves or extracts in making them. bêh-lê-ko, a thick glutinous inspissated syrup, made from new sugar and other ingredients. [This group is generally written with the following word “cake,” but probably should be the same as “fat, ointment, extract.”]

ko [R. a cake, especially made by steaming]. koâ, a small cake, made with rice-flour. ko-a-hûn, rice-flour mixed with sugar for making cakes. at koâ (lit. break a cake), to divide profit equally. ko-pîa, small cakes, in general. ko-a-nîi, sponge-cake. ke-nûi-ko (C.), id. lék-tâu-ko, short white cakes made with a stuffing of meal of small green peas. bi-ko, a cake made of rice and sugar, generally sold in diamond shapes. chhêng bi-ko, to prepare them by steaming.

têng-ko-â, good measly potatoes. mi-tâo-phâi têng-koâ, cannot distinguish good and bad (lit. potatoes).

ôâ-ko-ko-kê, cakes made in small cups. ôâ-ko, id. teh-kông sîm-mîhôâ-ko, what are you talking about? tôe sîm-mîhôâ-ko, what are you doing? â-sî sîm-mîhôâ-ko, or whatever it be. bôh-poâh sîm-mîhôâ-ko, how can I (or he) gamble, having no money! bô-chi, beh-bôe chit-ê ôô-ko, having no money, how can I buy anything? lông-bô ôô-ko bi-so, nothing can be had to eat. û sîm-mîhôâ-ko bi-so, what catables have you got? as for a lunch or hurried meal. thô chit-ô ôô-ko bi-so, got nothing for my pains; e.g. fruitless attempt to recover a debt.

kô [R. kô, a basket-work trap for fish], to put in a basket, as a pig. kô-ti, to catch a pig and put it in the basket. ti-kô, a large basket for carrying pigs. hî-ko (C.), a bamboo trap for catching fish, male like basket work, with a round mouth and a circle of converging sticks which allow entrance but not exit. hê-kô (C.), do, for catching shrimps, in fields.

kô [R. gô, to whirl; cf. kô], to stir, as with a spoon. kô-lâm kô-khi, to stir about. kô-chit-sin-thô, to get one's self all bemired by falling into mud.

oai-kô, awry. oai-oai kô-kô, id. oai-kô lâm-chhoâh, id.

nîng-kô-kô, very soft.

kô [R. a steamed cake, = col. kê], bít-chiên thîng-kô, a number of sweetmeats used in idolatrous offerings.

kô — chhô-kô, a medicine used as a diuretic (a. stalk; draft).

kô (R. id.), a stalk of grain or reed, including the ear; the rough draft of a composition. chhô-kô, a rough draft (a. medicine). phâh chhô-kô, to write the roughly written copy, to be afterwards copied out neatly. phâh-kô, id. khi-kô, id. tsû-kô, to manage this in a yamun. sâmng-kô, to send in the draft of a document to be inspected by the mandarin; done by the “kêng-sêng” in a civil yamun. chhông-hâ-kô, essays made to be corrected by teacher (v. chhong, “window”).

tiû-kô, rice stalks (v. tiû). chit-kô-tiû, a stalk of rice. lâm-sê-kô, a stalk of millet. moâ-kô, a stalk of hemp, dried and peeled. bêh-kô, a stalk or straw of wheat or barley, without the ear. bêh-kô-thâu, stubble of wheat or barley. bêh-kô-lêh, a straw hat for summer.

kô (T. kê). lô-kô-chiôh, a coarse sort of coral.

kô [R. to wrap up]. pau-kô (C.), = pau-hôk, a bundle (as of clothes, &c) wrapped in a cloth.

kô [R. the result; truly; interchanged with the next word]. (Cn. kê). kô-jê, truly; certainly; indeed.

kô-chi, id. kô-hê, really; truly. kô-hê sî ân-îi, truly it is so.

kîet-kô, fully settled so that all is quiet. as a quarell, final state of a man's circumstances just before death, often with the idea of a Nemesis, good or bad (a. fruit). cîng-tû kîet-kô, certainly there will be just a retribution, good or bad. hô-kîet-kô, comfortable circumstances at end of life, and an easy death, passing gently away. phâi-kîet-kô, great misery at or near death. sî-âsî kîet-kô, he is dead now. sâmng-bêng kîet-kô, id. kîet-kô i-ô sî-âsî, to kill him in an unlawful manner. kâ-i kîet-kô-sî, id.

kô [R. fruit, = col. kô; interchanged sometimes with the previous word], (Cn. kê). chhông-kô-sî, salted olives. sâmng-kô-thîng, an infusion of four sorts of dried fruits. bû-hoa-kô, the fig. Tiên-chiau kîet-kô, may all be auspicious and fortunate (said at marriages and at the Taoist rites called "chhô").

kô [R. classifier of men]. tân-tân it-kô, only one person; all alone.

kô [R. to inform; to accuse]. (Cn. kê), to sue at law; to enter an accusation. kô-sê, to enter an accusation or an answer to one. ū-kô ū-sê, the accusation and reply have both been entered. sâm-kô, to go to law. kô-tiû, the accusation put in by the plaintiff. kô-tâng, to enter an accusation (v. tâng). không-kô, to lay an accusation before a mandarin. bû-kô, to accuse unjustly. mô-kô, id. hông-kô, to open the courts for receiving accusations, as after a new mandarin has arrived, or after the holidays. hông-kô-

**ko-kô**, orphans and widows (v. koâ'). **thok-ko**, to instroot our son to a guardian to be taken care of after our death.

**ko-ô**, the best throw in the sort cast gambling called "liên-pô" (v. e).

**ko-hún**, a ghost that has no relaotions to make offerings to. **hâu-ke**, to make offerings to such a ghost; said also in joke to a man eating. **chê-ko**, to make sacrifical offerings to such a ghost; said also in scolding a man eating. **ko-chhiên**, a sort of basket used in the offerings made to the dead in general. **ko-pî**, a shed or awning set up with the offerings to ghosts that have no poesttery. **tah ko-pî**, to set it up. **chhiu-ko-pî**, to scramble for these offerings at the end of the rites or said also in scolding children for snatching food. **chhiu-ko**, id.

**ko** — **ko-pô-ô**, a wild plant like tare (v. pô).


**ko** — **chhiâng-ko-le** (Cn.), to hop, as a child.

**ko** (R. ko, high), (also Cn., = A. ko). **ko-tai-chi**, large bundles of idolatrous paper (representing money) torn into very long shreds.

**ko** (R. ko, fat; ointment; rich), (also Cn., = A. ko, id.) **ko-iôh**, ko-ôh, medicinal plaster (v. iôh). **ko-jû** (Cn.), wealthy. **ko-dât** (Cn.), id. **ko** (Cn.), = A. ko; in several other words.

**ko** (R. a crime; ungrateful). **ko-hû**, to behave ungratefully; to requite ill, as kindness or favour. **ko-hù un-tiên**, to act ungratefully after receiving kindness, favour, or grace. **ko-un**, id. **ko-un hût-gi**, id.

**bô-ko** (R.), innocent. **bô-ko siû-khut**, oppressed or treated ill without cause. **ko pô-ko**, to enter an accusation against a man who has beaten another so as to endanger his life; if the man die within forty days the accusation is valid for compensation for his life.

**ko** (R. to bay). **ko-chhiu** (C.), to buy spirituous liquor.


**ko** (R. hê = col. khô), paste; to paste; to paste or plaster up, as a crevice; to put on a poultice; to put on (face-paint) too thick; a sort of stiffly-starched cloth.

**ko-iôh**, to put on a plaster of herbs like a poultice.

**ko-liàng**, to put on a cooling plaster, as on a boil.

**ko-he**, to plaster up with lime or cement, as a crevice.


**ko-kông**, to assist a man with a little money (v. kông).

**ko-tôa**, to paste paper for idolatrous purposes.

**ko-têng**, to make a lacurn by pasting. **ko-phoe**, to seal up a letter with paste or rice. **ko-liên**, to paste up antithetical sentences. **ko-miêng-siôn**, to paste up antithetical phrases on doors.

**ko-tôe**, stiffly-starched grass-cloth. **tôa-chhân-kê**, do. from Tâi-tiên. **âm-chhun-kô**, do. from Yung-chun. **ko-kôt** (Cn.), a peg covered with coarse starch, over which that stuff is drawn in starching it.

**bêh-ko**, paste made from wheat; it is eaten. **hâm-chhîu-kô**, starch or paste made (ready for use) from rice. **tsât-bi-kô**, paste made from glutinous rice. **moa-chhî-ko**, paste made from the confection called "moa-chhî", boiled down soft.

**khiên-kê**, to stir paste in making it. **khût-kô**, id. **bôh-ko**, to put on paste; to smear with paste. **uih-ko**, to take up a small quantity of paste, as on the finger or on small thin slip of wood, e.g. for closing a letter. **inh-ko**, to take up a large quantity of paste, as with a spoon or large broad piece of wood.

**ko-kê**, gelatious; sticky. **chhuî-kê-kô**, broken down small. **nôa-kê-kô**, very soft, as cooked food, or something soaked and spoiled by rain. **sôh-siû-kê**, to boil too soft, as vermicelli or potatoes. **ôô-kê**, all bruised, beaten, or melted to a pulp; broken to shivers (v. ôô). **nîng-kê-kô**, very soft, as dough, &c. (v. nîng). **kê-kê-kô**, thin and watery, as boiled rice.

**kô** — **pêh-kô** (T.), = A. pêh-ô, a large white fish.


**ko** [R. ancient, antiquity], stories about ancient times, read or delivered.


**ko-kôi**, strange; eccentric (v. kôi).

**ko**, of excellent character; good, kind, and upright.

**ko-hông**, id. **ko-kiet**, next, small, and well made (v. kiet). **ko-taui**, pleasant and nice-looking, as a child. **ko-kê-tsui**, pretending to have far more knowledge or ability than one has.

**ko-pân-lâng**, a man of quiet, simple, honest, old-fashioned ways (v. pân).


**ko-siông-chhiû**, old friends. **ko-siông-chhiû** (C.), id. **âm-kô** (Cn.), always or very generally in the past.

**ko-lauch-phauh**, old, as man; ancient, as curio, old-fashioned, as dress, &c. **ko-lô-chhiûi**, a sort of low straggling tree with large leaves and soft wood.


**ko-lô-siôn**, = kok-lô, one of the genii.

**kông-kê**, to tell or read ancient stories from books (generally historical novels), as men do to make money.

**kông-kô-siôn**, a man who makes this his business.
kóng-hám-ké, to tell incredible stories. kóng ēng-á-ké, to talk idle useless stories and empty talk.
phá-ké, empty baseless stories. thin-á-ké, to listen to these sort of stories. pien-ké, to tell stories invented at the time, as an improvisatore, &c.; to talk scandal, mainly fictitious. teh kek-ké, talking and inventing strange stories (v. kek), (s. drum). phah-chih lâng-ê ké-pí, to cut short a man's talk so as to defeat his purpose (play on the word "ké," a drum).
kô-chhek, books of old stories (used by men for reading aloud), somewhat like historical novels. kô-tiû, the purpose where people meet (bring out benches for the purpose) to hear these old stories.
Kó [R. name of a shrub], (Cn. kiô). kô-ki, a medicinal shrub (v. kiô).
Kô [R. koân, a tube; a horn, to rule; = col. kôg, kong]. gu-kak-ké-chhi, a thorny leguminous shrub and medicine. châh-chhek-ké, an imitation candle with a lamp at the top. chêk-kén, (id.), id.
Kô (C.) kô-lê-hong, = kôg-lê-hong, a whirlwind.
Kô [R. carelessly; irregularly; illicitly; if], (Cn. kiô). kô-chhiû, remissly; carelessly; inaccurately. kô-kan, id. kô-háp, illicit sexual intercourse.
Kô [R. a dog, = col. kân], (Cn. kiô). hoân uî-ké, but after all he makes it only a dog; a miserable failure (v. hoân).
Kô [R. a drop]. kô-tiông, dropsy, in the abdomen, = lê-tiông, id. bu-lô kô-kêk, several very severe chronic diseases (v. hû).

tiông-tsoa-ké, to be bewitched so as to have dropsy (v. tsâk).
Kô (R. id.), to estimate or fix a price; to appraise or value. kô-ké, id. (s. drum). kô-ké, publicly fix the price, done by several men together.
Kô loâ-tsoe-chiû, value at how many cash? kô-ô-kê-khî, assign at estimated value, as goods to creditor, &c.
Kô huê-i, give it him at a valuation, as payment for a debt.
Kô (Cn.) pi-ô-ké, = gô-ta, a yoke for a cow or ox.
Kô (Cn.), = A. kô, in several words.
Kô (R. id.), a drum or similar instrument; to winnow with fanners; said of some round things; word used by cooies to mean 100 cash. kô-tiông, said by cooies to mean 150 cash.
Kô (R. id.), a drum or similar instrument; to winnow with fanners; said of some round things; word used by cooies to mean 100 cash. kô-tiông, said by cooies to mean 150 cash.
Kô (R. id.), a drum or similar instrument; to winnow with fanners; said of some round things; word used by cooies to mean 100 cash. kô-tiông, said by cooies to mean 150 cash.
Kô (R. id.), a drum or similar instrument; to winnow with fanners; said of some round things; word used by cooies to mean 100 cash. kô-tiông, said by cooies to mean 150 cash.
Kô (R. id.), a drum or similar instrument; to winnow with fanners; said of some round things; word used by cooies to mean 100 cash. kô-tiông, said by cooies to mean 150 cash.
Kô (R. id.), a drum or similar instrument; to winnow with fanners; said of some round things; word used by cooies to mean 100 cash. kô-tiông, said by cooies to mean 150 cash.
Kô (R. id.), a drum or similar instrument; to winnow with fanners; said of some round things; word used by cooies to mean 100 cash. kô-tiông, said by cooies to mean 150 cash.
Kô (R. id.), a drum or similar instrument; to winnow with fanners; said of some round things; word used by cooies to mean 100 cash. kô-tiông, said by cooies to mean 150 cash.
Kô (R. id.), a drum or similar instrument; to winnow with fanners; said of some round things; word used by cooies to mean 100 cash. kô-tiông, said by cooies to mean 150 cash.
the trade. kô-bê, to take the lead in starting a joint business.

hô-khà-kô, a pleasant boon companion in low pleasures. tâu sî kha-kô, a good companion or partner for business or pleasure. bô hit-ê kha-kô, there are not enough of persons ready, either to assist in work, or to take parts in a game, &c.

poeh-kô, the eight divisions of an essay, according to the old plan. lâk-kô, the six divisions of a modern essay. kau-kô, to mark the divisions of an essay.

tâlah-kô, id. tiâm-kô tâlah-kô, to punctuate and mark the divisions of essay.

kô (R. id.), to hire, as workman or boat. kô-chhiâ, id. (v. chhiâ), tiâm-kô, to hire specially for the purpose. kô-lâng-ôn, to draw feelings of dislike on one's self, as by manner or appearance. thê kô-hâ tâo-bâk (the modusa using the shrimp as an eye), one man idly or ignorantly making use of another's knowledge or skill in managing matters.

kô [r. firm, obstinate]. kien-kô, firm; steady. kô-si, to guard and watch carefully, as house, &c.

kô-i, on purpose; intentionally. tiâm-kô-i, id. tiâm-ôn-kô, id. tsoân-ôn-kô, id. kô-chip, obstinate.

kô (R. to fuse; to keep from office). kôm-kô (r.), to disable a man from getting a degree or office or rank. kôm-kô chiong-sin (r.), to disable a man for life from all rank, office, or degrees.

kô (Cn.), = A. kô (R.), to pass. put-kô, not more than; only.

kô (Cn.), = A. kô, to accuse; to inform.

kô (R. id.), to guard; to take care of; a surname. chiais-kô, to take care of. khân-kô (r.), id. koân-kô, to watch and take care of; to oversee; to manage for another in his absence. kau-lî-kô, I intrust it to you to take care of. kô-tiâm-tiâm, to keep and guard carefully.

tsû-kô, a customer, as of a shop. tôâ-tû-kô, a large customer. hô-tû-kô, a customer who does not drive hard bargains. bo chhun tsû-kô, to take improper or unwise advantage of a man, as to lose his custom or friendship, e.g. cheating a good customer, or illusing a friend.

ô-kô-tit, well enough to do what is wanted, though not strong; having time to attend to the matter, along with what we were doing before. bôe-kô-tit, very ill; very poor; much grieved or pained; very painful, so as to be intolerable; having no time to attend to the matter, because fully occupied with other things. kâu-bôe-kô-tit, to the utmost, exceedingly (said of some feelings and emotions). o-e-kô—tit chêng, bôe-kô-tit âu, quite unable to attend to all the parts of a complicated affair, so that from one side or another disaster is sure to come. o-e-kô—tit tang-gák, bôe-kô—tit sêng-hông, must let one of the two objects drop (as man not having time to worship at both temples). kô-siông, put-kô-hâ, attending only to half one's duties, so that the other part goes all wrong.

thâu-bê bôe-sa-kô, cannot attend at once to both parts of the affair, so that the whole goes wrong, e.g. an army defeated because one part is lost. thâu-bê bôe-sa-kô, the beginning and the end not agreeing together, as of evidence, of essay, or discourse.

kô-pûn, careful of one's capital in trade, avoiding rash ventures, and keeping to safe investments; thrifty; avoiding dangerous matters; respectable and careful of one's character. khah-kô-pûn, id. tiâm-kô-pûn, you should avoid dangerous matters; not medling in other people's disputes. kô-thê-biên, to be careful of one's reputation, respectability, and prestige. kô-lâm-thi, modest and conscientious. kô-bîn-phê, to take care of one's character. kô-sî—miâ, to take care of one's own life; to spare one's self.

kô-lâm-chiâh, caring for nothing but eating and drinking. kô chit-ê-chhûi, id. kô-sai-tsûn, attend to the working of the vessel. kô-tiû, to tend sheep or goats; a shepherd. kô-khà, take care of your feet! warning by the front chair-bearer that something on the road might hurt the feet.

kô [R. old; reason; cause; affairs; death]. îôn-kô, a reason; a cause; a motive. the-sû-iâ-kô, to decline for a feigned reason.

sû-kô, an affair or business to be attended to. the-sû-kô, to decline a request, or refuse to do something on fair but false pretenses or excuses (v. the). thok-sû-kô, id. û-sû-kô, there are matters to be attended to, so that there is no time for other affairs. sê-kô, influence (v. sê, "power").

sin-kô, he has died (said only in announcing a death). kô-kû, old; original; long acquainted. chhin-pêng kô-iû, relatives and old friends. kô-tsoâ, old paper (medicinal). kô-tiên, the manner or style of the ancients, as to customs, &c. (v. tiên). tang-kô, to dress up in the character of ancient personages (v. tang). kô-chêk, an old disease that has come back again and again.

kô [R. ê, remissly; carelessly]. bô-khô-cheng, kô-lâp (to tread the rice-pestle carelessly, not attending to clean the rice), said of doing anything in a great hurry without care.

kô [R. hê, kô, to trust in]. kau-kô, to intrust, as business or thing. beh-kô sim-mih-lâng, to whom will you intrust this matter? kô chit-kî-chhûi, to have nothing to trust but one's own power of talking, strength of assertion, or tissue of plausible lies, e.g. when one has no real power or influence to back him, or not even the truth of the case. kê hit-ê-chhûi, id.

kô (R. hê; time; to wait, = col. hân, pê]. chhûn-âu-kô (C.), = chhûn-âu-pê, to have something over (as surplus money) for emergencies.

kô [R. ë, a mark]. ni-kô (Cn.), = ë, ni-kô, a year, as a date.

kô (Câ.), = A. ké, to support by something put under to make it higher.

kô (Cn.), = A. ké. kô-chî, fruit.

kô (Cn.), = A. ké, cakes.

kô (Cn.), = A. ké, a woman's head-dress. kut-kô, the whole set of a woman's hair-pins, &c.

kô (Cn.), = A. ké, to cross; to pass over. kô-kê, to be adopted from a related family. kô-kê, too high a price.

kô (Cn.), = A. ké, name of a fish.

kôa (R. koa), a song having a regular number of words (usually five or seven) in each line. koa-khek, songs of various sorts, of regular and irregular structure. koa-kont, mnemonic rhymes. chi-tê-koa, one song. khít-chiáh-koa, sort of songs sung by beggars. chiáh-koa, to sing a song, pien koa-à, to compose a song.

kôa [R. kôk, to pause; to delay, = col. koh], to pause or rest at a place in passing, especially going slightly out of the way to do so. koa-ôn, to lie for a
short time at a port or anchorage, as a vessel. *koa-khi-hia,* to go slightly out of the way to stop at that place. *koa-chia koa-hia,* stopping here and there in passing. *koa-khi pát-sô-tsái,* to go slightly out of the way to stop (for some purpose) at another place. *koa-khaa,* to pause or rest at a place on the way or a little out of the way.

*koā* ([R. ko], by change of tone from "kô," to cross; to pass, = col. kô, koá). *chia* koa (Cn.), the New-Year season over, or the 26th of the first month, or about the 20th. *koā-chia* (T.), id. (v. chiā).

*koā,* too hard and fibrous, as fruits, vegetables, ginger, or bamboo-shoots, that are tough for good eating; having lost the freshness and bloom of youth.

*koā-so,* dry and hard, as one's skin (v. sō), bin-phé khá-kōa, the face having lost the fresh look of youth. *koa-bi-biā,* too old and hard, so as to be unpleasant to eat, as vegetables, &c.

*koā* ([R. kho], a branch), a surname. *kia* {ko}, a melon, cucumber, = col. koē, also C. = koē. bēi toa, the quince. té-koa (R.), potatoes.

*koō* ([C.] âng-koa, = A. âng-koa, a sort of fish.

*koō* ([R. bō], a large tree with very showy and beautiful white flowers. koa-chhiā, id. koā-hoe, a shrub with beautiful clustered white flowers, somewhat like laurusinaceae.

*koā* ([R. koā], solitary; few), (T. koāi), a small quantity; often enclitic. kiâm-koā, a few less. pān-koā, make ready a little. pān-koā-liâu, have made ready a few things, e.g. for eating or for other purposes. tâg-koā-chhiā, to have a small balance of cash over, as after executing a commission (v. tâg, "long"). koā lí-jip-siāu, a little money given as part payment.

*koā* ([R. khoā], to straddle. khía-kōa, to stand or sit practising the proper attitude, as for archery or riding. khía-bé-koā, to practise sitting in the proper attitude for riding. koā siâng-thâu-bé, pretending to be on each side, and injuring each party by information got from the other.

*koā* ([R. kāi], the mustard-plant). koā-chhāi, the mustard-plant.

*koā* ([R. kō, to cross; a crime, = col. kē). chē-koā, a crime; a sin.

kē-koā, too hard; too severe; as disease; too much, as exciting one's self. tiō-thō-bō-kē-koā, to work far beyond one's strength.

*koā* — hoán-koā, to break one's promise.

*koā* ([R. kāi, an assistant; to be anxious]. koāl, to be anxious or grieved about matters.

*koā* ([R. to hinder; an impediment, = col. khoā]). koā-gāi, to be anxious about a matter (v. gāi); this word and the previous word are often interchanged with the following.

*koā* ([R. id.], to suspend; to wear suspended, as a chain; to wear, as various ornaments, e.g. in the cap or on the neck; to have attached, as leaves on end of stalk, or as handle on basket.

koā-thún, to be anxious. (this group, = khoā). koā-lū, id. koā-liām, id. koā-thâu sim-koā, deeply distressed and anxious, e.g. afraid of the death of an absent friend.

*goā-koa* tī hi-ā bé-liū (I hang it at the tip of my ear). I don't care much for what you say.

*koā-hā,* to hang up white cloth at doors, &c., in mourning. kā-koā-ang, to give some red thing as a present to a man who does some unlucky thing for us (v. âng).


*koā-bé-long,* to wear a sort of bell, as a horse.

*koā-bâk-kiā,* to wear spectacles. *koā-chhiā-khōän,* to wear bracelets. *ái-koā-sūi,* fond of wearing ornaments (v. sūi). *koā-niā,* to put on or wear a collar. *koā-lêng,* to wear a peacock's feather in the cap, as high mandarin.

*koā-gû,* to roke an ox or cow for ploughing. *koā-ôa,* to wear a saddle (v. ôa).

*koā-bang,* to set a notice. *koā-thîng,* glazed, as pottery. *koā-khâk ê-bêh,* wheat or barley with the rough outside not yet ground off. *koā-bé-ô, having the bunch of leaves at the end still attached (not yet cut off), as a stick of sugar-cane, &c. koā-ia, to have a tassel attached, as cap. *u-koā-kiâ,* having a (curved) handle attached, as basket.

koā-the-mâñ, still having on the hair that was on the fetus, as a child in the first month before it is shared.

*koā-kúi,* to be pregnant, as one of the lower animals. *koā-bâu,* to have one's name on the books of a yamun for protection.

*koā* ([R. kāi, to cover; a cover, = col. khâm], (T. sometimes "koāi"), a cover; a lid. hien-koā, to raise the lid.

chhû-koā, a roof. siā-koā, the hatches. tiâⁿ-koā, the lid of a rice-boiler. tiâⁿ-kâm-koā, id.

ú-tâe ú-koā, done quite properly, as a document or an affair (v. tâe).

*koā,* and along with (over and above). kiâm-koā-siāp, very niggardly. hong koā-hê, wind and rain. tâu koā-chhiā, cars along with the boat. koā-chham-ôa, added in addition, e.g. adding another man's name in accusation.

*koā* [next word?]. mā-li-koā, name of a flower with a head of flowers like a ball.

*koā* ([R. an outer jacket or short coat]. bé-koā, an outer jacket, with arms not very long, buttoning up the middle of the breast. âng-koā, a yellow coat, sometimes bestowed by imperial special favour. kun-koā, jacket buttoning on the side and faced with a different colour. thîi-pêng-koā, jacket buttoning in middle of breast, with long narrow arm-sleeve. tek-sâng-koā, jacket with many foreign buttons, fastened at side. pé-koā, outer jacket worn by a mandarin or kujin, bearing the insignia on a square on the breast. hō-i-koā, a sort of military coat.

phâu-koā, both the long robe and the jacket worn over it.

*koā-* tsâm-koā, to invite a new-made Sutsai with gilt flowers and red scarfs, as used to be done; now they go ready dressed out.

*koā* ([R. the "diagrams" of Chinese divination). (C. koā). pat-koā, the eight diagrams of Fuh-hi, often worked as an octagonal figure. pat-koā-liāu, an octagonal tower, for superstitious purposes. pat-koā-hôe, a rebellious society like the si-ô-hôe.

*koā-sîn hô, the answer by tortoise-shell divination is good. koā-sîn phâi, do. is bad. chhiâm-siā koā-tiâ, my instruments of divination are sure and certain.

30
to divin' by tortoise-shell. poâh-koa, id. khi poâh-koa, to go and inquire at a diviner. khi pok-koa, id. poâh-kuo-koa, to divin' by six trials with three cash, called "chiu-goân," put in the shell of a turtle or tortoise. teh chiâu-â-koa, to divin' by seeing which of the lots a bird pecks up. chiam-koa, another sort of divination. chiam-bî-koa, to divin' by rice grains. liam-bî-koa (T.), id. tâg-hî-koa, to try one's luck by the part of a play that we first meet with. tâg-chhûi-koa (Cn.), = thia-hiu, to listen for the first word heard after offering incense, on 1. 15. or 8. 15.

koâ (T.) Am-koa-chiâu, = am-kong-chiâu, a sort of owl.
koâ (C.), to hate; to be much diseased at a man for not doing what he promised; to try to injure a man, as an idol does if a vow be not paid.
koâ (R. kan), the liver. sim-koa, the heart and liver; the heart as the seat of thought and affections. sim-koa-khut, the soft depression near the middle of the breast. sim-koa-tî, id. sim-koa-thâu, the lower part of the breast at the pit of the stomach. sim-koa-thâu khui, sorrow or anxiety somewhat allayed. sim-koa-thâu peh-peh, feeling of heaviness and indigestion.

sim-koa thâu, palpitation of the heart in great terror or anxiety, sim-koa-chiâu-oân, heart choking in great grief.
bö-sim-koa, thoughtless; forgetful. sim-koa sôe, satisfied with small gains. ú-chít-tiâm sim-koa, to have some settled purpose, as of affection or of sincerity; desiring something earnestly. sim-koa bô-thân-chhûi, he does not think as he speaks. sim-koa-kiâ, a favourite child. goâ-e sim-koa-f, an endearing phrase said by mother or nurse to baby (v. f.).
siê-sim siê-koa, to think out a selfish or improper plan (v. siê). böa-sim boâ-koa, to exert one's mind very much.
ti-koa, pig's liver. ti-koa-sek, the red colour like pig's liver. ti-koa-chhûi, a tree with bright red berries like holly berries.

Koâ [R. koan, a cap] (C. koan). höng-koa, an ornamental head-dress worn by mandarin ladies, and also at marriage by other ladies. höng-koa hê-pê, ornaments for head and girdle worn by mandarin ladies or wealthy ladies at marriage.

koâ [R. kan, a flag-staff; a post]. ki-koa, a fixed flag-staff. ki-koa-tâu, a projection, like a box, near the top of a Chinese flag-staff. ki-koa-ngôeh, the two side supports for a flag-staff. ki-koa-tai, a square pediment about two feet high for supporting the flag-staff of a Tsin-seze or very high mandarin.

koâ [R. kan, a rod or staff]. tiö-koa, a fishing-rod. ø-koa, the long thin bamboo of a well-awep that supports the bucket. ø-koa-chhin, than thin bamboo and the movable beam of the machine.

koâ [R. kan, dry; dried, = khién, = col. kien, kien], dried etables. koâ-bah, the etable part of dried fruit. kien-koa, dried, as etables. phâk-koa, to dry in the sun, as etables.

miâ-koa (Cn.), = A. miâ-soâ, vermicelli made from wheat. bi-hún-koa, = A. bi-hún, vermicelli made from rice-flour.

koâ [R. koan, a coffin]. koâ-chhâ, a coffin. koâ-chhâ-khig, two bamboo poles tied by ropes to the coffin when carried. koâ-chhâ-khut, the pit of an old grave from which the coffin has been removed. koâ-chhâ-chiâu, a bird with a beautiful crest. či, in-chhâ-chiâu; sî, chhâ-beh-hâu koâ-chhâ-thâu, will give him no food in life, but after death will make offerings at the head of the coffin. koâ-chhâ têng-têng, chiû kôe-pl, will never reform till his coffin is nailed up.

koâ [R. kan, name of an herb]. koâ-lân, a flower somewhat like an iris. koâ-lân-hoe, id. soâ-koâ-lân, a wild sort of flower like the above, but coarser; it produces the medicine "siû-kan."
koâ (R. koan), a tall coarse sort of reed. koâ-chhin, stalks of this reed. koâ-chhin-piâ, a partition made of these reeds interlaced and plastered. koâ-bâng, stalks of the reed, used for brooms. koâ-thâu, stubble of this reed (k. mandarin). koâ-chêng, a coarse under mat made of this reed.

koâ — koâ-chhâ, the common sugar-cane, grown to make sugar, as distinguished from the excellent "kam-chhâ."

koâ (C.), = A. koâ, a cross-bar in furniture. toh-koa, the cross-bars between the feet of a table.
koâ (C.), = A. koâ, to shut.
koâ (R. koan), a mandarin; mandarin rank or office; belonging to government; public; affix to some names of relationships and superiors; respectful affix to names of women.
koâ-lâng, mandarins in general. koâ-lâng, master of a female slave. koâ-lâng niû-â, master and mistress of female slave. khiâm-koa-niû, to be in arrears of land-tax. koâ-niû, affix to name of husband (used by a slave or leggar in naming a married woman), e.g. tsâ-koa-niû, the wife of the man whose name (not surname) is "tsâ." gin-koa, polite way of naming a woman whose name (not surname) is "gin," (said by an inferior or stranger).
án-koa, master! (said by a slave). ta-koa, husband's father. toa-koa (C.), id. ta-ke-koa, husband's father and mother. ke-koa, id. ū-ke-koa, to have them, as daughter-in-law has. kîng-ke-koa, to reverence them as she ought to do. goân-koa, my husband's father. chek-koa, younger brother of husband's father. peh-koa, elder brother of husband's father.

kheh-koa, said by inn-keeper to his guests. kiâu-koa, the keeper of a gambling-house. pô-koa, keeper of a place where the "hân-pô" gambling is carried on. loat-koa, a sort of Tâiist enchanter. tiâm-tsi-koa, the man who dots an ancestral tablet with red, at the grave.

phôa-koa, an idol attendant on the tutelary god "sông-hông" (v. phôa). saî-koa, a paper image of a mandarin, burned in rites for the dead. ø-koa-iâ (Cn.), a bearded dog.

koâ-hú, a mandarin. chî-thià-koa, one mandarin, e.g. as managing some business alone (v. thià). koâ-oân, mandarins in general (v. oân). bûn-bû pah-koa, all the mandarins, civil and military. bûn-koa, a civil mandarin. bû-koa, a military or naval mandarin. òi-koa, officer of some tens of soldiers. òo-koa, a small mandarin. toa-
koā", a great mandarin.  toā-koā" (C.), = A. ta-koa", husband’s father.  koā'-koā", the mandarin of a Hien or district.  pé-bů-koā", id. ĝek-koā", small mandarin who has charge of the prison of a high mandarin.  pô-koā", a member of one of the supreme boards at the metropolis.  ōh-koā", literary mandarin of a department or district.

koā-chhia, mandarin’s relatives.  koā"-ge, a mandarin’s official residence; a yamun.  koā"-thāu, a confidential assistant of a mandarin in his yamun (a. reed).  koā"-mûi", a sort of female jaller (v. mûi”).  koā"-hu, mandarin’s chair-bearers.  koā"-peng, soldiers of the army of the government.  koā"-bê, government horses; used by soldiers or mandarins.  koā"-tsō, sort of mandarin barge.  chhāh-koā"-phīg, to be in mandarin’s employment.

koā"-chhit, official position; office.  koā"-hâm, official title.  koā"-chhîk (r.), title of official rank.  koā"-miâ, name assumed by a mandarin when he takes office; said also of the name taken by a graduate, when he gets his degree.  koā"-thē, suitable behavior and style of a mandarin, as in conduct, dress, &c.  bō-koā"-tsâi, wanting in the dignity of manner suitable to a mandarin.  keek-koā"-phâi, to affect the manner or style of mandarins or of mandarin families.

u-koā"-sin, to be a mandarin.  u-koā" thanga-tsâ, to have the tsōe-koā" to be a mandarin.  seng-koā", to rise in office (v. seng).  koā"-koan, to purchase office or official title.  koā" hit-é-koā", he has purchased that title.  si-koā", to resign office, retaining rank.  liâ-koā", to be deposed from office and rank.  lut-koā", id. hûk ī-koā", to recover his office.  koā" iâu-ku ti-teh, his official rank is still left him.

chhîng-koā", to confine (v. chhîng).  bût-koā" (r.), to be confounded.  jîp-koā" (r.), to be confounded.  chhîng-koā", to be in the mandarin’s hands, as a case already begun.  tsōe-koā"-hû, to litigate; to go to law.  phâh-koā"-si, id.

koā"-ge, the “mandarin’s” dialect, i.e. the vernacular of Northern and Western China.  koā"-im, the sound of a word according to the mandarin dialect.  koā"-lô, a great road.  koā"-phû, a measure of ten li (about three miles).  koā"-tôe, government land.  koā"-tâu, the regulation bushel (tâu) used in rice-shops.  koā"-hâm, salt from government stores legally bought (not contraband).  koā"-chhêk, rice from government granaries.

koā"-thia", the cabin of a junk for richer passengers; a waiting-room in a yamun or temple (v. thia”).  koā"-iên, birds’ nest of fine quality.  koā"-kûi, best cinnamon.

ti-koā" kâu-koā", mandarins cruel and unjust like pigs and dogs.  tham-koā" u-li, avaricious mandarins.  koā"-toăn put-jiân gî-goân, better that the people be willing than that the mandarin force the matter by a judgment.

koā" (R. lân), cold (of weather or of feeling).  toā-koā", great cold.  sang-koā" seh-tâng, extremely cold (lit. like frost and snow).  koā"-kâu, the cold weather or the ague fit has come.  ôe-koā", are you cold?  bûo-koā", I do not feel cold.

koā"-lêng, very cold.  koā"-chhîn, very cold, as weather.  koā"-jôh, cold or hot, as weather.  koā"-jiêt, fever and ague (v. jiêt).  ka-lâm-koā", chilled; shivering.  di-koā", chilled; shivering; afraid of a chill, so as to put on more clothes (v. ni).  ina-koā", cold and hungry (v. lao).

koā"-thîi, cold weather.  ô-e-koā", dark cold weather, as in winter or spring.  ô-im-koā", id. ô-koā"-hô, cold, dark, rainy weather.

koā"-sa", clothes for cold weather.  koā"-bô, a mandarin’s warm cap with the button on.

koā" [R. solitary; few, = col. koā], a small quantity.  koā"-â, id. īu-jiu koā"-toăn, undecided in purpose.

koā"-koâ, orphans and widows.  koā"-lêng, id. koā"-pin-koâ", widows, orphans, and poor.  koā"-koâ koâ-tôk, widows, brides, orphans, and others who have no relatives.

chiû-koâ", a widow.  chiû-koâ" (P.), id. chiû-koâ"-lêng, id. chiû-koâ" ē hûn-lêng, id. koâ"-hû, id. koâ"-ku, to be a widow, especially a young widow remaining so.  teh-koâ"-ku, id. tsâg-siû-lîên koâ"-ku kâu-tâ, has been a widow from youth till now, i.e. till old age.

koā"-jûn (r.), said by a sovereign in speaking of himself, “I, the solitary man.”

koâ" [R. koâ, to rule; a tube].  tsâng-koâ", a sort of boatswain formerly employed on large sea-going junks; not now used.  tsâ-koâ", a rich man’s factor, who collects rents.

koâ" (R. kân), to chase away; to drive; to hasten, esp. another; to assemble at market.

koâ"-chhia, to drive a chariot or carriage.  koâ"-ah, to feed a flock of ducks.

koâ"-khi, to drive away.  koâ"-soâ", to drive away and scatter.  koâ"-chhut, to drive out.  koâ"-tîk, cxpel, as a bad character from village, society, or employment.  tî-koâ", to chase.

koâ"-kin, to hasten.  koâ"-kâu, to arrive by making speed.  hû-lêng koâ"-kâu, by good fortune some one suddenly came up and saved from the danger.  chhui-koâ", to hasten a man still more; to urge him to do something very quickly.  goâ-eh koâ"-i, I will hasten him.  koâ"-lêng-sî koâ"-lêng-sî, koâ"-lêng-chhâ bo-thî-i, don’t hurry a man at his meals.

koâ"-lô, to travel in great haste along the road.  koâ"-tsâm, id. koâ"-hi to assemble at the market at the market-time.  koâ"-lâu-tâu, to travel in haste to catch the tide.  koâ"-phoe, to be very busy getting a letter ready for an opportunity, so that we have no time to spare.  koâ"-hûg (Cn.), to clear a field thoroughly of its crop, esp. potatoes.  koâ"-chhio, excited with sexual passion, as the male.

koâ" (C. = A. koâ".  chi"-koâ", an arrow-shaft without feathers or shaft.

koâ" (C.) thîh-koâ", iron ore (cf. Cn. kîg).

koâ" (R. koân), a large Taist temple for the worship of Yuh-hwang Shang-tî, thi″-kong-koâ", id. koâ"-tâu, the chief idol of such a temple, said not to be “thî-kong,” who has no image.

koâ" (R. hân), sweat, perspiration.  lâu-koâ", to perspire; to sweat.  lâu-koâ"-hûe, perspiration coming out in small drops on the skin.  koâ"-lâu moâ"-bin, face covered with perspiration.  chhîn-koâ"", a cold perspiration.  lâu-chhîn-koâ", to have a cold sweat.  hoat-koâ", to perspire under medical treatment in illness.  chhut-koâ", perspiration coming at last in a disease; to grow damp, as wall or rock in south wind; to perspire.

hin-koâ", to cover up warmly (as in illness) so as to cause perspiration.  tô-koâ", to absorb perspiration, as a dice.
koā", to carry a thing hanging down from the hand, as a basket; (to suspend round the neck); a large string of beads, pearls, cash, &c., strung together; a handle (attached at two places) of basket or bucket, for carrying it; (string for fastening a hat); [perhaps these make more than one word].

koā'-khi, to take up with the hand a thing that hangs down from a basket; to bring forward a subject. koā'-sa", to lift up one's dress with the hand, as in crossing a stream. koā'-sâng, to carry food, as to a man in prison (v. sâng). koā'-tsâi, to carry water in a bucket or pitcher hanging down. koā'-hoe to carry a basket of flowers.
'koā' kba-lâ, to have one's feet长远led (v. 10), koā'-kâh, to wear a sort of amulet called "kâh" suspended round the neck.
koā'-kui, having the crop very full and hanging down heavily, as a fowl; to have one's dress hang too loosely on the breast (v. kui). bin koā'-kâu (T.), the check swollen, or very fat just below the eyes.
tô-koā", a pouch like a sporran, worn on the belly, suspended from the neck. gün-koā", a chain worn round the neck for suspending the pouch, &c. âm-koā", a child's bib; also (Ch.), a string of various things (esp. amulets) suspended from a child's neck.
chit-koā", a large string of beads, pearls, cash, &c. (much larger than "châh"), strung on a string. chit-koā'-chêi, a string of several hundred cash, (but a few cash tied together make "chit-kât").
teng-koā", a handle fixed by its two ends on the top of a lantern. thâng-koā", a handle (as of rope) of a bucket, by which it can be hung or carried. loeh-â-koā", a string for tying on a sun-hat. bô-koā", a string for fastening on a hat.
koā'-mîng, fastenings of rattan, like ropes, as by which the sail spread is fastened to the mast. sâi-oâ-koâ", to sail on the tack that brings the sail close on the mast. sâi-khui-koâ", to sail on the tack which makes the sail go as far as possible from the mast, held by these fastenings.
koâi [K. kat], to cut, especially by drawing the knife along, or back and forwards; to wound, as by cutting; to reap; to slice, especially horizontally; to buy, as flesh meat; to undermine (a wall) or carry away (crops), as a flood; (to cut off, as intercourse).
koâh têng-tô, to hurt the bowels, as poison; to wound the heart, as severe grief (v. têng) koâh-bah têng-thiâ, to make one cut, and have it over (said of some very painful matter that has to be done but once), (v. thiâ). koâh-bah, to cut a criminal in pieces; to cut the flesh surgically. koâh chit-tê-bah, to buy a piece of pork. koâh-âu, to cut one's throat. koâh-koe, to kill a fowl, by cutting the neck. koâh-huîh, to cut, so as to bring blood, as a fowl; or as a sorcerer does (v. huîh).
koâh-siâ, to break off intercourse, especially said of man and woman, or of near relations. kau-koâh, to dissolve partnership or business connections. kap-i kau-koâh, to have finished up our business with him, so as now to have no responsibility. kui-koâh, the share of the business reverting to another.
koâh-têng, to cut off, to cut separate. koâh-chhâu, to cut grass, &c. koâh-tiû, to reap rice (v. tiû). koâh thâu-taang, to cut off the queue. koâh hiâ, to cut off the ears. koâh kha-kun, to cut the tendons of the heel, sometimes done as a punishment. koâh-iûh, to cut off the tongue; to cut the tongue, as sorcerers. san-koâh, to prune, as branches; to cut away some, as grass.
koâh in-ji, to cut sunk characters, as on wooden blocks, &c.
koâh chhiân-kha, to undermine a wall, as a flood. kiô khit-tsâi koâh-tô, the bridge was broken down by the flood.
moâ'-koâh, a stick with a hooked iron blade at the end, used for catching eels. koâh-moâ", to plunge this instrument in the mud, and draw it up for eels.
koâ-koâh, meat cut from a roast pig. biên-sio-koâh, to present this meat to the guests, the last course of a feast in Manchou style.
kông-koâh, common Chinese letter-paper.
koâh, a company, clique, crowd, or herd. oang-koâh, a set, company, or clique of persons (generally for somewhat bad purposes). i-ô oang-koâh, his set of intimate associates or friends. kui-oang kui-koâh, making a company, league, or confederacy; in cliques or companies. kui-koâh, in herds or companies; a whole company. kui-kun kui-koâh, in herds or companies. chit-toa-koâh, a great crowd or lot at once.
koâh-huî, to carry incense in procession.
koâl [K. kat, name of a plant; Dolichos], the plant from which grass-cloth is made. koâh-pê, grass-cloth. chêng-tsâi-koâh, common white grass-cloth.
ông-lai-koâh, coarse summer cloth made from pine-apple leaves. chio-koâh, a coarse yellow stuff of silk and cotton (v. chio).
pêh-koâh-koâh, white, as complexion.
hoan-koâh, a plant with a white edible root, somewhat like a turnip; has a palmate leaf in seven divisions.
teh-kông sim-mîh hoan-koâh, what ever are you talking about?
koâh-huîn, flour made from the root of the "koâh" plant, somewhat like arrow-root. kan-koâh, the same root sliced; it is infused to make a cooling mucilaginous drink.
koâi, tame; gentle. kâ-koâi, to tame, as by beating or scolding. bû-bat kâ-koâi, not yet tamed, as a wild lad. gin-nâ koâi-koâi, the child is very good. beh-ôh-koâi, pi'-chîâ'-gông, trying to be very clever at something, but spoiling it, as a lad or boy. koâi-lâi, bright and intelligent, as a child.
koâi-khâ, obedient and clever, as a child. lêng-li koâi-khâ, id. koâi-khâ gin-nâ, a boy crafty, impudent, and foul-mouthed beyond his years. koâi-khâ pi'-chîâ'-gông (C.), trying to play a clever part, but showing himself a fool, as a boy [same as following word?]
koâi [K. disobedient; cf. koâi]. kiên-koâi, very dogged and crotchety; fond of opposing the wishes of others (v. kiên).
koâi (P.), = A. koe, a melon, cucumber, or pumpkin; better "koe."
koâi [K. id.], to swindle; to kidnap; to seduce or decoy into evil. koâi-khi, to kidnap or decoy away.
koâi-lâng-khi, id. koâi-tai, to allure a woman or child to elope and run away. koâi-phien, to swindle; to kidnap; to allure to run away. koâi-tûi, to seduce into evil; to kidnap.
koâi lâng-ê-chî, to swindle people out of their money. piâ'-lâng koâi-lâng, id.
koâi-lông, to poison a man's mind against another; to delude into a quarrel with another.
koái—kün, a swindler; a kidnapper; a great rogue. koái-ông, a swindler or man who leads lads into wicked courses.

koái [R. a staff, = col. koái], (also C. Cn., = A. koái). l thék-koái (A.), one of the eight genii (siên) represented as a beggar; worshipped specially by beggar ballad-singers. l thék-koái (Cn.), id. thék-koái-siên (C.), id. kiah - koái (Cn.), = A. kiäh - koái, to carry a staff.

koái [R. sort of rush or grass; a surname]. koái-thong, a man of the Han dynasty who was a great talker. koái-thong-chhúi, a great talker.

koái (T.), = A. koái, a cover. chit-koái-á-bí, a small cover full of rice.

koái [R. strange; singular; a sort of demon; to be displeased, = col. kóe].

kién-koái, to be somewhat displeased or offended, as at a slight fault or want of politeness. bóh-tit kién-koái, do not be offended; forgive this fault. gôa bô-koái—il, I am not offended at you. bô-koái-tit, he cannot be well found fault with, as his faults are unavoidable. bôh-koái ki'-jiên, there is no reason for being offended, or taking it ill, as it is quite natural and proper.

kî-koái, strange (v. kl). ku-koái, id. chhit-ku poeo-koái, very strange. ku-koái-phiah, having a very strange peculiar temper or disposition, perverse, or apt to take notions. koái-phiah, id. kê-koái, eccentric; very peculiar in temper, e. g. not willing to do a friendly turn; very different from what was expected, as a thing. khâ-koái, very strange or singular, as a discovery or invention; strange and unexpected, as result of illness or of affairs. kâu-koái, kodi, and truly; kodi-ki, kodi-jien, skilful at anything; superior to others in skill. i-seng koái, the doctor is skilful. kûn-thâu koái, skilful at boxing. ki koái, good at chess. kiâu koái, skilful at gambling. gûn bô-sim-mîh-koái, the silver is not very good. chit-tsóa koái, one voyage in the year (is made by the junk) to the north (v. tsaô).

chihi páng-koái, to act more gently or more meekly towards a man than we had intended, or than he deserves. chihi kiah-koái, to reach up high with the hand; to act gently or meekly (v. kiäh).

koái (R. kân), (C. koái; Cn. kûi), a stalk of grain or vegetables; (shaft of arrow or pen; beam of steel-yard, &c.) chhiá-koái, stalk of vegetable. chhêng-koái, the barrel of a gun. ki-koái, a small flag-staff; a flag-staff of a simple kind without boxes, supports, &c. pit-koái, shaft of a Chinese pen. chhîu-koái, shaft of a spear. chi-koái, shaft of arrow, without shod or feathers. chhun chit-koái, having quite lost its point, as a Chinese pen. chhín-koái, the beam of a steel-yard. téng-á-koái, beam of small steel-yard.

koái (lt. koái), (C. Cn. koái), a staff; a stick. koái'-á, a walking-stick. tuh koái'-á, to feel one's way with a stick in walking. thuh koái'-á, to lean on a stick. thok koái'-á, id.; also to feel one's way with it. thuh-koái'-á, one of the genii. kiäh koái'-á, to carry a stick. lâng koái'-á-hoc, to flourish one's stick with joy, as a beggar (said in derision of a man making too much demonstration of joy, or of actors). khit-chhâi lâng koái'-á-hoc, id.

koái'-á-gûn, Bolivian dollars. boh-siá koái'-á-gûn, said in joke of a man going to strike another with a staff.

chhiá koái'-koái, very poor. chhun chit-kí-koái, very poor and having no relations at all (as. "stall," to which perhaps this last group may belong).

koái (T.), = A. koái, a small quantity (endelict). koái (K. koái), (C. koái; Cn. kûi), accustomed; habituated. òe-koái, he will get accustomed to it. tu koái'-á-hoc, now he has got accustomed to it. kông-koái, said constantly, as a phrase or word commonly used. m-koái, not accustomed. m-koái'-á, id.; m-koái'-á-bi, accustomed; habituated; experienced.
koā|kā

and accustomed to. koā|kā-si séng tsū-jìen, habit become a second nature.

koā|kā (L. hiēn, (C. kān; Cn. kāi)), a Hica city, or district, or mandarin of it; a county or district. hāi-tēng-koā|kā, the city or district or mandarin of Hāi-tēng.
kō|kā-siāi, the chief city of a county or district. koā|kā-koā|kā, the district mandarin. koā|kā-tāu, id. koā|kā-ōh, the Confucian temple of a district; the literary mandarin of the district. hūn-koā|kā, the mandarin of a subdivision of a district; the Fun-hien.
kō|kā-sēng, id. hú-koā|kā, department and district; prefect and district mandarin.

koā|kā (C. kāe). oai-koā|kā, to get a little money out of a man (without any idea of repayment) by constant asking or begging; to extort small sums, as underlings of yamans. lān bō-oai bō-koā|kā, don’t ask a cash of his money; we feel quite independent of him and his wealth. chhít-oai pooh-koā|kā, to get money out of people in all sorts of ways.

koāi, noise, as of breaking wood. koāi|--chhít-ō, sudden sound, as of a piece of wood breaking. koāi|--kōa|--kōi|--kōi|--hău, id. chhít-tit-koāi, don’t talk in that way! esp. said to an inferior speaking of what should not be spoken of at all, or talking on when he should stop.

kō|kā|--kōi|--hāu, not agreeing well together, at variance, as persons; legs of unequal length.

koā, sound of drinking.

koan [R. an old bachelor or widower]. koan-koā kò-tök, the four classes of solitary persons to be compassionated, viz.: an old man with no wife; a widow; an orphan; a childless old man, with no near relatives.

koan [R. name of a bird]. tō-koan, a sort of bird; a kind of red flower. tō-koan-hoe, that flower.

koan-chhīn, spirit soldiers of the gods (v. chhīn).

koan [R. to look at carefully; to observe], to observe carefully with a view to certain actions, e.g. to watch the stroke-oar or the state of the waves; to watch against thieves or loss.

koan-im, the goddess Kwan-yin (v. im).

koan-koā, to look at attentively, as a view or a man’s conduct. sam-koan ngō-hok, to examine over and over very carefully.

koan-lāng|--l-sū, to make out a man’s intention by observing his conduct carefully. koan thâu-chhīn, to observe the stroke-oar (in China the bow-oar) so as to take the stroke correctly. koan ngō-sē, to observe the state of the waves, as in rowing.

koan-saō goān-sūi, to go about looking at scenery for amusement. koan thien-siông, to look at atmospheric phenomena or the heavenly bodies. biēn-bhien siong-koan, looking speculatively at one another, as when unable to wait off imminent danger.

khō|--koan-hōng, to examine the literati of a place, giving bursaries or scholarships (not examination for degrees).

koan [R. id., = col. “koā|kā,” to shout]. a gateway; a barrier or pass with a gate, as of a custom-house; relating to; a surname; to perform certain Tānist incantations for calling spirits; to talk over, solace, or wheedle by plausible talk.

koan-ki, to perform Tānist incantations (burning paper, reciting prayers, &c.), to call the spirit of an idol to the mediums who write oracles by a peach branch (v. ki).

koan-tāng, to make incantations to call the spirit to a (tāng-chhī) sorcerer. koan-pūt, do, either for writing or for a sorcerer, in presence of an idol.

koan-lien, to recite prayers and burn paper to bring the spirit of the idol to the image in its sedan.

gāu-koan|--liāng, skilful at talking over people (formerly unwilling) to do what one wishes, as a plausible swindler, or as a seducer (fig. from the priest getting the spirit to consent by his incantations). khīt--i-koan|--khi, to be persuaded at last by his plausible talk to go to some bad or ruinous thing, though at first unwilling.

toa-lâu-koan, a great swindler with very plausible ways.

kau-koan, to have intercourse with in trade. kī-koan, an intricate contrivance; versatility and ability to adapt one’s plans to emergencies (v. ki).

thong-koan, to remove a feeling like dyspepsia by medicines taken like snuff (v. thong).

kē-koan, to pass the custom-house, as a document; to get safely through certain critical periods when the influence of malicious spirits is very dangerous to infants.

chhiā bōe-koan, unable to swallow.

koan-soah, demons very dangerous to infants at certain periods called. "koan." pah-jit-koan, the crisis at one hundred days after birth, very dangerous to infants. koan-ściōh pah-jit-koan, to be unwell at that crisis. koan--ściōh lūi-koan, child in danger of being strick by lightning.

sū-bān-koan, the gates of the invisible world.

kūi-būn-koan, id. jip kūi-bān-koan, to die; to be as good as dead, as a man in most imminent danger without any hope of life; or as a man who is quite gone to the bad in wicked courses.

lō|--koan, a journey as regards its course or route; a bill pasted up telling the time and route of an idolatrous incense-procession.

lō|--koan-pāi, a tablet of wicker-work and paper giving that information. tah lō|--koan, to paste up such a bill. chhāu lō|--koan, to copy such a bill. lō|--koan-kō, the drum that leads the procession and leads the way.

koan-sim, to count important; to have one’s mind much set upon a thing; careful and attentive, as at work or study. ū|--koan-sim, carefully remembering or considering and making exertion. ū|--koan-chhīt, having importance in relation to a matter or thing (v. chhīt).

koan-chhīt, to have underhand dealings, as with mandarins (v. chhīt).

bō|--koan kin-iāu (r.), of no consequence.

koan-chhīt, to have reference to, as one passage of a book to another, &c.

koan-siāp, related to; having connection with. bō|--koan-siāp, having no connection with it (cf. ka-ion-siāp).

koan-hē, relation to consequences, esp. evil or danger-ous; responsibility for an action. at li|--koan-hē, the responsibility is yours. bō|--koan-hē, not involving any responsibility or danger of bad consequences.

ū|--koan-hē, of grave importance, as a matter that has or may have serious consequences. koan-hē put-siāu, the consequences are or may be very serious. koan-hē siōng-tiāng, id.

hái-koan, a custom-house (only said of the more important custom-houses); chief commissioner or collector of customs at a port (often applied improperly to consul). sīn sē|--koan, the new foreign custom-house;
koan-koan, id. koan-sé, customs duties. chê-koan, to be on duty at the custom-house at the hours of business, as a customs officer.

koan-ái, a pass having a gate. koan-máng, the gate of a pass or barrier. koan-hóng, to watch or guard carefully, as against thieves or robbers, or against loss; the oblong seal of some mandarins, as Tautai and others, of more recent institution than those having a square seal. pé-koan, to guard a pass or barrier-gate. siü-koan, id.

gâu-táng chih-koan, skillful at putting the best face on a story or argument, so as to suit the circumstances, with no regard to truth. gâ-koan boé-khiu, the teeth locked, as in a faint, or when near death.

koan-tê, Kwant, the god of war (much worshipped by merchants and shopkeepers). koan-tê-iâ, id., = koan-tê-kun, = koan-sêng-tê. koan-kong, id., = koan-laiâi, = koan-hun-tiông. koan-pêng, his adopted son, who attends him. koan-to, a peculiar hooked spear or halbert. bú toâ-ki koan-to (to wield a large spear), said of having considerable influence or a good business. kîâ-thû-ki koan-to, id. koan-to-tông, a lantern with a hood in front (much used by children at the feast of lanterns).

koan [lit. a coffin, = col. koan]. ün-koan, to convey home the coffined corpse of a man who has died far from home. thêng-koan, to keep a coffined body long unburied waiting for a lucky time and place. khiing-koan, id. he-koan, to have such coffins lying in it, as a dead-house. tsông-koan, to bury a body in a coffin; opposed to "téng-kim," burying a jar of bones. kiap-koan, to plunder ornaments, &c., from graves.

koan-kok, a coffin (properly outer and inner coffin). koan-kok i-khim, coffin and shroud. koan-kìu, a coffin containing a body. si-siâ koan-bók, to give coffins gratuitously. koan-tê, a pall. koan-khut, the cavity of an old grave from which the coffin has been removed.

koan-thâu, the head of a coffin. koan-thâu-tsoâ, idolatrous paper presented to the relatives at a death. sang koan-thâu-tsoâ, to make presents of it, as friends do. koan-bé, the foot of a coffin.

koan [lit. a cap, = col. koan]. i-koan put-chêng, clothes and cap ragged or dirty. i-koan put-chê, id. i-koan khim-sîu, said of a graduate acting wickedly and lasciviously like a beast. sien tiông-koan, bê tiông-jin, to value men according to their dress. koan-tài (lit.), cap and belt of mandarin. ka-koan chin-lôk (lik.), may you rise to high degree (written on doors). kiü-liông-koan, a royal crown with nine dragons. chhieng-thien-koan, id. hông-koan hê-koe (C.), female head-dress used at marriage. Têng-hong-koan (C.), id.

koan [lit. to subscribe money; to purchase a degree or rank]. koan-té (C. kien-tê), to subscribe money. koan kun-su, to promise to pay so much of contributions for government purposes.

koan-pan, to purchase a degree or office. koan-koan, to purchase official rank. koan-kong, to purchase the title of kong-seng. koan-kâm, to purchase the title of kâm-seng.

koan [lit. a mandarin; a ruler, = col. koan]. ngê-koan, the features, namely, the ears, eyes, eyebrows, nose, and mouth. ngê-koan put-chê, having some ugly blemish, especially about the features. ngê-koan toan-chî, features regular and without any blemish. sù-chi ngê-koan, the members of the body, including the head. ngê-koan sù-chi, id.

thien-koan, the spirit that rules the sky or heaven; his birthday is 15. thien-koan tai-tê, id. thien-koan sù-hok, may the ruler of heaven give happiness. té-koan, the spirit that rules earth and hell. té-koan-sî, his birthday on 7.15. sîi-koan, the spirit that rules the sea; birthday is 10.15. sam-koan tai-tê, these three rulers, = sam-kâi-kong.

koan-ka tsâu-tê, younger brothers, sons, and nephews of mandarins, when young. thâm-koan û-avaricious mandarin, in 15 li thai-koan, a mandarin has two mouths (in allusion to the form of the character, which is like two mouths under one cap). koan-chim (R.), proper rules of official conduct (v. chim). it-sê koan, kiû-sê oan, nine generations at eminence because of the wicked conduct of their ancestor when in office.

koân (C.), = A. koân", high.

koân (R. id.), authority: power; to act according to circumstances or beyond instructions. û-koân, to have authority. bô-koân, having no power or authority. koân-lêng, authority. koân-pêng, id. koân-ai (C. sl.), id.

peng-koân tsai-chhiû, to have authority to manage matters for others, e.g., in a company. û peng-koân, do.; also, to have military authority. chiâu peng-koân, id. (both senses)

koân-piên, going somewhat beyond one's authority in order to accommodate one's action to an urgent emergency. chiông-koân, id. hông-koân (R.), id.

koân-ô, temporarily acting as a substitute or in a vacancy till a new man be appointed (said, e.g., of employees, or teacher, or official). chiâm-koân, to be acting as a temporary substitute (v. chihm). chiâm-koân, to usurp authority. chiâm-koân, id. tsao-koân, having the sole management of an affair or business (v. tsao). tong-koân, having the control or management at the time, having much influence just then.

long-koân, to make a bad use (as for his own ends) of authority committed to him, or of the influence he has with a powerful superior who has confidence in him, yet keeping within the letter of the law. long i-ê-koân, id.

koân (R. id.), a public hall or office; a school; a lodging; a prison for minor offences, or for simply confining without punishment.

tse-koân, to rent a lodging. kong-koân, a sort of hotel for mandarins and literati (said politely for "your inn"). khoc-koân, an inn; a lodging-house. li-ê kû-koân, your school; your lodgings or hotel. koân-te, school premises. koân-te ta-lih, where is your school? a koân-te to have a school or school premises. bô-koân-te, to have no school or no premises for one. khek-koân, a place for teaching songs.

kôn-thâu-koân, a school for archery. khia-koân, to teach boxing, &c., at one's own gymnastic school.

hôe-koân, a sort of club-house or exchange; the meeting-house of a society called a "hoc." tê-koân, a refreshment room for drinking tea. i-koan (lit.), an inn, a hosp.Z, bô-koân, an actor's lodging-house. têjît-koân, stall or shop of a man who chooses lucky days.

ku-koân, prisons in general, the more and least uncomfortable. khoân'koân, to have charge of the less uncomfortable prison. khoân-toâ-î, the
keeper of it. siu-koán, to imprison in it (s. rule; manage). siu- lôh-koán, id. lôh-koán, id. koân'-koán, to keep imprisoned in it. ah-koán, id. tsô-koâi-koán, the rooms for the underlings on each side at the outermost part of a yamun.

hiông-koán, a custom house (v. hiông). iâm-koán, government salt-store and custom-house for salt; the official in charge of it. pô-sê-koán, an office at the custom-house where vessels report themselves. pô-toâ-koán, id. bân-su-koán, a sort of post-office, properly for official despatches.

koân-hù, a man who provides and cooks feasts to order; keeper of a cook-shop.

koân [R. koan, to subscribe money]. ù-koân-kok, to have one's food as well as salary, as the teacher has in some schools.

koân [R. to roll up, = col. kíg, boân]. koán-chien, a sort of fried cake (v. chien).

koân [R. to rule; a tube, = col. kíg, kóng, kâ, kodn]; to rule; to manage; to control; wind instruments; some kinds of songs.

put-koán, no matter which. put-koân siâm-ji-lâng, no matter who or whom. mâ-koán, no matter which. mâ-koán--i, no matter; don't mind (him or it). chek-koán, as it pleases you. chek-koán kóng, speak out fearlessly; say what you please. mâ-sái lî-koán, you need not meddle. thêng-koán--i, you may rule or punish him as you please.

chît-hâng koán chît-hâng, one part (as of a dose) corrects one part (as of the disease).

koân-lî, to have the management; to manage, as a business or affair. chiáng-koán, id. chiông-koán, id. koân-hat, to rule; to govern. koân-kê, to oversee and manage for another; to watch over and take charge of. tsông-koán, to have the general management over a number of persons employed, as a wealthy man's steward. chiâu-koán, to oversee or take charge of, as a house. siu-koán, to have authority over, as things (v. siu), (s. prison). sêng-koán, to succeed to and have control over, as property (v. sêng).

kiam-koán, to manage two offices or duties at once.

keng-koán, subordinates in a yamun, at the head of the several departments of business (v. keng). koân-hú, a soldier of good standing; he often has three or four raw men under him. koân-ka', to superintend a prison, as a very small mandarin does for a high mandarin.

koân-sû, a steward, as in a foreign house. koân-ke, head-servant or steward. koân-ke-pô, a housekeeper. koân-siâu, a steward who manages accounts.

koân-gûn, a man who has charge of the money.

hiêng-koán, stringed and wind instruments. oai hiêng-koán, to make joyful music on them. hoâ hiêng-koán, id. thit-thô hiêng-koán, to amuse one's self with them. phin-koán, an instrument like a flute along with three sorts of guitars, namely, pi-pê, sam-hiên, and ji-hiên. tông-koán, a clarionet along with these three guitars.

hôk-koán, in tune, as instruments, with each other or with the voice. chông-koán, to sing very high notes. pak-koán, songs in the mandarin dialect. lâm-koán, songs in the local dialect. phah lâm-pak-koán, to play all sorts of musical instruments.

koân [R. to string together; to connect, = col. kîg]. koân-chhôo, logically connected, as the context, or as the parts of a discourse or composition. lâi chi'â koân bû-chi', compound interest. tsôo-ok koân-koân (r.), measure of wickedness come to the full.

koân [R. acclimated to; habituated, = col. koân], (also C., = A. koân). koân-siók, experienced and very skilful; thoroughly acquainted with a matter or business, &c. (s. family). koân-liên, id. koân-sék (R.), id.

sip-koán, sêng tsû-jiên, what is constantly practiced till habitual becomes natural.

koân [R. koân, the check-bones], the projecting part of the check at the cheek-bone. koân-kut, the cheek-bone. i-ê-koân kham-toâ, his check-bones project very much.

koân [R. to pour; to make a libation], to pour into the throat or similar aperture; to stuff into the throat; to pour (melted lead) into a cavity; to come through a passage or hole, as wind.

koân-kúi, filled with water, as the wall of an ill-built house. koân-lâng, to gather matter, as a boil or abscess.

koân-hông, to be blown upon by a draught of wind, and some diseases are said to be caused. hông tâi-tâô lôh koân-lâi, from what place does that draught of wind come?

koân-iên, to pour melted lead into a cavity; dollars thus adulterated. chhia-koân--ê, a dollar hollowed out and filled with lead.

koân-chîu, to pour liquor down the throat, as in large quantities, or down another's throat. koân-iôh, to pour medicine down the throat, as of another. koân-tsiî, to pour water into the bowels of an animal that has been killed, so that it is absorbed into the flesh and makes it heavier for sale. koân-tsiî â-bah, pork that has been made thus to absorb water, as adulteration. koân-kui, to put heavy things into the crop of a fowl to make it weigh heavier for sale. koân-soa, to put sand thus into a fowl's crop. koân-thîh-sái, to make a fowl swallow a sort of heavy stones for this purpose.

koân-tiên (R.), to pour out a libation in worship. koân-tôe, to pour a libation on the ground. êng-chi koân-tôe, to make a libation of spiritual liquor.

koân [R. a jug, vase, or small jar]. tâng-koân, a brass jug or jar. siah-koân, a pewter jug.

hé-koân, a jar full of inflammable matter (called a "stink-pot") thrown into vessels by pirates.

tim-koân, an earthenware vessel used for stewing things, placed within an outer dish of boiling water.

thâm-koân, a spittoon. chhâ-khe koân-á, a small earthen vessel that holds a little wood and rice presented to idols. lêng-koân, an earthenware vessel for water, shaped like a kettle, with dragons on it. tsûi-koân a jug or small jar for water; a ewer. kûn-tatî-koân, a jug for hot water. iôh-koân, a small jar for medicine. îô-koân, an oil-jug. thêng-koân, a sugar-dish. bûk-tatî-koân, an ink-bottle.

tê-koân, a tea-pot. tê-koân-sui, the spout of a tea-pot. tê-koân-chhùi, the very end of the spout. tê-sîm-koân, a tea-canister.

koân [R. to take care of; to love; family]. ke-koân, wife and children. ú-ke ú-koân, to have a family. liû-koân, my old wife. sio-ke-koân, a concubine. chhìn-koân, mandarin's wife and connections by marriage.

koân-siók, wife and family (s. acclimated).

koân [R. to cap; to be superior; by change of tone]
koan

from "koan," a cap. koan-tiân, to be the best essay in the examination; to overcome in a contest, as a horse in a race, or as a game-cock or quail at a fight, &c.

koan [R. koân, koân, a roll; a volume, = col. kâg, kâj, or a small volume or section of a volume. tê-jî-koân, second volume or second division of large volume. koân-ji, id.]

koân [R. koân, koân]. kôö-koân, deeds of sale or mortgage.

koân (C.), = A. koâi, a district or hien city, county, or mandarin.

koân [R. weared; exhausted]. koân-sîn koân-sîn, dull and wanting animation, as man when unwell or much exhausted, or depressed by some calamity.

phi-koân (R.), exhausted; faint. khûn-koân (R.), id.

koat [R. to pare; to scrape]. koât-siöt, a tongue-scaper.

koat — koat-tsoät, to cut off intercourse.

koat [R. to determine; to behead]. koat-toân, determined. koat-l, id. iû-put-koat, undecided; wavering. koat-sî-chiên, to fight for life or death.

koat-hoân, to behead a criminal.

koat — koat-bêng, a medicine used for inflamed eyes and for boils (v. bêng).

koat [R. a rule or receipt for doing some difficult or secret sort of work], mnemonic rhymes or antithetic sentences, as for medical prescriptions, or for teaching children the shapes of words. liâm-koat, to repeat such mnemonic rhymes. koa-koat, mnemonic rhymes for any purpose. pi-koat, secrets, esp. trade secrets, taught only to the initiated. siong-thôän è pi-koat, secrets of business or profession handed down from one generation to another, esp. medical or surgical.

tek-koat, to hit on the right plan; all right and just as we would wish it, suitable to effect the purpose. tên-tek-koat, not arranged as it should have been, as an affair: not suitable for the work or business. âng-i, tên-tek-koat, he is not the suitable man to use.

chip-sî-koat, obstinate. liâm-sî-koat, id. tsô-sî-koat, id. sî-koat è sêng-li, a steady moderate trade, that does not need much skill, and that has regular though small profits.

koat, to slap; to slap on, as mortar. koat-chhiû, to slap the hands. koat-chhî-û, to slap a child's palm with our palm. koat chhîû-phoc, to slap the cheek. koat hi-û, to slap the cars.

koat-hé, to slap cement (as on a floor) with a sort of trowel, so as to make it smooth and hard. koat-thôû, to slap mortar on a wall. koat-hûn, to paint one's face very thick.

pêh-koat-koat, very white, as whitewash.

koat [R. to include]. puou-koat, to include; inclusive. kai-koat (r.), all that is contained in a thing; all that is included kai-koat tsaî-lâi (r.), id.

koat (C.), = A. chüé. kûi-koat, deceitful.

koè — sôi-kôë, a large edible frog. sôi-ê (C.), id.

kap-kôâe-ô (C.), a tadpole.

koè — kon-lun, an edible green scallion.

koè (C.), in several tones and words, = A. koâ.

koè [R. kûi, a tortoise, col. kûi]. koê-kîôh, a small marine animal shaped like a tortoise's foot.

koë — koê-bin (C.), = A. hiâm-bin, talking in sleep. As ùh-koê-bin (C.), you are telling what is not true.

koe — koe-liu, very mean and low in money matters.

koc (R. ke), (C. ke, Cn. kîê), a fowl; a hen or cock. sio-koc, roast fowl.

hê-koc, the lock of a gun; a turkey. khi-koc, a pheasant. thi-koc, id. ti-koc, id. chhân-koc-â, a small bird somewhat like a partridge or quail.

tâu-koc, a small speckled cricket, found in cooking places.

koc-bû, a hen that has laid eggs. hâi-koc-bû, a sort of ship-broker (v. bû). koc-kak, a cock. koc-kak-chhiû, the thistle. chhiô-koc, an entire cock. iam-koc, a capon. iam-koc-kîâ, to water in a crouching attitude with slow steps; to walk on one's hands. iam-koc thân-hông-pe, a capon trying to fly like the phoenix! kô-á, a young chicken. chhût-si koc-á, a chick lately hatched. koc-noâ, a young fowl, as one that has not yet hatched chickens. koc-thô-á, chickens not yet weighing one Chinese pound.

chhiû-kun-koc, a good-sized fowl, weighing above a Chinese pound.

tôa-keh-koc, a large sort of fowl from Shanghai.

tiâu-koc, id. thài-hô-koc, a small sort of fowl like a lahtam. de-kha-koc, id. (lit. short-legged). iû-mûk-koc, a sort of white fowl. jîông-koc, id. (v. jîông), also, to stew a fowl very soft.

koe-mûk, hen's feathers (v. mûg). koe-kû, a cock's spur. koe-kê (C. kê-kê), a cock's crest or comb (v. kê). koe-kha-lâm, a sweet flower shaped like a hen's foot (v. lâm). koe-tâ, a basket without bottom for covering fowls like a coop. koe-tâu, id. koe thi, the cock crows (v. thi). koe-tâi, an insect that lives on fowls.


koe-bâk, fond of sleep, and going soon to bed. koe-heng, having a projecting breast (v. heng). koe-chhiû-tâu, projecting ends of beams below the roof, shaped like a fowl's tongue. koe-chhûi, a double-headed pin for making a rope fast. tiô-kha-koc, to hop, as children do. thiâu-kha-koc, id. chhîang-kha-ke (C.), id.

koe (R. koa), (C. koa; P. kô, koai), a melon, pumpkin, or cucumber. koe-pî, a trellis for cucumbers, &c. koe-chî, melon seeds, salted. koe-lâm, a cut of a melon. chhit-liâm-koc, id. chhitâ-koc, condiment made of the pumpkin called "ami-koc" and the sauce called "tûn-chiû." 

sî-koc, the water-melon (v. si). chhài-koc, the long soft cucumber, much used as a vegetable. chhû-koc (Cn.), id. chhài-koc-chhiû, cucumber tendrils.

kim-koc, the pumpkin. chhi-koc, the cucumber.

khe-koc, the rough bitter cucumber. am-koc, a long sort of pumpkin, much used salted. sîau-koc (Cn.), id. tang-koc, a very long pumpkin almost like a cucumber (Cucurbita Pepo); a preparation of it in sugar. tang-koc-liâu, this fruit prepared with sugar as a sweetmeat. âng-koc (F.), a small red edible fruit.

koe-sê, chî nek (melon small, but seeds ripe), said of a short man who looks younger or less knowing than he really is.

koe (R. ke), (C. ke, Cn. kê), a street. koe-liù, id. koe-chhiû, a street of shops; a market in a street.

koe-kû, id. ke-ki (C.), id. goân-koc, streets in the suburbs. lâi-koc, streets within the walls of a
koe (C.) kō-chi, = A. kē-chi, fruit.

koe (C.), = A. kē, eakos.

koe (C.), = A. kē, to prop up slightly.

koe [R. kō, strange; to be displeased], (C. kōe), to be offended at. kiēn-kōe, to be offended at, esp. slightly. kōe-lāng, to be angry at a man; to bring trouble or evil on a man, as idols or demons when displeased. hō-lāng-kōe, to give offence to a man; to provoke his displeasure, either intentionally or unintentionally. m-thang sān-kōe, do not be offended, as at him or at me. bō-thit-kōe, do not be offended.

kōa-put-chi-kōe--i, I am much offended at him. bōe-kōe-tit, do not be offended at him, for he was not to blame, and should not be found fault with.

kōe [R. crafty], kāu-kōe, cunning and constantly intriguing.

kōe [R. kā], (C. kē; Cn. kōe), the itch and similar cutaneous diseases (but never "itchy; to itch," which is "chhiu"). kōe-iō, medicine for itch. sī-kōe, to have the itch. sōn-kōe, itch in small patches all over the skin.

kōe—lāu-kōe, debris floating on the surface of the tide.

kōe [R. kā, a boundary; a world], (C. kō; Cn. kōe), si-kōe, in the four quarters; everywhere; from every side; in every direction. toā-si-kōe, everywhere, very abundant. toā-bū si-kōe, id. (v. bū). toā-ni-siak-kōe, (Cn.), id. si-kōe-kīā, to go about everywhere or in every direction. si-kōe-tsāu, run about everywhere.

kōe [R. hāi, instruments]. ke-kōe, instruments; tools; implements; weapons. iēn ke-kōe, to fence; to exercise with weapons. ke-kōe-thāu, tools; implements.

kōe [R. a sort of tree]. kōe-peh, an evergreen shrub like juniper. kōe-līu, a tree somewhat like an elm.

kōe-chhiu, a large tree from which planks are made. kōe-chhiā, wood from it, very large and straight.

kōe (C.), = A. kē, to cross over; an occasion. ēng-kōe, usually (said of past time). siāng-kōe, usually. kōe-tsāu, = A. kē-tsāu, to cross the water, &c.; also, = A. lēng-lēng, the covered sides of the middle court of a house.

kōe (C.), = A. kē, a female's head-dress; the queue, esp. of a woman; crest of a cock, &c.

kōe (C.), = A. kē, to send under escort to a mandarin, as a criminal or money.

kōe [R. i, i, easy; by change of tone from "ik," to change, = col. īh]. (C. kē; Cn. kōe), easy; quickly. kōe-lāu, getting soon dark, as a cloudy or rainy day. khaa-kōe-chio, readily going with another when asked, either to good or bad. khaa-kōe-kōng, readily doing what one is asked, right or wrong. lāng kōe-tāu, man soon grows old. tān-lāng kōe-lāu, when waiting for and expecting a man, a short time seems an age.

kōe (C.) oni-kōe, = A. oni-kōi, to defraud or get money out of people.

kōe (C.), = A. kōi, to sprain; perverse. chiah-kōe, indiscriminate.
kòe' 243

kòe' (P.) chiu-kòe', = A. chiü-kòe', a widow; but other phrases remain "kòe.")

kòeh — o-kòeh, a fish like the ka-lh, but shorter and darker. koeh-hì (Ct.), a sort of fish.

koeh [R. koat, to scrape], (C.) to strip off the bark, as from stalks of hemp; also, = A. kuil, to rub hard in curing a disease.

koeh [R. kiap, a pod or legume], (Ct.), = A. ugoeh. tâu-koeh (Ct.), a long-podded legume.

koeh (T.), = A. ngoeh, to take up with pincers, tongs, &c.

koeh (Ct.), = A. keh, a surname.

koeh [R. kiet, clean.] nng-koeh, smooth; not hairy; not rough. kau-koeh-sien, dirt hardened on the skin. kau-koeh-san (Ct.), id.

koeh (Ct.), = A. keh. koeh-kau-thau, the projecting corners of the cheeks below the eyes. koeh-kau-kut, the corner of the cheek-bone.

koeh (Ct.), = A. keh. koeh-hun, a sort of flour like arrow-root.

koeh (Ct.) hâm-koeh-koh, telling great lies.

koeh — kiu-koeh, very narrow about money matters, or afraid to meddle in an affair (v. kiu).

koeh (Ct.), = A. theoeh. kii-thâu kiu-koen, shoulders high, either naturally or shrugging. kii-thâu koe-hê-koh, id.

koeh (Ct.), = A. ngoeh, to take under the arm. kâ'-kâ' koe-koeh-koi, carrying many things under the arms.

koh [R. kok, the part of a dress below the arm].

koh-â, the part of a dress just below the arm (v. next word). tiâu-koh, arms of dress too tight at the armpits. chha-koh, to put in triangular pieces of cloth in the armpits of a dress in making it.

koh [R. kok, the armpit]. koh-â, the armpit (v. previous word). koh-â-lang, id. koh-â-khang, id.

koh (R. kok, = hó, to repeat), again; also, a second time; besides; (different).

koh-tâi, again; a second time; over again. tâi-koh, id. têng-koh, over again. iu-koh, also. koh-iâ, to come again. koh-oâ, to live again.

koh sa'-jit, on the third day (only two clear days intervening). bêh-koh, going to do it again. bêh-koh-tê, will you have some more tea? bô-koh, not a second time.

koh-khâ-hó, still better, &c. keng-koh-khâ-hó, yet better still. keng-koh-khâ-thang, all the more ought.

koh-chít, one more; another, in the sense of one additional (but another, in the sense of a different one, is "pâ'-ê").

koh-iâ', different; strange; unwell. iâng-bû koh-pê, having the same mother but different fathers. iâng-pê koh-bû, same father but different mother.

koh [R. kok, to wait; to delay, = col. koan]. tamb-koh, to waste one's time (v. tam).

kohi [R. kok], an ornamental platform, or small upper story of one room.

lôe-koh, the imperial council, like the cabinet or privy-council. jip-koh, to become a member of the cabinet. loân-koh, the tribunal where a mandarin sits.

lâu-koh, upper stories of several rooms or of one room. khê-lâu khê-koh, to build finely ornamented upper stories. khui-chhui-koh, a small upper-room open on one side.

tsng-koh, an ornamental platform with finely-dressed young girls, or boys dressed as girls, carried in an idolatrous procession. koh-pi', id. koh-toâ, girls, or boys representing them, carried on such a platform.

kng-koh, to carry it in procession.

koh [Ct.] koh-hiu, = A. kiap-hiu, a warm-lined coat or jacket.

kôi (Ct.), = A. keh, a surname.

koh [R. kok, kek, name of a plant]. koh-tâ'piin, very coarse bamboo wicker-work like hurdles (v. tâ'.

koh [R. an ornamental platform, = col. koh]. koh-hâ, your excellency; your honour (polite phrase used to a superior).

koh [R. id.] koh-tan, the red Amaryllis; the red lily. âng-koh-piêt, id. koh-piêt-hoe, the Amaryllis, esp. the white variety.

koh [R. a valley]. soâ'-koh (R.), a valley. soa'-pi' koh-lôk-phang, in a deep valley or glen far among the mountains.


koh [R. an outer coffin]. koan-koh, a double coffin (ancient form), outer and inner (v. koan).

koh [R. grain, = col. kak]. ngö-koh, the five grains; grain of all sorts in general; the crops. ngö-koh-ong, the god of agriculture (= he-chek), made with a blue face. ngö-koh-tai-te, id. ngö-koh-sien-te (T.), id. ngö-koh-hong-seng, crops abundant. chek-koh hong-ki, to collect grain against famine. chien-koh sau-i, the secret ory of a mandarin, who attends to land-tax and grain. heng-beng chien-koh, the two private secretaries in yamun, who attend to legal cases and to the land-tax respectively.

koh-û (rain for grain), the term that falls on or about April 29th. ú-koan-koh, to have food in addition to salary, as teachers in some schools who get their rice.

kok (R. the walled suburb of a city). iu-koh, ku-seng-koh, the wealthy live in cities and suburbs (v. seng).

koh (R. id.), each. koh-lâng, each man. koh-iâ', each kind. lêng-ku kok-sit, living separately, and each having his own meals.

kok (R. id.), a kingdom; a state; a country. pang-koh, id. koh-tô, id. koh-ku, a kingdom viewed as a family. goa-koh, foreign kingdoms or countries.

honn-koh, id. pân-koh, one's native country. pê-koh (L.), my native land. kui-koh (L.), your honourable country. ban-koh, all nations. liet-koh, the several feudal kingdoms and states under the Chow
kòk 244

dynasty. sam-kök, the three kingdoms; at the time when China was split into three warring states. sam-kök-chi, the book giving an account of a much mixed with much romance.

kök-ün, the fortune of a kingdom or of a dynasty. kok-tiāu, the reigning dynasty. kok-ông, a king; a sovereign. kok-kun, id. kok-tsū (r.), id. kok-bū, the mother of the sovereign. kok-tiong, father-in-law of the sovereign. kok-hoat, the laws of the kingdom. kok-khō, government revenues. kok-thō, the dignity of the kingdom (v. thō).

siōng-kök, a prime minister. khai-kök gofn-hun, the merit of having helped the dynasty to the throne, said of āng sēng-tīā, a native of Lām-ōn. khai-kök kong-sīn, a title given to him.

kok-pih, very knowing, or rather too knowing (v. phī). kok-lō, the chief of the genii (v. lō).

kok bū-ji-ông, a kingdom has not two kings. cheng-thien toāt-kök, to aim at the throne. tioni-kun pō-kök, extremely loyal to his sovereign and grateful to the dynasty, e.g. meeting great danger or death. chin-tiong pō-kök, id., loyally faithful to the sovereign and dynasty. sūn-hoāi kōk-pō, to injure or deface coins.

kok-jī-khak, the 31st radical, involving the phonetic part; called "3i" in the dictionaries.

dk (T.), = Á. kāk, to throw away.

kok (R. kok, lōk), chuckling or cackling noise made by a fowl. phā-kōk-ke, hen cackling before laying an egg. kōk-kōk-kiō, cackling of a hen. kōk-kōk-hāu, id., said also of a person talking on too much without ever stopping.

kong — oān-kong-mīng, a door with an arched top (v. oān).

kong [R. an important rope; a bond of society], lám-kong, the rope which draws the top of the sail close to the top of the mast; it lies along the mast. lám-kong-sōh, id.

sam-kong, the three great relations or headships of the sovereign, father, and husband. sam-kong nge-siōng, the three headships and the five relationships of life.

kong-kām, the national history (of China).

kong [R. name of a star]. thien-kong-sīn, the thirty-six heavenly spirits used as messengers of the supreme deity. sa-tsāp-lāk thien-kong, id. thien-kong tē-soh, the good and bad spirits of heaven and earth, in all a hundred and eight. thien-kong-chhī, stars where they reside, especially at or near the Great Bear.

kong [R. the bladder]. pōng-kong (R.), id., politely used for the scrotum.

kong (C. kēng). toā-bū sl-kong-kōe, in great abundance. toā-bū-kong-keng, very large, as a house.

kong [R. firm, strict]. kong-jīu siōng-chhè, firmness and gentleness well combined (v. jīu). sēng-tē khaah-kong, temper rather quiet, rough, or stiff.

aū-tāi kim-kong, the four giants that guard the entrance of a large Buddhist temple. Kim-kong-hūt (T. kim-kong), certain idols that have a very bold and brave look (different from the above).

kong [R. steel]. kim-kong-tsāng, a good steel orawl.

kong [R. kōng, a temple or palace. =col. kēng]. kong-tsāi, the daughter of a king (s. duke).

kong [R. to strike, to attack]. kong-kēk, to

attack (s. public). kong-tā"h, to attack, as a city. kong-sīa"t, to attack a city (v. sīa). kong-phōa, to take, as a city. kia-kong, to attack on both sides (v. kiap). gōo-kong lōo-ông, enemies without, and treacherous help within. huhi kong-sīm, much flurried or excited, as with running hard or press of business (v. sim).

kong [R. an earthen jar, = col. kung]. sam-kong-chhī", a sort of violet or deep purple-coloured silk.

kong — kong-tāi, a sort of shell-fish, like the (than) spout-fish.

kong — tái-kong, a steersman; the captain of a small junk: sometimes said to the assistants in foreign Ilongs, as the heads of the Ilong sa used to be captains of receiving ships.

kong [R. to carry on a pole between two men, = col. kung]. kong-sīa, sedan-bearers.

kong [R. kong, wind]. kong-chhē (C.), = A. kong-chhē, a paper kite (a. next word).

kong — kong-chhē (C.), a sort of three-pronged fork, used in hunting (s. previous word).

kong [R. name of a tree]. kong-lōng (F.), a plant like a palm or sago-palm (v. lōng).

kong [R. efficacious work; merit]. kong-lō, merit. kong-hun (K.), merit for services to the state. kong-hun tō-tek, great merit and virtue. kong-tek, (meritorious conduct), rites for the dead (v. tek). kong-bōng, rank, or military rank (v. bōng).

kong-lōng (r.), efficacy, as of medicine (v. lōng), (s. public). kong-hūa, efficacy, as of a mother or medicine (v. hūa).

im-kong, works of supererogation, deserving reward from Heaven; meritorious virtues (s. light). ú im-kong, to have such merit as to deserve rewards from Heaven. kun-kong, merit for military success or assistance in military operations. chiong-kong pō-te, to make up for faults by one's merit. it-kong, to have merit for services to the state. khan jū-kong, diligence has useful results. lō jū-kong, hard toil, and no thanks for it (said of a dog killing a rat).

sēng-kong, to carry out any work to a successful issue. chhōng-kong, to request a reward for meritorious services to the state. hō-kong, to congratulate a man (with presents, &c.) for the reward by government of his meritorious services. kien-kong, to get merit by some great service (esp. military) to the state; also, to make much money, as by going abroad. kien-kong lip-giāp, to set up an estate, or grow wealthy by personal work or diligence. kien-kong-giāp, id. tek-jīt ê-kong-tsō, special spirits for each day (v. tō).

kong [R. work, = col. kong], one of the musical notes. kong-pō, the Board of Works at the metropolis; the president of it. kun-kong-chhī", an arsenal for marine stores, and place for building warjunks, &c.

oa-kong, a painter of pictures.

chō-kong, men who dig graves, put the corpse in the coffin, and carry it to the grave; rude and vulgar.

hoan-kong-thō, very rude and ignorant, esp. affecting knowledge; unpolluted or ill-bred (v. thē).

chōng-kong, of very good workmanship; fine and accurate, as work; very skilful, as at work, or at managing an affair.

jīn-lēk pē thien-kong, human strength improving upon nature's work, e.g. by levelling a field, or
kong

-making a read; or as a man not naturally talented becoming distinguished through hard study; or as a man lengthening his life beyond the usual period by great care.

kong-ji-tú, a short beam placed as a support crosswise between two beams, as in a floor where there is an opening for a stair or trap-door; named from being in the form of the character “kong.” kong--ji bó-chhut-thâu, the character: “kong” (work) does not put out its head, which would change it into the character “thé” (earth or land); a labourer does not easily become a wealthy man.

kong [R. id., = col. kong, “male,” ang], grandfather; duke; public; common; public funds or property; title of many gods, sages, officials, &c.; Patna opium.

kong-su, public and private; just and selfish (v. su).

kong--tô, fair, just, equitable. kong--pi, id. (v. pf.).

kong-pêng, id. kong--gi, do., as a judge or official.

kong-thoa, to divide fairly, as expenses. kong--toán, to judge justly or publicly (v. toán). kong-phoa, to decide to whom a thing belongs, as arbiter.

kong--ân, the table used as the tribunal of a mandarin. kong--tsô-toh, id. (v. tsô). kong--tâng, judgment-hall (v. tâng). kong-hök, official dress.

kong--ke, public; common to all the parties, esp. to relatives. kong--chêng (C. chhông), public; common; possessed in common. kong--hêng, public; publicly; openly. kong-jien, id. kong-tông, publicly, in the presence of all interested.

kong-phêng, to discuss openly a matter in dispute, as several persons met together. kong-kek, unitedly expel (v. kek), (a. attack). kong--iông, for public use. kong--êng, id. kong--tôe, subscribed for a public purpose. kong--kú, to make a united recommendation of a man for an office.

kong-kôan, a hotel; an inn (v. kôan). kong-thia, the public central hall of a house, when used in common by several families. kong-si, a firm; a trading company. kong-hê, a public society or association. kong-sai tâi-sin, a foreign ambassador. kong-su, public business. kong-giap, property in which several persons have a share.

kong-chhin, a sort of arbiter, having much less power than our arbiters; almost like a mediator, who endeavours to make the parties agree. kong-jin, id. tâo kong--tô-lâng, to act as a sort of arbiter, as about prices.

chhioong-kong, to put money into a public or common fund. hîn-kong, id., quite voluntarily.

kong--ki, anniversary of death of paternal grandfather or great grandfather. tiôh-kong, to have the turn of attending to the common ancestral worship. tiôh toa-kong, to have the turn for attending to the more important ancestral rites for ancestors.

kong-pô, ancestral tablets (v. pô). kong-mâ, grandfather and grandmother (v. mô). khô--kong (Cn.), to worship ancestral tablets. âm-kong, grandfather; âm-kong, id. thai-kong (Cn.), = A. tâ, great grandfather. tâo--kong, ancestors. chêk-kong, paternal grandfather’s younger brother, or cousin of any degree; police address to an old man (v. chek). peh-kong, paternal grandfather’s elder brother or cousin (v. peh). lâi-kong, paternal grandfather. gôa-kong, maternal grandfather. kù--kong, grand- mother’s brother (v. kû). ku-kong, old Patna opium.

lau-kong-á, an old man (not said to himself).

kong

goân lau-kong-á, my husband (said by an old woman). sien-sî-kong, teacher’s father.

sai-kong, a Taoist priest. su-kong, adoptive father of the adoptive father of a Buddhist priest (all priests). tsû-kong, a patron who assists and protects dependants, and whom they obey and aid. hâm-lâng-kong, a woman who arranges a marriage. po-tiû-kong, the topo or head man of a ward. kó-kong, the secretary of a military mandarin. keng-kong, a temple-keeper appointed by the people (not a priest). châi-kong, temple-keeper employed by priests, but not a priest. pêg-tiâm-kong, the keeper of an eating-house, esp. old man. sien-kong, a beggar. mô-kong, you vile lascivious wretch! (said in vile scolding).

koe-kak-kong, a large cock-fowl. tü-kong (Cn.), a large (male) hog. chhóu-mêh-kong, a large grasshopper. bâng-á-kong, a mosquito (said in joke). phôâ-hiû-kong, an old wadded coat (said in joke). têng-kong-á (T.), a small dragon-fly.

kong-chiû, the rank of a duke. kong--iâ, a duke. bêk-kong-iâ, an idol of the surname “mâ.” kong-khlang (R.), very high mandarins, esp. ministers of state (v. khêng). kong-tsû, son of a very high mandarin or nobleman (a. palace). kong-tsê (Cn.), id. kong-hê, dukes and marquises; feudal princes.

kong-hê pêk-tsû-lâm, the five orders of nobility.

ông-kong, kings and dukes.

chhîu-kong, Duke Chow. không-tsê-kong, Confucius. tsû-bôn-kong, Choo-he, the commentator (v. bán). kok-kong-chhî, a medicinal wine made in Amoy, originally by a man called “kok-kong.” kok-kong kan-á, earthenware bottles for it; much used also for other medicines.

thi-kong, the god of heaven, = Giök-hông Siông-tê (v. thi’). têe-kong, the earth, as a god (v. têê). siông-tê-kong, = hîn-thien siông-tê, the god of the north star. sam-kâi-kong, the gods of heaven, earth, and water (v. kâi). tâi-tô-kong, = po-seng tâi-tê, the god of medicine. tê-kun-kong, id. koân-kong, a god, the god of thunder. thê-ti-kong, the god of agriculture. thê-tê-kong (C.), id. jî-thâu-kong, the sun, as an object of worship.

thài-ông-kong, id. tsâu-kun-kong, the god of the hearth or fire-place. chhî-khâu-kong, the god or guardian spirit of the eaves. su-tài kim-kong, the four large idols placed as gatekeepers at the gate of a great temple; they have great power over spirits. sêng-ông-kong, = Kê-ông-ông, tê-sû-kong, name of several idols (v. su). âng-kong (C.), an ancient builder, worshipped when making a grave or house.

kông-tsê-kong, the guardian idol of a ward or region. sien-kong, any one of the genii, said esp. in regard to dreams. ang-kong (C. T.), an idol in general (v. ang). bán-ông-kong, collective title for the spirits of a shrine for persons who have no posterity.

phô-tô-kong, = tài-siê-tê, a large hideous paper image worshipped at the rites of phô-tô (v. phôê). hâu míf-khâu-kong, to worship the spirits at the doors on 24th and 16th of each month. hâu lau-tôa-kong, id., and at some other times.

hês-sêng-kong, the deified tiger, the god of gamblers.

hô-chhông-kong, id. si-chiâ-kong (C.), a large harmless sort of snake that is worshipped. chhô-tâu-kong, a large shapeless stone worshipped at Chang-chew. ti-tâu-kong, the guardian spirit of a pig sty.

gô-tâu-kong, the guardian spirit of a cow-house.
kong [R. bright; light, = col. kng].  

sam-kong, the three lights, am, moon, and stars.  
kong-im (R.), time (v. im).  

Am-kong-châu, the small owl.  
kong-khong, a landscape; state or circumstances (v. kong).  

kong-chhái (R.), very bright or shining; very richly decorated.  
boân-thien-kong, a hanging lamp with several wicks.  
bàn-thien-kong, id.  

khai-kong, to dot an idol's eye with blood or with a red composition, on consecrating it.  
kong-gan, intelligent, esp. of boys.  
kong-gân-lâng, a sharp or intelligent fellow.  
kong-kin, a rogue; a swindler (v. say).  
put-sît nghi-khiên, kong-béng put-hiên, without eating cows or dogs, intelligence is not manifested (said in joke).  

tô-kong, the reign T'ai-kwang.  
tông-tiong ê-chi', cash from Cochin-China, &c., current at Amoy (but not at Fuh-chau, &c.), having the characters "kong-tiong;" or cash like them.  
tap-sià un-kong, to give thanks to a powerful spirit for help.  
tap-sià im-kong, thanks to all the ghosts (written on idolatrous lanterns, esp. in 7th moon).  
hâu-im-kong, to worship the spirits in the 7th moon.  
kông-im-kong, id. tông-kong-bût, an idol with very long ears, originally Taist, but became Buddhist.  
tông-kong-sien, id. tài-ni' tôn-kong-sien, do. (said in joke of a man with long ears).  

kông [R. id.], violent; mad; acting hastily on the spur of the moment.  
kông-kông, id. hong-kông, in a great hurry or too urgent, so as to be hasty or careless.  
hông-kông-kông-kông, id. hông-kông-kông, acting violently, bolsterously, imperiously, or too urgently.  
kông-pô, violent and hasty in temper, esp. of a man in authority.  
kông-ô kha-khi-kông, to speak in a tremendous hurry, greatly flurried.  
kông soâh-soâh, quite madly or violently.  
kông phia'-phia', in a tremendous hurry, greatly flurried.  

jú kông-kông, mind confused and perplexed with a great deal of very troublesome business.  
hoat-kông, to go mad; mad. teh-siàu-kông, mad. tien-kong, id. khiit-khi phah-kih teh-kông, you have been beaten by demons till you are mad! (said in scolding).  

chhi'-kông, very impulsive; hasty in action.  
chhi'-kông-tsaù, to rush on hurriedly or thoughtlessly.  
chhi'-kông-khià', very strong, sturdy, and vigorous, as a lad or a young man.  
chhi'-kông-lât, working very vigorously, as a strong young man who does not economise his strength, sometimes too roughly or rashly.  
kông-hong, a sudden violent wind; a squall.  
kông (R. id.) jìt-kông, delirium in fever.  
kông, to fasten a man's legs in the stocks, or in a similar way.  

kông — migli-kông, a strong upright bar, fastened inside of a door, for keeping out robbers. khia-kông, id.  

hoài'-kông, a strong transverse bar for a door.  

kông (R. kóng), to say; to talk; to discourse upon; to discuss; to explain by discourseing (Cn. "kàng," to discourse or discourse; Cn. "sàh," to say, talk).  
kông-kê, to ask more than the proper price, gradually letting it down through haggling.  
kông-bô, to discuss matters till agreed, as persons at feud, or as two men plotting against a third.  

kông-phoa, to tell the particulars.  
kông-chhêh (Cn. kóng-t'ai), to discourse on a book, explaining it; kông to-li, to discourse on doctrine; to preach.  
kông-kô, to tell stories about ancient times (v. kê).  
kông sâng-jù, to discourse or preach upon the "sacred edict," explaining it.  
kông-ôe, to speak (v. ôt).  
i-ô-ôe kông, what he says is —.  

kà-i-kông (Cn. kâng-i-sôh), say him.  
kap-i-kông, id. tài-i-kông, id. li kap-i tài-kông, speak to him yourself, not through another.  

goâ-kông li-thià', I tell you that you may hear.  
kông-chhô, to make a mistake in speaking.  
kông-tâ, id. bông-kông, to talk at random; to say a thing without exactly meaning it, or without a definite purpose.  
kông kâu-bô-pân, to talk recklessly and with great exaggeration; to ask far too high a price.  
chài-kông tô-kông, to talk at one time on one side, and soon after on the opposite side.  

lông-bô chiaû-kông, not according to the truth.  

kông-chhí, to raise a question.  
kông-chhí-lài, go-thâu tîng, to talk of this matter would take a long time.  
kông-bóe-liâu, cannot be fully told, as it is so great or long.  
kông-bóe-lài, cannot express it properly; cannot speak so as to accomplish the purpose (v. lâi).  

oh-tit-kông, hard to tell.  
oh-kông, hard to persuade.  
kông-hôe-kông, easily talked over; to ready to do whatever (good or bad) one is asked.  

khoái-kông, id.  

kông [R. broad, = col. kûg].  
kông-khôa, broad and wide.  
kông-kông tsông-tok, the governor-general of Canton, i.e. of the two Kwang provinces, Kwang-tung and Kwang-si.  
kông-chiû-hû (R.), the city or department of Canton.  
kông-tâi bû-pien, illimitably great (said of the laws of Buddha).  
sin-thông kông-tâi, miraculous powers very great (said of a spirit or an idol).  
kông-ték tsun-ông, = keb-sông-ông, an idol much worshiped in Fuh-kien.  

kông — âm-kông-ô, the smallest sort of good cash, âm-kông-ô-chô, id.  

kông — am-kông-tsan (C.), the ciea, =A. am-per-chê.  
am-kông-tsan (C.), id. iâ'-kông-sai (Cn.), id.  

kông — oâ'-kông-le (T.), the bottom of a broken bowl, = oâ'-ke-leh.  

kông [R. koân, a tube; to rule, = col. kûg, kô, kâ', a short tube, or hollow horn, or tubular case, &c.  
toa-bû-kông, thick and tubular, as a joint of a large bamboo or large claw of a crab.  
toa-kông-chhau (Cn. T.), large coarse grass, as on sea-shore, &c.  

phi'-kông, the nose, esp. the part near the nostrils (v. phi').  

chim-kông, a crab's pincers (v. chim).  
gô-mìng-kông, a goose-quill.  
gô-kê-kông, a polished hollow horn used by priests (v. kê).  

tek-kông, a hollow piece of bamboo used for any purpose; either one joint, or two or three feet long.  
phâng-kông, a bamboo instrument for extinguishing and keeping a paper match.  

bô-chi-kông, a bamboo instrument for throwing water on a sail.  

pat-sîn-kông, a long-shaped bamboo case for carrying some of a barber's instruments.  

kông â-hiên, a small guitar made with a bamboo cylinder.
Phong-kong, full of air-bubbles, as ill-pasted paper, or as lime too loose on a wall. Phok-kong, id. Puh-kong-a, bubbles rising in water, as from crabs in wet sand or mud, or bubbles from something decaying or fermenting. Puh tsui-kong, id.

Chhau-tsiu-kong, very wet, hard, and bad-tasted, as potatoes left long in water, or that cannot be boiled dry and mealy; bad-tasted, as water out of a bamboo vessel that has lain long in water. Chhau-tsiu-kong-bi, id.

Kong [R. k'o, to pass; to cross, = col. kh. koa], k'ekong, the opportunity quite lost, e.g. affair gone so far wrong that it cannot now be set right, or as doctor coming when the patient is just dying; extremely hard, as work; very severe, as disease.

Kong — Kim-kong-ththi, a sort of mace carried before idols and mandarins (T. kim-koe-kong).

Kong [R. k'ang, red colour], (C. khang). Ang-kong-kong, very red.

Kong — Toa-kong, a large cane. Tang-kong, large brass cannon (a. tribute). Leng-kong-chheng, a large sort of cannon.

Kong, to strike or beat with an instrument or implement, &c. Kong-cheng, to strike a bell (or gong having a lost) with a stick.

Kiong-kong, housebreaking; burglary. Kkong-kong-chh'ah, a housebreaker. Lim-thin kong-phah, fond of drinking and fighting.

Kong-khok, to beat the rattle; to conspire to gamble a man out of his money, or to fleece him; to tell empty stories or jokes, often licentious. Kong-bang, to conspire together to fleece another. Sa-kap kong-bang, id. Kong-bang-si, a fan fit only for beating mosquitoes (said in joke of a coarse or worn-out fan).

Kiong-chi, to squeeze money, allotting so much to each to pay. Kong-chia-kong-hia, to strike about restlessly, as child at play; to squeeze money from various villages, &c., as mandarins.

Kiong-kong-hau, loud sound, as of rice-mortar worked by the foot, or as of the wind howling loud.

Kong [R. id.], tribute; used in the names of some things of special excellence; also in name of satin and of fine sugar; used in the names of some literary degrees.

Chin-kong, to pay tribute. Lap-kong, id. Tiau-kong, to present tribute in person. Pau-kong, to prepare tribute to be sent. Kong-hong-te, (Cn.), to pay tribute to the emperor.

Kong-ong (Cn. T.), to worship the idol "eng-ia" with offerings; also fig. of giving much food to an ungrateful man.

Kiong-ien, beat bird's-nests, such as are sent as tribute from Anoy.


Kong-toan, satin. Ao-kong-toan, black satin.

Hou-kong, flowered satin.

Kiong-i, the examination-hall (in the provincial capital) for the Kujin degree. Kong-seng, literary degree or title just below Kujin, generally those who come nearest to getting the Kujin degree in the examination. H'pu-pang-kong, the highest class of Siew-t'ai, just about to become Kujin. Ju-kong, the degree of "kung-seng," when given partly for some merit in examination, and partly for money. Un-kong, that degree given in occasion of accession or of the birth of a prince, &c. Poat-kong, one "lim-seng" graduate, chosen once in twelve years out of each Hien district.

Soe-kong, title given after twelve years to those "lim-seng" graduates who do not become "poat-kong." Chhut-kong, to become a "kong-seng" as a lim-seng does. Boe-kong, to buy the title of kong-seng.

Koan-kong, id. Tang-kong (copper graduates), said of those who have bought the degree (a. cannon).

Kong [R. k'ang, together, = col. k'a, k'ong]. Kiong-k'eh, slightly at variance, and ready to quarrel or find fault; not getting on well together (v. kha').

Kong-kiu, id. Kong-kokih, id.; also, one foot shorter than the other.

Kong (= k'ong). Kong-kiong-hien, to shake about, as an idol when carried.

Kong, prayers used by Siamese Buddhist priests.

Liam-kong, to mutter such prayers, curses, or incantations.


Ku [R. k'hun, the body]. Sin-k'uh, the body; better sin-khu (v. sin).

Ku — He-ku, asthma.

Ku [R. ku, k'] Ku-la, (T.), a sort of child's cap.

Ku (R. ku), a turtle or tortoise; a turtle-shaped cake; used in the names of some insects such as beetles.


Kim-ku, a small insect like a beetle or lady-bird. Kim-ku-seh, a toy in which these insects make a wheel turn. Kim-kug, id. It-ti-ti-kim-ku, hai-lau si-miia, to injure one's self very much by carelessness.

Tsui-ku, a small fresh-water insect. Kak-phen, khoa', tahe tsu-thi-ku (to mistake a wasp for it), said of being injured by a familiar friend supposed to be harmless.

Be-ku, a paper kite made like a tortoise with a long tail. Pang-be-ku, to fly such a kite. Ang-khang-ku, said of a shy man who seldom stirs out of his door.


Tsang, a woman's quene. Ku-khak, the shell of a turtle or tortoise (entire); a small cabin built on a boat, e.g. on a passage-boat, or on those used by foreigners. Poat-ku-ko, divining by three cash in the shell of a tortoise (v. ko). Ku-ku, jelly made from turtles.

Ku [R. a cart or chariot, = col. chil], (C. ki, Cn. k'). Ku-chhein-chha', a medicinal plant; plantago.

Ku-chiin-ghi, its seed, used as a cooling medicine.

Chi-liam-ku (R.), the mariner's compass.

Ku [R. the flap of a dress], (C. ki, Cn. k'). Sa-A-ku, the corner of the flap of a dress at the bottom. Toa-ku, the large flap, as on the breast of a coat. Lai-ku, the inner flap. Chong-ku, the front flap of a long dress (generally said only of the lower corner). Bin-chong-ku, the front flap of a dress. Au-ku, the lower corner of the hinder flap of a dress, at the side.
ku [R. to dwell; to reside], (C k.; Cn. k.),  întong-ku, a dwelling-house; opposed to a grave. pè-ku (polite), the place where I reside.

kao'-ku, to be a widow, esp. young (v. kō"), kusong, to be in mourning for a parent.

kù-kù-làng; the general settled orderly part of the population living in their own homes. lâng-ku kok-sit, to live and have meals all separate. ki-ku, to live in a place for a short time. phù-ku, id. chhah-ku (r.), to live alone (or almost alone) among a large population of different clan or race. chhien-ku, to migrate.

sí-ki-ku, to go about as a vagrant, with no settled dwelling. kù-simmih"tōe-pō, what is his present rank, as mandarin?

un-ku san-lim, to dwell in retirement among mountains and woods, as a good statesman or sage who has retired from the world in disgust and hopelessness (a. humpbacked). un-ku soa"-nā", id.

hok-jin ku hok-tē, a fortunate man gets a great grave, so that his descendants profit by it.

ku [R. ku, kù]. un-ku, humpbacked; a hunchback (a. dwell); a bridge of the road-way is greatly ached, as in pleasure-gounds. un-ku bōe si-chiā", a matter bad at the first cannot be mended. un-ku sang-tsiām-lē, even the deformed gets sustenance from Heaven (fig. as "two drops of dew" lodge in the angles of the hump!). khiāu-ku, humpbacked; a hunchback. ku-pō, id. ku-pō tiāu-thien-tsū, the hunchback had an audience of the emperor, i.e. became a great mandarin.

tuh-ku, nodding, as a sleepy, old, or sick man. lâng ku-ku, going with a stooping gait. ku-siō, to sit crouching in some warm place, as in a sunny sheltered spot, or near a fire.

kù [R. kō, the leg; a limb]. siāu-phi-ku, having small hips (said in joke, in imitation of the mandarin).

ku [R. a street], (C k.; Cn. k.), koe-ku, a street of shops; a market street (C. kek-ki).

kù (R. id.), (C k.), phē-chiā-ku, the white opaque shell of the shell-fish called "ham," from which white official buttons are made. chhia-ku tēng, a white official button of the sixth rank. ti-chiā-ku, to wear that button. ti pēchhia-ku, id.

kū (R. kū), long (in time); yet; still. iāu-ku, yet; notwithstanding; still. mī-ku, id.; but yet. kū-ū, there yet remains. siōng-ku, yet (v. "siōn," yet). siōng-ku, at the longest (from "siōn," above).

kù-ku, a long time; long ago. kù-tāg, for a long time; lasting. kù-ku tāg-tāg, lasting a very long time, or perpetual. tāg-tāg ku-ku, id. liāh-ku, for some time back; of late. ū-liāh-ku, id. liāh-ku-ā, quite lately. chiāh-ku, of late. hah-ku-ā, in a short time (future). khah-ku-ā, in a very short time. chit-bak-nih-ku, in a moment. nē-kù gēh-chhim, for many years long. kù-nī"-ā, belonging to a time many years ago. nā'-ku nā'-hō, the longer the better. tāu-ku, to try which can longest do or bear something (v. tāu).

kù [R. ku, a leek]. kù-chhāi, leeks. kù-chhāi-hoo, flower-stalks of leek; counted very good. kù-chhāi-pō, the narrow hem on a man's dress.

kù [R. a carpenter's square]. (C k.; Cn. k.), kui-ku, a rule; correct rules (lit. compass and square). chiāu-ku-kù, according to proper rules; to behave properly. siū kui-ku, to behave properly. kui-ku é-lāng, a man who acts properly. sun-kù tō-kù, correct and orderly in conduct.

kù [R. to elevate; to recommend; to select; to speak of, or raise a matter], (C k.; Cn. k.), kù-khi, to make a first proposal or motion, as in a meeting; also (R.), to lift up on high, as a very heavy weapon or weight by a hero. kù-chhiān, to recommend for a situation or office. po-kù, to recommend and stand security for. kong-kù, to make a united recommendation of a man for some office or employment.

kù-jin, a Kūjin, = M. A. kù-tsū (R.), id. bū-ku, a military Kūjin. it-ku sēng-bēng, thien-hā ti, on becoming a Kūjin all the empire knows of it.

kù-tōng, behaviour; conduct (v. tōng). kù-hēng, to commence action in a case, as mandarin. thiāi-ku, to assist a man, as by buying his goods, or giving custom.

khiāi-ku, id.

kù-thō sam-chhek, iū sīng-bēng, look up three feet, and the spirits are present (v. thō, "head").

Kù (R. id.), a sentence; a clause. chhīt-ku-o, one short sentence. kù-tāu, clauses and sub-clauses (v. tāu). kù-tō, id. tiām-ku, to punctuate, as a writing or book. tiām-ku tsāh-ku, to punctuate and mark the divisions of an essay.

kēng-kù, a sentence from a classic. in chheh-ku, to quote book phrases. ēng tsu-ku, id. tēng-kù, to repeat clauses in a stammering way.

kù [R. kū; cf. col. ǚ], to cauterize. ēng-hu"-ku, to cauterize with burning incense. kū-hūn, to make lines with a red-hot iron.

kù [R. to hold firm; proof], (C k.; Cn. k.), pin-kū, proof, evidence. chhut pin-kū, to give evidence; to give proof. bō-pin bō-ku, no evidence. chēng-kū, evidence of eye-witness. ū-siū-ku, to have good, certain, and sure proof. sit-kū, evidence true, good, relevant, and sufficient for the purpose. khōe-kū, a deed of sale or mortgage adduced as evidence.

kū-hiām, to guard an important or narrow pass.

kū-li-āi, just as you please; as you like. kū-tsāi-li, just as you please. kū-tsāi-i, as he pleases. bōng-kū-tsa"-i, just let him alone; let him have his own way.

kū (R. id.), (C k.; Cn. k.), a saw; to saw. liāu-ku, to do sawyer's work.

kū-ā, a saw. chhiū-ku, a short-hand saw; toā-ku, a long saw worked by two men. kū-to, a saw with a stiff fixed back. kū-sut, saw-dust.

kū (R. ill-mannered). kū-ngō, rude, proud, and uncivil; e.g. taking no notice when spoken to, or when another comes in; or putting on the manner of a superior.

kū — lū-ku, uncivil in reply; answering gruffly and laconically (v. lū).

kū (R. to reject), (C k.; Cn. k.), kū-tsōat, to reject; to cast away; to abandon. khōng-kū, to resist a superior disobediently or rebelliously; unruly and subordinate.

kū [R. great; large]. tāi-tsōng kū-tsō, very large and numerous clan. bēng-kōng kū-kheng, high and illustrious mandarins (said in relation to the place or clan from which they are sprung).

kū—am-kùn-kù, the prominent lump in the front of the throat.

kū [R. spur of a cock. &c.], (T. khō), koe-ku,
kū

the spur of a cock. ko-e-khā-kū, id. lāi-biōh-
chhi-kū (C.), a thorn (leguminous) with yellow flowers
and strong thorns.

hé-kū (P.), tiger's claws (s. sound of birds).

kū — ké-kī-kū (P.), a small medicinal shrub
(v. kī).

kū (R. kiū), brother of mother or of wife. á-kū,
id. kū-πiāu, son of maternal uncle. chhín-chhēk
ke-kū, relatives in general. ku-i kū-kim, aunts,
maternal uncles, and their wives, &c. (v. ke).

bō-kū, maternal uncle. bō-kū (C.), id. kū-
kong, grandmother's brother [also old Benares opium].
thāi-tēng, thī-tēng, töe-ē, bū-kū-kong, a
mother's elder brother must be treated with great re-
spect, (almost like a god.)

bé-kū, wife's brother. chhē-kū (r.), id. kū-ā,
wife's younger brother. sōe-kū (Cn.), id. toā-kū,
wife's elder brother. bōe-bē, tsōe toā-kū, said
in derision of a man selling his wife, as if she were a sister,
so that he became brother-in-law of the new husband.
bō-kū, brother of mandarin's wife. sa̕-jīt kū-i-
thām-pāng, bride's younger brother or nephew taking
presents to her on the day after marriage. sa̕-jīt
kū-ā, &c., id.

kū, sound of birds. kū-kū-háu, to coo, as doves,
&c. kī-kī kū-kū, twittering sound of birds.

hé-kū, a bird that calls "kū-hū-kū," somewhat like
the ke-āng-chiān (sort of owl?), (a. spur). hé-kū-
chiāu, sort of bird; id. (?).

hé-kū (C.), a long-legged insect, like a large grass-
hopper.

Kū (R. kiū), old; former; opposed to "new" (not as
opposed to "young"). sin-kū, new and old. ngāi-
sin kū-kī, to receive the new and reject the old,
improperly. chhāu-kū, in the same way as before.

goān-kū, id.

kū-ūi, last year. kū-siū, looking faded, as an
old dress. kū-lē, an old law or custom. kū-khoeān,
an old form or custom. kū-pān, old printing blocks;
an old edition. kū-iok (X.), the Old Testament.

kū (R. prepared; to present; all together; an instru-
ment, = col. khāj, (Ck). kū-kīa, kū-mā, kū-toā,
to put down a name or names, as in a letter, or as parties in an
official document [also, "old name"]. kū-thiāp, to write a
ceremonial card.

kī-kū, an instrument (s. old). khā-u-kū, any
sort of furniture or instrument used for gambling.

kū (R. to return), to revert to; to fail to. chhong-
kūi, to the last; in the long run; said in scolding (v.
chhong). kōh-kūi, to revert again to, as property.
kū-im, to die. kū-siēn, id. kū-thō, to return
to dust; to die.

khi-siā-kūi-chhōng, to reform one's self. kūi-
hōk, to submit. kūi-ōa, to attach one's self to, as a
man; to revert, as property (v. sā). kūi-hū, to lean
upon a powerful man or party, joining one's fortunes to
his.

kūi-lō, to set one's self diligently to one's work.
bō-kūi-lō, not working with a will; trying to do
many things and doing none of them well; not making
a definite choice between two courses. kūi-thōk, correctly
settled or put in a good train for settlement, as a farm.

kūi-ni, to return to one's proper place (v. lī). kūi-
lō, to assort (v. lī).

bring kūi-līn, in the wind settled and steady. thi-
ni kūi-sīn, weather settled and fine. kūi-sīn-thī,
settled weather.

kūi-tiong, to be in the very middle; also, a medi-
cine, = tong-kūi. tong-kūi, a soft medicinal root,
said to be good for the blood (Aralia Levisicmum).
thō-tong-kūi, another medicinal plant (Angelica).

kūi-kui soān-hoat, the rules of arithmetic. óh
kūi-kui, to learn the elements of arithmetic on the
abacus. kūi-kui-khak, the first elements of it.

kūi-tō, division. kūi-tō sēng-hoat, multiplication and
division. sēng-hoat kūi-tō, id.

kūi-tāo, to lay the blame upon —. kūi-tāo-ē-
ī, to blame him for it. kūi āng-kōng, to give glory to.

boān-tsāi āng-kūi, to return prosperously with
full cargo, as a vessel; said also of emigrant coming
home rich.

kūi (cf. kā). kū-ē, complete, as a thing that
waits none of its parts. kūi-phō, a complete set, as
a book having all the volumes; a large bunch or tuft,
as of grass from one root or in one mass. bō-kūi-
phō, the set (of volumes) not complete. kūi-hū,
a complete set or suit. kūi-siāng, a pair. kūi-chhōng,
a whole string, as of beads strung together. kūi-kān,
a large company; a whole crowd.

kūi-tsōng, all the goods of a particular sort (v.
tsōng). kūi-tsō bōe, to buy all the goods of one
owner on the premises of a commission agent. kūi-
hāng, in considerable quantities. bōe kūi-hāng,
to sell wholesale. bōe kūi-hāng, to sell wholesale.

bō-kūi-sim, not with one's whole heart; not with
fixed attention. kūi-seng-khū, the whole body.

kūi-jīt, the whole day. kūi-phīēn, a whole piece or
elice. kūi-lēt, making a whole row (v. līt). kūi-
phīāh, all in a place dead. siām kūi-phīng,
all go to one side of the road, so as to leave the other
side quite clear for others to pass. kūi-bē, become
one mass (v. bē).

kūi-nūg (esp. T.), = ka-nūg, complete; both forms
are used both in A. and T.

kūi (R. ki, a contrivance; a machine; a loom; a
secret?, a loom; a frame, as for embroidery, &c.; a press;
to press in a press.

kūi-ē-tōe, to press shoe-sockets. kē-kūi, pressed
tight, as goods that have been through the press. pi-
tē, to stretch out from the frame, as embroidery.

chit-kūi-pē, a web of cotton cloth, about a hundred
feet long.

chhia-kūi, a turning-lathe. hun-kūi, a press for
pressing tobacco very tight. mi-soā-kūi, a frame
for drying vermicelli, in making it. siū-kūi, a frame
for embroidery.

chit-kūi, a loom. pē-kūi, id. hi-kūi (C.), id.
tōa-kūi, id. chit toā-kūi, to weave broad cotton
cloth, as women do so and near Amoy. tōa-kūi-pē,
broad cotton cloth (native). kūi-ā-pē, narrow (native)
cotton cloth.

kūi [R. a pair of compasses; a rule]. kūi-kū, a
rule; a regulation or custom (v. kū). kūi-ki (C.), id.;
finished. tōng-kūi, to settle a rule; a fixed rule (v.
tōng). tiāu-kūi, regulations or stipulations. kū-
lē, a regular fee, as at government office (v. lē). pāng-
kok kūi-bō (L.), laws and rules of the state.

In-kūi, a frame in which a seal is tightly wedged
while being cut.

kūi — jīt-kūi, a sun-dial.

kūi (R. ku, to dwell). tōng-kūi kok-sit (Cn.),
= A. Tōng-kūi kok-sit, to live and have meals all
separate.

kūi [R. the women's part of a house]. kūi-lō, a

32
kui

virgin. chhim-kui-lú, id. chhut-kui, to be married the first time, as a virgin.

kui — lánghó-kui, the slits (like pockets) in boatmen's wide outer-trousers [next word].

kui, the crop of a bird. am-kui, the front part of the neck (v. am). kāu-kui, the projecting neck of the monkey.

toái-pak-té-kui, enlarged spleen.

chiū-nín-giú, the inside of a sleeve.

kču-kui, unpleasant feeling from eating too fast or too much, kōn-kui, to stuff a fowl's crop to make it sell well. chúi-kui, id. tiú-kui, crop very much distended, either from voracious eating or from fraudulent stuffing (v. tiú).

koá-kui, crop (of fowl) very full and hanging down; having one's dress hanging too loosely on the breast.

bō-kiai teh-kói-kui, family being an enemumace, so as to prevent a man leaving home. hó-goā put-chi koái-kui, makes me extremely uncomfortable, as some very painful matter which cannot be set right or get rid of, e.g. great misconduct of a very near relative.

kúi kúi-hí, a sort of fish good for food.

kúi — kúi-dí, a tadpole. kap-kúi (Chn.), id. kap-gōe-kúi (Chn.), id.

kúi [R. a tortoise or turtle, = col. kúi.] kúi-lóng-hók-soan, may you live as long as the tortoise, and stork.

kúi (cf. pui). thút-kúi, built with ridge of roof in the same line as that of another house, but lower; also, caves carried out very wide at a lower level than the caves close to the roof, with a perpendicular connection, as is often seen in temples.

kúi [R. the jaw-bone; place where roads meet]. chiong-kúi, the ruler of ghosts; a Tsin-axe graduate of the T'ang dynasty. chiong-kúi ti siáu-kúi, said of a bold influential man guiding and ruling other men.

chiong-kúi ti-kúi, id.

kúi (R. id.) kúi-koe, the sun-flower. hióng-jit-kúi, id.

tau-kúi, a famous grave-digger. kii-chhé niáu"-tau-kúi (gone to look for pock-marked Tau-kúi), said of a man just dying; also, in scolding a lazy man who is always sleeping.

kúi [R. hoái, the bosom; to hold in the bosom, = col. kúi], to put, fold, or hold in the bosom within the dress. théu-kúi, to secrete in the bosom under one's dress. kúi-kúi tshh-tsáuh, to carry some things (or a child) in one's bosom, and other things about other parts of the dress (v. tsháh). kúi gín-ná, to cover a child with the flap of our dress in the bosom, so as to keep it warm.

bák-chiu kúi-táu, eyes slightly swollen (kái).

kúi [R. khuí, deceitful, intriguing]. kan-kúi, very deceitful and rashly, esp. of a man who deceives both sides for his own gain.

kúi (R. id.), a ghost; the spirit of a dead man; a demon; a wretch; a secret spring or bolt; (used to express deceit, intrigue, and very strange things).

soá-kúi, a mountain spirit; a man who acts as agent for buying sites for graves. tó-hóng-kúi, a spirit supposed to rule a particular region (said in joke of a very tall man). tek-ko-kúi, a very tall thin fellow.

hoán-kúi, foreign ghost or demon (rarely said except in imitation of Cantonese "fau-kwái"). s-kúi, an assistant or servant in a shop (v. s).

o-kúi-kúi, very black, as a man. hióng kúi-kúi, very ugly, as face.

chiú-kúi, a drunkard. kiái-kúi, a confirmed gambler. a-phién-kúi, a confirmed opium-smoker. hong-so-kúi, a lascivious fellow. hong-liú-kúi, id. thiâu-kúi, a mischievous, troublesome boy. tó-mín'-kúi, you shall not live long! (said in scolding).

kúi-kúi tai-túi, very deceitful and intriguing. tōng kúi-oe, to talk deceitfully. pí-i koh-khah-kúi, even more crafty and cunning than he. siáng-bin-to-kúi, a double-tongued man, who excites quarrels by speaking to each party against the other. kí-kúi, to see a ghost; to tell lies. phién-kúi, do you think you can deceive me thus? (v. phién).

tséo-kúi, to be a ghost or demon; to cause trouble secretly. long-kúi, to be prime mover in a deceitful and injurious plot.

ke mng-é-kak, chiiu-si-kúi (if he had two horns he would just be a demon), very knowing, so as not to be easily cheated, deceived, or over-reached. chhiá-kúi i-pí", to ask a man to assist in a matter, who puts it all wrong. phái-kái ui-pe" (C.), id. in-kúi jip-thëh, to call ghosts into the yard; also, to give a man his first introduction into a place where, afterwards, he proves very injurious. kap-kúi tséo-chhú-pí", said of keeping company with a very dangerous man. kah-goá kii liáh-kúi, telling me to try to catch a man of whom no trace can be found. kap-kúi pé-chhiú-bin (warding off demons with the hand), said of a man whom it is very dangerous to oppose. kap-i ngó-kúi tāi-chhiong, to be at irreconcilable feud with him. chhek-tióh-kúi, to meet with an unexpected difficulty that upsets our plans. tó-tióh-kúi, id. tó--tióh phái-kúi, unexpectedly come across some one who throws all our plans wrong. kúi-kap-bó háu (ghosts and horses making a noise), meddling where one has no business (v. bê). pák-té-lái theh-theh-kúi, very suspicious about everything.

kúi-tháu, a head or ruler of demons. tséo-kúi-tháu, to be the leader of a plot to injure people, or to lead a man into vicious courses. kúi-ông, a prince or ruler of demons, e.g. gīm-lóng-ông, táí-sú, or chiong-kúi.

kúi-á phién kúi-ông, said of an inferior vainly trying to deceive his master.

kúi-sín, ghosts and spirits (v. sín). sín-kúi, id. kúi-á, a little ghost or demon; a common inferior ghost. kúi-kái, ghosts and goblims (v. kái). kúi-sái, id. síá-kúi, wicked demons. phái-kúi, id. ok-kúi, malicious demons. mó-kúi, a devil. inu-kúi, a hungry ghost, tin-ék-kúi, demons that cause pestilence. un-kúi, a spirit that requires favours by making a man a Kujin.


khit-kúi kii--khi, to be unexpectedly enticed into evil by wicked men, as a man formerly well-behaved. kúi kii--if, those whom you are following are wicked men luring you to ruin, or you yourself are going on a ruinous course. kúi teh-kii--íi, id. kúi teh-ist--íi, id. kúi teh-thó-mià, a demon is taking your life (said of a man dying whose death is supposed to be somehow connected with his own wickedness). jip kúi-bún-koan, to die (a Buddhist phrase).

ú-kúi, to be haunted. kúi-sii, a haunted place.
ā-hūi, secret springs, bolts, or joints skillfully arranged in a machine. oā-hūi, id. ām-hūi, id., e.g. secret bolt in a door or drawer. māg-hūi, secret bolt for keeping the bolt of a door shut. māg-hūi (P.), = ām-hūi, a devil. sā-hūi, the spring in a Chinese padlock which catches the tongue of it when inserted. iōh-hūi, id. chhōo-"jōh-hūi, let down the secret bolt (of the door-bolt, &c.) hī-khang-hūi, the tynpanum of the ear (v. hi).

kūi-hē, ignis fatuus. kūi-ā-hē, id. kūi-ā-hong, sudden, strange, and violent squall or gale (v. hong). kūi-ā-phūi, soap-bubbles blown by children. toā-kūi-thai, stomed distended so as to give the unreal appearance of pregnancy.

bāi-kūi, a large spider, supposed to cause an oppressive feeling in sleep. thē-kūi (T.), = ā. kūi-ā, a sort of shell-fish. thē-kūi-hēk, = ā. sā-ām-hēk, meat of a sort of shell-fish.

siāu-kūi-bin, lock of door or drawer; very ugly, as face. pē-tē-kūi, an image made with a sack over the head, and having a head on the breast or belly.

kūi-jī-kha, the long legs forming the lower part of the character "kūi.

kūi-kok sien-tsēo, a famous diner now worshipped (v. kok, "a valley").

kūi (R. k.), how many? a few (only used in combination).

kūi-ē, how many? kūi-jīt, how many days? kūi-lāng, how many men? kūi-kā, how many articles? kūi-bē, how many animals, classified by "tē" (and so with the other classifiers and measures). kūi-kē, how many dollars? kūi-tiām-cheng, what o'clock?

kūi-siāa-gūn, what is the degree of purity of the silver?

tē-kūi, which in order (answered by "first," "second," &c.) tē-kūi, id. pāi-kūi, which day of the week? chhōo-kūi, which day in the first nine days of the month? tsāp-kūi, which number between ten and twenty? which day of the second decade in the month? jī-kūi, which day of the last decade of the month? jī-chheng-kūi, how many hundreds above two thousand? khrō-kūi, how many ten-cents above a dollar?

kūi-nāa, several. kūi-nāa-lāng, several persons.

kūi-liāp-ā, a few grains, as of rice. bō-kūi-ē, only a very few (so with other classifiers). bō-kūi-lāng, only a very few persons.

kūi (R. id.), a cyclical character, the 10th and last in the cycle of ten.

kūi (R. one of the four seasons; the youngest of a family, or last of a number; the noble house of Kii, in the kingdom of Luis in the time of Confucius).

ún-kūi, the second rice harvest, towards the end of the year. chit-kūi-bēh, one crop of wheat or barley.

chéng su-kūi, to have three crops in a year.

sā-kūi (C. sū-kā), the four seasons. sā-kūi lū-hēng, bān-but hōh-seng, the seasons revolve, and all things are produced. sā-chhū, tsāe-si-kūi thōe, rent of a house is to be taken each quarter. chhāi sā-kūi-thāi, to grow through the four seasons before ripening (said of the rice called kim-pān-gūn).

kūi — tsāe-kūi, wanton jesting or gestures between men and women. bin ū-kūi ū-kūi, face pretty (said of a woman who looks of doubtful character).

kūi [R. cinnamon; cassia]. kūi-hoe, cassia flowers (Olca fragrans). kūi-kī, twigs of cinnamon. jiok-kūi, cinnamon. jiok-kūi-phē, id., in the form of bark. koa-kūi, the best cinnamon.

kūi-lim, very fine, large, long sort of the läi-chi fruit. kūi-lim-koa, id., dried.

tan-kūi, a small red flower. chhū-phan tan-kūi (E.), to grasp a twig of it, i.e. become a Tsin-axe graduate or higher. chhū-phan tan-kūi tō-it-chi, to become the chhōo-goā.

gē sam-kūi, Woo San-kwei, the Chinese general who invited the Manchees to enter China.

kūi (cf. koa), to suspend a thing, as on a wall, or from the roof. kūi-teng, to hang up a lamp. kūi-bō, to hang up a cap or hat on a pin. kūi-sa, to hang up a coat, &c., by the neck.

kūi (R. kōe, to cut off). kūi-tsā-siū, an executioner.

kūi (R. id.), honourable; noble; costly; dear in price. tsun-kūi, of high rank; honourable; noble (in rank). kūi-kūi, costly; highly valued; honourable.

kūi-kūi hū-kūi, very much so. hū-kūi, rich and honourable; very comfortable and happy. hū-kūi pin-chīen, rich and poor; honourable or plebeian.

kūi-chīen, id. bó-lūn kūi-chīen, no matter whether rich or poor. tāi-kūi, pit-ū tāi-chīen, a man who is very rich or high in rank must afterwards become very poor and low; a very dear commodity soon becomes very cheap by glutting the market.

kūi-taok, dear and cheap.

ām-kūi, a secret mark (as a wart) on the skin (said by fortune-tellers). ū-kūi-kē, appearance of face giving omens of wealth.

ko-kūi, high-priced, as goods. mih ko-kūi, goods are very dear (in that shop). teh-ko-kūi, asking too much, as for goods or for one's services.

kau-chinh-ko-kūi, said in finding fault with an inferior who is unwilling to help or to come when called.

kūi-sēng (polite phrases), your surname. kūi-kok, your native kingdom. kūi-hū, your native place.

teng-tsāi-kūi, saa-jī tāng, male posterity wealth and rank in full measure. tsāi-teng-kūi, &c., id.

kūi (R. id.), a chest; a shop-counter; used in the names of various parties having the care of money or accounts.

siāu-kūi, a book-keeper (v. siāu). siāu-kūi-tong, a shop-counter. chhāng-kūi, man who has charge of the money in a long. gūn-kūi, a large strong money chest; a shroff, or man in a long who has charge of the money. peng-kūi, a confidential agent of the Tartar general (not himself a mandarin), who is stationed in the office of the Chinese commissioner of customs (hāi-kōn) to watch and report what he does. lāi-kūi siū-kang, clerks or secretaries within the custom-house, who have charge of the money. goā-kūi siū-kang, clerks in the outer part of the custom-house who stamp documents, &c. kūi-su, a collector of taxes for a division of a hien district who goes about the country as assistant of the hā-pāng.

chhāi-kūi, a large long chest for money, esp. copper cash. chhāi-kūi-ā, a smaller sort. chhāi-kūi-atām, a money-changer's shop. chhāi-kūi-ā-tūh, a money-changer's table. chhāi-kūi-tūh, id. lī̄n-kūi, a shop-counter. thōng-hū-kūi, do. outside the door, or partly inside it. thōng-tō-kūi, id. thō-kūi, a table with drawers in it. toh-kūi-ā, do
smaller. pái toh-kúi-á, to have a table as a stall in the street, as fortune-tellers, street money-changers, or men who write documents for a small payment. toh-kúi-thoan, a drawer in a small table.

ói-kúi, to change one's style of dress at beginning of summer or winter. kúi-á, a small chest, esp. for clothes. chháng-kúi, a long chest that serves as a bed or couch. kúi-chháng, id.

hong-kúi, the Chinese substitute for bellows, a cylinder with a piston; also (C.), fansers. khan hong-kúi, to work the piston of Chinese bellows. iét hong-kúi (C.), to winnow with fansers. chhiń⁴ hong-kúi (C.), id. ló-kúi, bellows for a forge (cylindrical).

tsúi-kúi, a water-tank for a vessel.

kúi (R. id.), to kneel; to kneel to. kúi hóng-té, to kneel to the emperor. kúi thi'-töe, to kneel and worship Heaven and Earth. kúi-tjá", to kneel and present a petition to a mandarin, as on the road.

kúi-pái, to kneel and do reverence or worship.

khián-chit-kúi, to do everything but kneel (said of very urgent entrants). poa³-kúi, bend low, almost kneeling. phah-poa³-kúi, id. siang-kha kúi tah-tah, kneeling on both knees very humbly. k'hkí-túi to kneel over and over. phak-té kúi, to kneel and prostrate one's self, as to a very high official. kúi phak-té, id. kúi-phak, id. sam-kúi kúi-khó, to kneel thrice, and knock the forehead nine times. kúi-jú (R.), to kneel in sucking, as a lamb.

kúi [R. hoái, the bosom; to contain, =col. kúi]. koa³-kúi, pregnant; not said of a woman, but only of animals, esp. pigs; swollen with the ear, as the blade of grain about to burst, just before "chhut-súi."

kúi-tsúi, slightly droopsfal and swollen, as limbs, or as diseased yellow face. k'oán-kúi, full of water that leaks in, as ill-built wall.

kúi¹ (C.), =A. kúg, bright, light.

kúi¹ (Cn.), =A. kúg, a room; classifier of houses (distinguish from "keng", a temple, which remains unchanged in Cn.).

kúi¹ (Cn.), =A. kúg, the shoulder.

kúi¹ (Cn.), =A. koa³, to shut, as door or window.

kúi¹ (Cn.), =A. koa³, high.

kúi¹ (C.), =A. kúg, to roll up.

kúi¹ (C.), =A. kúg, a tube. ām-kúi¹, =A. ām-kún, the neck.

kúi³ (C.), =A. kúg. kúi³-tang, Canton. kúi³-sai, Kwangsi.

kúi⁴ (C.) ki-kúi⁴-á, snares, traps, or curious contrivances, worked by secret wheels, springs, &c. tiu⁴ oák-kúi⁴ (A. kúi), to use such contrivances.

kúi⁴ (Cn.), =A. kúg, to choose.

kúi⁴ (Cn.), =A. kúg, a fold in a dress.

kúi⁴ (Cn.), =A. koa³. chhín-kúi⁴, the beam of a steadyard, &c.

kúi⁴ (Cn.) kúi⁴-lú, to worship ancestors by offerings (T. kái).

kúi⁴ (C.), =A. kúg, an essay, &c.

kúi⁴ (C.), =A. kúg (several words); to make a hole; to string; a string, as of pearls; a ring for nose of ox, &c.

kúi⁴ (Cn.), =A. koa³, acenstoned.

kúi⁴ (Cn.), =A. kúm, to break the regular succession, as of days, &c.

kúi⁴ (Cn.), =A. koa³, a lian district or city; its mandarin.

kúi⁵ (Cn.), =A. kúng, to assist, &c.

kúi⁵ (C. koá), to scratch with the hand or with an instrument; to rub hard, as in shampooing to relieve pain or sickness; to rub in, as cement; to clean, as a small-tooth comb. thuí-kúi⁵, to shampoo with long and short rubs ("kúi" is the shorter rub, and done with more force). kúi⁵ ham-khák-á-chi⁵, to rub hard with a shell, as in sickness; also (T. sii), to make a shell turn upside down by pressing it with the nail, as children do in play. kúi⁵—khi-liái (cf. sii), to take up with the finger, as paste. kúi⁵-he, to rub lime or cement into a crevice. kúi⁵ tséng-phäng, do, into the crevasses of a tiled floor or roof.

kúi⁶ po-lé, to break off a small bit of glass by scratching it with a diamond.

kúi⁶ (cf. kúi). o kúi⁶-kúi⁶, very black, as a person.

kun (Cn. kún). khat-kun, willing to do something difficult, troublesome, or expensive (v. khot).

kun — tsoá-kun, paper cut into long strips, as for making matches, or for mixing in mortar. tsoá-kun-he, fine plaster for walls or ceilings, having finely cut paper mixed in it.

kun (R. koan, a barrier). thâu-kun-ta, the large rock (Cornwallis Rock) near cü-mág-kang.

kúi⁶ (Cn.) kúin-toá-hhái, =ka-bóh-chhái, a vegetable.


tong-kun, the owner of a school, or man who supplies the funds, and engages the teacher. lóng-kun, a polite phrase for a young man; sometimes said of a husband (v. lóng).

kun-tsé, a man of superior excellence; a good man. sien siáu-jin, hó kun-tsé, first bargain strictly, and afterwards you can be courteous. kun-tsé-só, a very small padlock. kun-tsé-sián, wrestling or brawling, as if wrestling for amusement. kun-táí-chhái, a thief who looks respectable, and steals valuable things; said also of an adulterer (v. chhái).

sóe-kun, the name of a year expressed by cyclical characters, as used for divination.

sù-kun, four important medicines, viz. sim, leng, taht, chhó. sù-kun-tsé (R. sú-kun-taí; Cn. sek-kun-tsé), a medicine much used for worms in children; fruit of Quiqualis sinensis.

kun
d
the crown of the root of a plant; the root principle, origin; or most important part of an affair. chhi-kiun, ka-thau, to follow the clue to search out the real root of the affair. t'ung-kun (C. t'ung'-kun), to cut up by the root, as a disease or bad habit. b'oe-chin-kun, to buy in perpetuity. b'oe-chin-kun, to sell without power of redemption. chin-kun-bou, id.

si'-kun, to send out roots. si'-kun teng-tiau, apparently fixed permanently in a situation or residence (as if rooted or nailed firm); said also in soiling a man who does not rise politely when a visitor comes in.

k' a chhui-khi-kun, to clench the teeth, as in pain or impotent displeasure (v. k'ai).

chhi-kiun-khuhai (T.), = pe-long-chhui, a sort of vegetable.

kun (R. id.), (C. kin; Cn. kun), a sinew or tendon; a muscle; a nerve; a vein or artery.

kun-jun, tough and elastic; narrow and unwilling to pay money. kha-chhiu kun khiid (Cn.), arms and legs strong.

huil'-kun, veins or arteries. kun-mih', the veins as appearing on the skin bi'-kun, the veins at the back of the ear. b'ak-kun ang, eyes red, as with liquor (s. root). kek kung-kun, veins red and swollen, as with inflammation. chhi'-kun phu', veins appearing swollen on the skin. chhi'-kun b'ien, id. chhi'-kun t'i'-am, veins of the neck swollen (said of a man calling out long and loud).

kun-le, the small branching nerves or sinew sin men or animals. kun-thau, thick muscular parts of the limbs and breast. kun-thau an, rheumatic pains in the muscles. t'ui-kun-thau leh, to twitch the thick muscular parts, in shapooing. kun-eng, a boil or abscess where the muscles are thick and strong. tsoah-kun, a very severe sprain. sian-kun, cramp. kha sian-kun, cramp in the leg. kha kun sian, id. kha-kun, the large tendon at the heel (tendon Achilles), or in the bend of the knee (a. napkin). ping-kha-kun, to cut the tendon of the heel. koah kha-kun, id. kha-ru-kun, the great tendon or sinew in the bend of the knee. toa-p'un-kun, id. chih-kun, the string of the tongue (v. chhi).

lok-kun, stag's sinews, edible. son'-be-kun, sinews of horses (edible), generally counterfeited. gu'kun, cow's tendons, for bow-strings. theng-kun, stirrup-straps. g'o-kun-chhuh, = ku-chien-chhau, the medicinal plantago; leaf has five veins.

kun, to boil very thoroughly in water. kun-thung, to make a soup or decoction. kun-bah, to bore pork very soft. kun-noa', to boil very soft; to boil to rags.

kun (R. id.), a petticoat. sa'-a-kun, woman's gown and petticoat. t'ug-sa' sam-kun, long gown and flowing skirt, the full dress under the Ming dynasty (still said of full dress, though not now worn). bong-kun, dragon-embroidered petticoat of mandarin's wife. siu-kun, embroidered petticoat.

kun-thau, waist of petticoat (s. fast). kun-toa, band for tying on the petticoat at the waist. kun-keng, folds of petticoat.

phang-kun, extra sail below the main-sail. e-kun, the cross timber below the main folding-doors of a central hall.

oi-su-kun, an apron. oi-sin-kun, id. t'o-kun, a pouch tied over the bride's abdomen when she goes to be married.

kun (R. ko'an, kho'an, the fast; the closed hand). kun-thau, the fast; boxing with the fast (s. petticoat). kun-thau-bu, the fist. kun-thau sai-hu, a teacher of boxing kun-thau-pu, the arts or tricks of boxing (v. pu). kun-thau koal', good at boxing. kun-thau ke, unskilled at boxing. lien kun-thau, to practise boxing. lien-kun, id. pi-kun, to go through boxing exercises, either alone or with another. pi-kun-thau, id. pi kun-thau-bu, to shake one's fist at a man. kia' kun-thau, to gesticulate, showing how we can box; to beat the air in boxing exercise. kia' kun, id. liang kun-thau, id. liang kun, id.

phah-kun, to strike one's self hard with the fist, as men do in the streets for a show, or as quacks, &c.

phah-kun, b'oe ku-iou, to wound one's self by beating and then apply a plaster, as quacks do to get a good sale. phah kau-kun, id. kau-kun, a peculiar sort of boxing. eng-chhun t'at-tsun, thai-tse kau-kun, said of Song thai-tse, the founder of the Sung dynasty, who was a great boxer.

ki'i-kun, to raise the fist, as when going to strike. choh-kun, to wound severely or kill unmercifully. tsan-kun, to assist in thrashing a man. t'ai-kun liang-leng (Cn.), to shampoo, &c., as barbers do.

kun-tho, the arts or tricks of boxing. kia' natho-kun, several boxing tricks.

hoa-kun, to play at morra, guessing the number of fingers the other holds up. chhi-chiu hoa-kun, to drink and play at morra.

kun (R. id.), a flock; a herd; a large company of persons or animals, even of fish. iu'-kun, a flock of sheep or goats. chit-kun-iu', id. lang-kun kao-tong, "birds of a feather flock together," rather in bad sense. bo-kun kao-tong, a set of vile wicked people. kui-kun, a whole flock or herd; a whole large company; in large numbers. kui-kun k'ui-koh, in large companies or flocks, as men or animals. tsao-kun, to consort with, as companion. tau-kun, to go in a company. chhiau-kun (R.), superior to others in something (v. chhian). koa'-kun (r.), to run about in noisy troops, as boys. khii-kun (T.), to have a desire for the male, as female catle.

kun (C. kui'). am-kun, the neck (v. au).

kun, to sew on an ornamental border (on the very edge of a dress) of different colour or stuff; to face or trim a dress with some stuff. siu'-kun, to ornament clothes by sewing on a border of a different stuff on the very edge, or a little way off the edge ("siu" is a little off the edge, leaving a rim of the original stuff visible; "kun" is on the very edge). (a. boil). siu'-kun-iem, do. in various ways on women's dresses.

kun-sa', to face or trim the edge of a dress. kun-nia', to put on a double thickness of cloth at the collar. kun-ki', to sew on a border or facing of different stuff. kun toan-ki', to face with satin. kun-toan, id. kun-pou, to face or bind the edge with cotton cloth.

kun-jiong, to face with velvet.

kun-liu, a narrow band of some stuff to be used as a border or edging of dress, cap, &c. toan-kun, a satin border or edging. po'-kun, border or edging of cotton cloth.

kun (R. id.), to boil; to boil, as water (not said of the things that are boiled in the water); boiling; to bubble in boiling; to be noisy. hia'-kun, to make to boil; to set a boiling, as water. hia' kun-tsui, to boil water. kun-tsui, boiling water. iet kun-tsui, to blow the fire (with a fan) so as to make the water boil. siu'-kun, too hot and boiling (s. border).

sio kun-kun, very hot, as hot water, or as in the sun. jiet kun-kun, very hot and fevered, as in ill-
ness; very crowded and numerous, as a multitude; very
desirous of something, e.g. of pleasure or of battle.

Loàn-Loàn-kūn, very noisy and busy, as many per-
sons. Hoà-hoà-kūn, bawling and making a great
noise, as a crowd. Chhiàng-chhiàng-kūn, making a
great noise, as a multitude, or as water boiling. Kūn
chhiàng-chhiàng, boiling violently.

Psék-tō kūn-chhut-lāi, having a tendency to
vomit; unable to repress a smile or a laugh.

Kūn, to joke; to laugh and jest; to make sport or
play tricks by word or actions. Kūn-chhiô, id. Chhe-
kūn, coarse play (wrestling or fighting for fun), such
as may easily grow to a real quarrel; improper
liberties in talk or action, as with females. Gâu-kūn, making
practical jokes or playing tricks. Bô-gâu-gûn, this
is a serious affair, and no joke. M-thang gâu-kūn,
don't play tricks so; don't make such unseasonable sport
or jesting. M-thang-kūn, id.

Kūn (cf. kûn). Kūn-lùn-tsaûn, to struggle, as in
escaping; to strike; to write or wriggle, as in pain, or as a
snake; more as a rope, or of root of a tree (v. tān). Kūn
— kūn-iâ", obstinate (v. kûn). Kūn-
tsaûn, to struggle to get free from one who holds us;
to take means to avoid paying expenses (v. tān). Kūn-
tââu, to escape by struggling violently. Kûn-á-
tsaû, id. Kûn-lêng-âsău, to struggle violently with
body and limbs to get off (v. lêng). Khít-i kūn-
khî, to have let him escape by struggling.

Kūn (R. id.), a club; the wooden stick by which
punishment is inflicted in military yamen; to strike
with a heavy stick; (used in many phrases describing
rascal and rogues).

Kong-kūn, a rogue; a swindler. Lâu-kong-kūn,
a great rogue. Toâ-kong-kūn, id. Kông-kong-
thîû, a man too sharp to be taken in by any rogue;
sometimes himself too cunning for others. Koâi-kûn,
a kidnapper. Kiâu-kûn, a very cunning skilled
gamblor. Siông-kûn, a pettifoggling lawyer who constantly
incites to lawsuits. Khan-âi siông-kûn, to accuse
him of being such a pettifogger. Tê-kûn, a man who
takes a lead in evil, as in a village. Thô-kûn, id.
Chôe-kong-kûn, a man fond of low vicious pleasures
and rows, and who leads others into them.

Iâ" kūn-kûn, fat and plump, as the arm; round, as
the leg of a table. Iâ" kûn-iâ" kûn, id. Iâ" kûn (C.),
plump and fat, as a man. Chêng-kàu iâ" kûn-kûn,
having on a great many clothes, so as to look quite fat.

Chê-kûn, a large club or staff. Bôk-kûn, id.
Tîn-kûn, a heavy rattan-stick for punishment in
military yamen. Kîáp-kûn, an instrument for torturing
the feet.

Kûn kûi-â", beat how many blows in military yamen.
Kûn ji-tsaâp, beat twenty blows. Pâh ji-tsaâp-ê
kûn, id.

Kûn (R. id.), (C. kûn, Cn. kün), near, in place or
time. Kûn biì-hîn, very near, in place. Kûn-hû
(r.), id. Kûn-hû (r.), id. Pêk-kûn, to press near;
to press upon. Oà-kûn, to approach. Kûn-ôk, id.
Kûn-chêng, to come forward and approach. Khiu-
kûn, to approach. Chhin-kûn (r.), to come near and
have intercourse with a person.

Kûn-sì, near sighted.

Chîng-kûn, almost; nearly; very similar to.

Kûn-jì, a day far from distant, before or after. Kûn-
lài, lately; recently, not long ago. Kûn-lâi hô-
ma, have you been well of late? how do you do?

Oân-chhin put-jà kûn-lîn, a neighbour at hand
is better than a relative far off (v. Oân).

Kûn-ti-chîa, hiên, they who keep company
with the wise grow wise. Kûn-tsù-chîa, chhek; Kûn-
bék-chîa, hek, near vermilion becomes red; near ink,
black.

Kût (R. id.), a bone; the rib of a fan; the pieces
of wood that make up a window ready for the glass or
for the Venetian slips. Kût-thâu, a bone. Kût-hài,
fllesless bones of the dead. Kût-kût, rotten old human

Kha-kût, the bone of the leg; the leg. Chhiù-
kut, the bone of the arm; the arm. Nîg-kût, gristle;
also, impotent in the legs (without any definite
disease or injury), so as to be quite unable to walk.
Kài-kût, full of bones, as a fish. Chit-ê-bîn kût-
kut, face naturally lank and lean, with bones
prominent. Kût-bin kût-bin, id. Bin lông-sî kût-
lô, id.

Khà-kût, solid, well-connected, and full of
matter, as an essay. Khàh-ô kût-khi, id.

Kût-kêh, general form of body (v. Kêh). Kî-kût,
id.; framework, as of a lamp, &c. (v. Kî). Thîn-kût
â-sì, short and firmly set, as man. Tâng-sîn thîh-
kut, not afraid of cold or of a beating (v. thîh).
Phâi"-kût-tê, giving signs that he will be an idêle
and useless fellow if he grows up (said of a bad boy).
Phâî"-kût-phe, id. Phâî"-kût-tseô, id. Phâî-
kût, id. Phâî"-kût-thâu, id.

Sek-kût, precocious and intelligent, as young child
[perhaps this phrase belongs to the second following
word, "kut," = kût.]

Toà"-kût, lazy. Pîn-toà"-kût, id. Lô-mô"-kût,
an idle, dissolute fellow (v. Mô"). Kiâu-kût,
stoically indifferent to pain, toil, &c. (v. Kiâu). Pô-
kût, a man who sides with his employer's enemies.
Thîâp-kût-sît (T. Chh.), regular and proper in behaviour.
Khiût-chiû-kût, a mean or mean-looking fellow,
like a beggar. Chhiû-kût-siông, making one's
self too low or humble in manner or appearance, e.g.
Wearing dress too mean for one's position, or not accepting
comforts offered (v. Chiû).

Kêk-kût, ironical, sarcastic, or jibing and
contradictory (v. Kêk). Pê-thâu bû-kût, said of vile
scoffing by applying abusive epithets to a man's parents.

Jî-kût, the style or hand in which a word is written
(v. Kût).

Kût-lôn, a large joint, as of the limbs. Kût-bák,
the enlargement at a joint, as at nkle or knuckles; one
of the smaller joints, as in feet or hands. Kût-tsaê,
one bone (esp. a small bone) between two joints. Kût-
chhô, marrow.

Bê tròg-kût, not come to pubert as a boy (the
bones are supposed to supply the masculine principle).

Bôh tròg-kût, about to come to that age.

Chiû-kût-jiôk, one's own blood relations (not
adoptive), as son or brother (v. jiôk). Chiû-kût-
hék, id. Tâng-kût-hék, near blood relation. Kût-
Bôh-siû, kût-hiên, flesh wanted away and bones
appearing.

Sâm-kût lô-hiû, very lean. Chit-tông-
phô, pî" chit-tông-kût, skin and bone.

Hôn-lông jîp-kût, lodging heartily. Hôn-lông
kài-jîp-kût, id. Kià" kài-jîp-kût, to be ex-
tremely painful; to love very affectionately, as husband
and wife, or as parent and child. Chiû kài-jîp-
kût, very affectionate, as friends.
kut

kut [R. chut, to go out; to put out]. kut-lát, to exert strength.

kut [R. kút, crafty; cf. kú]. káu-kut, crafty; deceitful; intriguing. kó-put, over-sharp in dealings. ké-kut, pretending to be knowing and cunning. kut-kut (Cn.), precocious and intelligent, as child.

khiáu-kut, lively and open, as child. sek-kut, precocious and intelligent, as child [or does this phrase belong to "kut," a bone?]

kút [R. id.]. káu-kút = kát-kut, crafty; intriguing.

kút (R. id.). slippery; very smooth. kút-kút, id.; savoury, as food well-cooked with much fat. Kut-lút-sút, slippery. kút liú-liú, id., as road. kút liú-liú, id.

kng-kút, polished very smooth, as a surface; very smooth, as a man's skin; specially polished more than once, or worn very smooth by use. kam-kút, very sweet and pleasing, as flattering, or words of praise, or politeness, either true or false; very pleasant to eat, as fruit just ripe, or food well-cooked. chhúi-ti" chih-kút, smooth, flattering, and deceitful in talk. chhúi kut-kút, too talkative.

kut-ló-hú-khi, to slide down a slippery incline.

kút-tó, to slip or slide so as to fall. tuih-kút-khi, to stumble by treading on a slippery or slushy place.

kút [R. high and eminent, like a solitary peak]. kút-khi, to begin to be prosperous, as a man whose ancestors and parents have not been any way distinguished.

kút [R. id.], to dig. Kúth-thò, to dig in the earth. kut-gún, to dig up silver (said of trade extremely prosperous). thán-chih", ná" kút-kim, making a vast deal of money, like digging up gold. khah-hó khi kút-kim, id. (lit. better than digging gold).

kút [R. name of a medicine]. kút-sék, a sort of medicine.

kwa, kwá, kwá, kwá; better kòa, kòa, kòa, kòa (q.v.)

kwa", kwá", kwá", kwá"; better kòa", kòa", kòa", kòa" (q.v.)

kwall; better kòak (q.v.)

kwaí, kwái, kwái, kwái; better kòi, kòi, kòi, kòi (q.v.)

kwalli"; better kòili" (q.v.)

kwaí; better kòak (q.v.)

kwan, kwán, kwán, kwán, kwán; better koán, koán, koán, koán, koán (q.v.)

kwát; better koat (q.v.)

KH.

kha [R. boa, a flower]. lók-kha-seng, the ground-nut or pea-nut; aracha. kha (C.) kha-chiah = ka-chiah, the back.

kha (T.) khib-kha-thau = A. khib-kau-thau, the corners of the cheek-bones below the eye.

kha (Cn.) = A. khia, one article, esp. one article of a pair without the other.

kha (Cn.) su-kha = A. sai-khia, private.

kha (R. kik, = clo. kia), the foot; the leg; at or near the foot of — (after the word); used in many phrases for an assistant, a worker, or a place.

kha-chhíu, hands and feet; arms and legs; assisants (v. chhíu). kha-a, an assistant, esp. for low or coarse work. chhát-kha-a, the assistants of a head thief or robber. koh chit-kha, one more hand (is wanted), as chair-bearer or gambler. phái-kha, a bad customer, who pays ill; a cunning gambler, hard to be fleeced, or who pays ill. hó-kha, a good customer, a gambler who readily pays his debts; a pleasant boon companion. hó-kha-ké, a pleasant companion in low pleasures (v. kór). kiau-kha, a gambler, esp. in relation to his usual gambling haunts (v. kian). tuih-kha, the ground floor of a house. kíá-kha, the foot of a stair. pi-kha, the foot of a stage; round or near the stage. chhóh-hung-kha, near the foot of the memorial arch. siá-kha-níh", at the foot of the city wall. chhiú-kha, the foot of the wall. chuui-kha, near the foot of the tree; below the tree. thá-kha-níh", just below the lump. ti-siông-kha, almost up to the rank of prime minister. hiáp si tinkha, the officer called "hiáp" is the next below the "thá-kha." thá-kha-ó, all under heaven.

pe-bú kha-tau, parent's house or home. hong-tó kha-tau, the metropolis; the imperial capital. tì-
kha

257

kha-tau, just at your feet; just where you stand.

toh-kha, the foot or leg of a table. khôr-kha, legs of trowsers. khi-kha, the roots of the teeth. khi-kha, to lift one's foot. bân-ji-kha, the character "baa" worked at the foot, as of a dress, or of a curtain, or of wood-work. jé-jí-kha, the 80th radical written at the foot of the character. kho-ô bé sî-kha, to see rays from a lamp or candle, as in a peculiar state of the eyes, jî sî-kha, rays of the sun shining through the clouds.

o-kha (C.), the tide just beginning to ebb.

cuhn-kha, sort of small wings projecting in front of a house.

chiam-kha iû, the needlework is fine.

kha-pân, the measure of one's foot. che-m-sî kha-pâng, behaviour very bad, e.g. gambling, licentiousness, &c. kia-kha-sî, kâ-sî kha-pâng, id. khi-pô, a step, as to the manner of walking (v. pp) chía-pâ in khi-kha, one hundred strides; fifty paces. pâi-kha, lame. kia-kha, to limp in walking. kiu-kha, to draw up the legs; to draw back from what we promised to do (v. kiu). liâm-kha, to walk softly.

soâ-kha, to shift the position of the feet, as for a change (v. soâ). khiau-kha, to put one leg over the other knee (v. khiau). khoâ-kha, to rest the leg stretched out, as on a chair. khê-kha, to support the foot, as on a stool. ké-kha (C. koe; Cn. kô), to use a stool or other support to get up higher; to support one leg of a table. ké-kha (C. kê), a woman's large foot made to look like a small foot. khia-kha, to take temporary work for food, or very small wages (v. khiai). kia-kha, to dwell in a place for a short time. hîoi-kha, to rest for a short time. thêng-kha, to pause in walking.

thêng-chiâh-kha, barefooted (v. thêng). tîng-kha, to stamp the foot. khioh-ki-kha chiu-kia, to get up (from sitting or lying), and get on one's legs ready to walk. kia-kia, to go on foot. sa-chiâph-kha, to follow in a line (v. chip), éng-kha-kut, walking to no purpose. chin-éng-kha, id. khiam-kha-chê, to have a journey in vain. thê-kha khiai-lô-kia, id. kiai bëî-khai-kha, unable to go far from home because of family matters. pe bôî-khui-kha, to hover (as hawk) over some animal that it is going to seize. thiaû-kha-koe, to hop. tôî-kha-koe, id. chhiâng-kha-kê (C.), id.

iû-kha, small bandaged feet of women. chho-kha, unbandaged feet of women. tôôâ-kha, having large feet, either merely larger than the feet of others, or women's unbandaged feet. phhâî-kha-kha-chê, feet of girl ill-formed, from not having been well bandaged at first. chhiaû-kha, a bird's leg (said also of a person whose legs have no calves). chhau-kha, a leg with a bad sore or ulcer. kha hông, foot or leg having rheumatic pains.

liông-kha-kha, to keep neat; to act or speak without making a decided choice. sa-kha-tem, forming a triangle, as three villages. sa-kha-liâu, sailing with wind about a-beam. si-kha-ô, quadrant. chi si-kha, lâng nêî-kha, money has four feet, but man only two: hard to get it.

kha-bô, the foot. ni-kha-bô, to stand on tip-toe. kha-bë-chêk, candles burned at the foot of a corpse. kha-kut, the leg-bone; the leg. kha-kut û si-kî, chiî thang-khi, if you have four legs you may venture to go. kha-thûî, the thigh. kha-phang, the opening between the legs, or in the bend of the knee. kha-ching, the posteriors; the hollow bottom of a cup or bowl (v. chhing). kha-tâng, the leg from knee to ankle. kha-liâm, the shins. kha-phí-liâm, id. kha-tô, the calf of the leg. kha-ôu-tô, id. kha-thêng, piece of the leg from knee to ankle, when the foot is gone (v. thêng). kha-thâu-u, the knee (v. u). kha-oan, the hollow in the bend of the knee (v. oan). kha-bêk, the ankle. kha-khû, the ankle in regard to cutting off (v. khû). kha-pô, the upper surface of the foot; the instep. kho-ô-tî, the heel. kha-ôu-tsan (r.), id. kha-kun, the tendon of the heel (v. kun, a sinew). khun-kun, a long cloth for the loins, &c. (v. kun, a napkin). kha-tsêng-thâu-a, a toe. kha-khû, nails of toes. kha-chiû, the sole of the foot (v. chiû). kha-jiah, a footstep. kha-jiah-tôe, the sole of the foot. kha-chiaû-tôe, id. kha-chiôh-tôe, id. kha-tôe, the hoof of an animal. kha-sîôh, soft dirty moisture of the sole.

kha-phâ, a bandage for the feet (used by women). kha-bë, wadded leggings with no feet (used by women).

kha-thâng, a foot-pail (v. thâng). kha-tâb, a foot-stool, especially one belonging to its own couch. kha-kê, a large foot-stool. kha-khê, id. kha-kê, a sort of wooden stocks for the feet. kha-khôêh, id. kha-khau, iron fetters for the feet. kha-lô, id. kha-liâu, id. kha-lô chhiû-khâu, manacles and fetters for hands and feet. kha-liâu chhiû-khâu, id.

kha (Cn.), = A. khi, to ride.

kha (R. kâo, = col. khâi), ingenious; elegant; strange. ki-kha, ingenious; crafty; beautiful. kha-kôi, wonderful; unexpected and strange (v. koî). chin-kha, a strange affair indeed! chin kha-sê, id. kha-khôan, of peculiarly beautiful or ingenious workmanship, esp. some new form or pattern; also, what a singular and improper way of acting! chin-kha-khôan, what extremely irregular and improper conduct! kha-bi, fine taste; delicate taste. bô simîh-kha, just tolerably good; not at all above the common. kông-kha-ô, to talk in a humorous ludicrous way (often with low jesting or use of usual phrase). kha-ô-ôe, such talk.

kôai-kha, bright, intelligent, and obedient, as boy or child (v. kôai). bôk-thâu kha, able to see and learn at a glance.

kha-kia, you seldom visit us, surely you must have some business or some favour to ask.

khi [l. khi, to strike; to cut off, = col. khoâ], to strike; to rap (more gently than "kông"); to knock, e.g. as a pipe, to get something out of it; to cut off part of the length of a dress or of a sleeve.

kha-môig, to knock at the door. khi hun-chho, to strike a pipe on the ground so as to knock out the tobacco and ashes. khi ham-khan-kich (T.), = A. têng, . . . , to throw one shell at another so as to turn it upside down, as in a boy's game.


kht (Cn.), = A. khi, to stand.

kha (T. ham), an earthen pot. toî-kha, a large earthen pot. pûg-kha, a coarse earthen dish for cooked rice. hoo-kha, a flower-pot.

kha (T. hâm, to contain; joined, = col. hô, kâ), kha-sîâu, glued or cemented. kha-"teh, mended, as with glue; loosely attached, e.g. as loose papers sticking in the leaves of a book; stopped, as strands on a stream by slight obstacles over which a stronger current would carry them.
tinely. khak-khak sā an-ni, certainly it is so. khak-sit, true; truthful, as proof. khak-chhiet, true and important, as proof.

khak [R. khōk, khōk, sort of yeast or medicine]. sin-khak, a medicine made at Chim-chew, counted good for many diseases. toō-khak, half-fermented grain, ready for distillation. pēh-khak, a sort of yeast, made from grain (a shell). ang-khak, a red preparation of grain, for giving a red colour to eatables. tāu-bī tāu-khak ē-chhīu, a good sort of spirit made from a half-and-half mixture of fresh and fermented rice.

khak (R. id.), a shell; a husk; a case, as for watch or steel-yard; (said of some of the radicals of words). than-khak, the shell of the spout-fish (v. than). hāu-khak-ā, a ladle made from the shell of the king-crab.

ku-khak, the shell of a tortoise; sort of cabin on a passage-boat, or such small boat.

khang-khak, hollow; empty. hiauh-khak, to shell or peel off (neuter), as paint, plaster, skin, or label.

haul-khak id.

kiu-kui-khak, the first elements of arithmetical, by the abacus.

gāu-chiap sūn-khak, skilful at saying what fits into and confirms another's story, generally false or conjectural.

bih-khak, the soft inside of the bamboo, useless for wicker work.

sō-khak, the body of a Chinese padlock. joāh-lobō-khak, a broad ceremonial cap without tassels (v. lōbō). piō-ā-khak, the case of a watch. tōng-āk- khak, case for a small steel-yard. teng-khak, frame of a lamp. toō-khak (C.), a scabbard. tū siū-khak, to make a deduction, allowing for the weight of the box in which goods are packed.

chhiū-khak, rough outer bark of a tree. tāu- khak, husks of pease or beans (v. tāu). eng-sek-khak, poppy-pods.

kok-jī-khak, the 31st radical, containing the phonetic part. pēng-jī-khak, the 104th radical. būn-jī-khak, the 16th radical. thām-jī, pin-jī-khak, the character "tham" (cursive) is very like the form of the character "pin" (poor).

sāi-khak (Cn.), a very coarse sort of cotton, refuse of cotton after beating. sāi-khak-mi* (Cn.), id.

khak (= khk). khak-tham, to expectorate; to bring up phlegm.

khak (cf. khām, khēb, khak), to clear the throat; the noise of clearing the throat. khak-tham, to expectorate; to clear the throat of phlegm. khak-hōng (v.), to bring up blood.

khām [R. to sustain; worthy; fit for]. put-khām, cannot be endured (said in scolding). ōe-khām-ī, fit for; worthy; able to bear or to hold. ōe-khām-īt-kēk, can bear much provocation. bōe-khām-īt, unworthy; unfit; unable to bear. bōe-khām-īt-phu, unable or afraid to endure beating (e.g. an old or sick man), so as to be willing to make a false confession. bōe-khām-īt-īli-phu, it is not your place to beat me. bōe-khām-īt-īki, cannot long bear the urgency of his request, and so grants it.

kham-ā-siār (R.), an ambassador.

khām (R. id.), a shrine for an idol or tablet, &c. pūt-khām, shrine for a Buddha idol. kong-pō- kham, a shrine for keeping ancestral tablets.

sēng-jin-kham, a binacle.

pīn-khām, a niche in a wall, as for a cupboard or shelves, &c. pīn-khām-o, id.

khām [R. khām, rough and uneven, as ground]. khām-khiēt, rough and bad for walking on, as road.

khām [R. khā, to clear the throat; cf. col. khāl]. khām-sāu, to clear the throat. toā-teh-khām, in the act of clearing his throat.

khām (C.) khām-khē, tedious and difficult to heal, as a disease.

khām — e-khām-khām, all black, as with a crowd of people, or with smoke, or as a great swarm of bees. hun kāu e-khām-khām, all black with smoke, as kitchen.

khām (cf. chhām; khām), (C. khām), siō-khām, small cymbals. tiong-khām, cymbals of medium size. toā-khām, large cymbals. toā-khām-kō, (Cn.), a drum, a gong, and a pair of large cymbals. phah-khām, to beat cymbals. khām chhē-chhē, sound of gongs and cymbals.

khām (cf. khām). khām-chhē, a pair of cymbals, used in funereal music (v. chhē). khām-chhē (T.), = A. khām-chhē.

khām [R. a pit; a hole]. khām-chō, troublesome to deal with, as affair; always miserable, sick, or in great trouble, as man.

khām, a notch [the groups of all these words "khām" as uncertain]. khēk-khām, to cut notches.

kap-i khek-khām, to be on bad terms with him (probably simply a variation of sound from "kēk").

kap-i kek-khām, not getting on well with him; not agreeing with him.

kek chit-khām chit-khām, to divide or partition into several small divisions, e.g. the shelves of a cupboard.

khām, classifier of shops. chit-khām-tiām, one shop. thāi-khām, to pass over one shop, when distributing things equally among all; e.g. presents of cakes on some occasions.

khām (R. id.), to fell, as a tree; to slash; to chop. khām-chhiū, to fell a tree. khām-chhā, to fell trees for fuel or timber.

khām — chhāu-khām-tsām, according to rule; properly (v. tsām).

chhāu-khām, unexpectedly (v. chhāu).

khām (cf. khām). chit-khām-ā, a very low step up or down, with much less difference of height than the ordinary steps of a stair; a small sudden change of level, as on a road. chit-khām (C.), one step, as of a stair. khām-ā (C.), id.

khām (C.) khām-mē, = A. kām-mē" quick; be quick!

khām — heng-khām, the breast (v. heng).

khām [R. ham; cf. col. kham], foolish, absurd, and almost like a madman, in saying or doing things (more active than "gōn," which has more of droll stupidity). am-khām, id. am-khām-gōn, foolish or stupid. khām-gōn, id. khām-sin, having a foolish or mad-like manner. pōā-khām, talking at random or acting foolishly. khōng-khām, stupid; wanting in sense.

khām (R. id.), to inspect or examine minutely, as a mandarin. khām-miā, id. khām-giām, to inspect officially the state of a place or person, esp. as to injuries. tsā-khām, to make careful investigation (personally or by deputy), as a mandarin, or head of a village or firm.

kāu-khām, to examine minutely and carefully into the state of any matter (as any one); very strict, minute,
khám

and exacting. khàng-khám, to examine minutely, as account or affair.

khám-háp, the two words "khám-háp" written or stamped where a document is torn in two, to be used as proof of fraud or embezzle small sums; to stamp.

khám [R. khám, col. khám, kháp], (C. kháp, only in sense of "cover"); to cover; to cover with; to conceal; to fraud or embezzle small sums; to stamp.

khám, to stamp, as a seal or mark.

khám-son, to cover up. khám-chhio, to cover with a mat. khám-chháu, to cover loosely with straw, etc.
thâu-hiá khám-khám, hair growing far down on forehead,omen of bad luck (v. hiá).

jáu-khám, to cover over, as a matter; to conceal.

ám-khám, to get secret gains by concealing part of the business, esp. at expense of employer. báo-âm-bô-khám, no secret or improper gains in the matter.
kham lâng-ê-chi, to embezzle part of money in trust, or of gains which the employer should have got.

khít-ti-khám-khi, to have some of our money fraudulently kept back by him. phi-kláh-khám, to defraud of small sums by charging too much ("phi" is rather by an overbearing manner, "khám" by deceit).

hoâi-kléh phi-khám, id. phi-lâng-khâm-lâng, id.

khám [cf. khám, foolish]. khám-khám, having a dull foolish appearance. khám-thâu khâm-bín, unable to distinguish when people are pleased or displeased, as a man who foolishly asks prices absurdly high, or who bears to be scolded violently without taking any notice.

khám (R. id.), (cf. khám), a cliff or precipice; a change of level, as in terraced fields; (a step, as of a stair). chit-khám, one step of a stair. gîm-khám, the long stone step along the wall of a house. gîm-khám-ë (C.), just before that stone step. khám-â-khán (C.), id.

soa-khám, a precipitous bank or cliff. chít-khám, a rocky cliff. téng-khám, an upper terrace, as in fields on a hill-side. ê-khám, lower terrace, do.

koâi-ké-khám, sudden change of level, as on a road, or on terraced hill-side, or at a waterfall.

tsúi-khám-chhá, name of a bird.

khâm [T. hái]. núg-khâm, the soft part of the side between the ribs and the thigh.


khám (cf. káp, kháp). khám-tió, to come striking or bumping against, as man, or boat, or other things. khám-ôá, do. especially of boat or door; to close a door, as hand or wind. sa-khán, to jostle one another, as men carrying burdens (usually unintentionally, but not always so); to come knocking together, as boats, or as articles in a boat tossed by waves.

khan (R. khan), to lead by the hand; to catch by the hand so as to raise up or assist; to drag along, as a net; to seize, as a vessel; to stretch out, as a line; to draw out long, as voice (or as an affair); to work Chinese bellows; to involve in another affair; classifier of disputes and affairs (also T. On more general); to tighten the tiller-ropes so as to sail nearer the wind.

khan-thâu, an article pawned. téng-khan-thâu, to pawn a thing. thô-khan-thâu, to redeem a thing from pawn, chit-khan-sú, one dispute or affair.

khân, khán, a long slip of paper (with name) hanging down to mark a lot of the same or related things, e.g. books in shop or accounts in office.

khân-sia', to draw out one's voice loud and long, as in reciting or singing. khân så-miá, to drag out a miserable life, as in great poverty or pain. bông-khân bông-kè, to get on just barely tolerably.

hu-o böe-khan-bân-tit, make him unable to refuse paying the money due (v. bân).

khan-thou, to accuse falsely of a fault (v. thoa).

khan-chhê, to accuse of being one's accomplice.

khan-khâh, to involve others in our quarrel (v. khâh).

khan-lián, name involved in a legal case (v. lián).

khan i-é-miá, to put his name in an accusation or defence, as involved in the case. khan-i-sióng-kun, to accuse him of having incited to and conducted the lawsuit.

khan-hát, to have a small swelling under the skin.

khan-tin, to throw out long trailing shoots or suckers.

khan-kí, to take compass-bearings (v. kí).

khan-chinh, to stretch a line, as a chalk-line. khan-soá, id.

khan-se, to cover a cotton quilt with the crossed threads. ti-bu khan-sí, the spider weaves its web.

khan-thiu, a broad border sewed on (v. thiu).

khan-hông, a boat (with one sail) rather larger than a large sampan, between 30 and 40 feet long.

khan-hông, to work the piston of the cylinder used as Chinese bellows. khan hông-küi, id. khan-sí, to melt iron in a furnace (v. sí).

khan-bông, to bring up the spirits of the dead by rites, as a medium does. khan-kí, to write oracles before an idol, as a medium does (v. kí).

khan-tông, rites for the soul of a woman who died within one month after delivery, done by a praying-wheel, etc. (v. tông).

sa-'khan, to stand or walk hand in hand. chuáu sa-'khan, id. sa-sa-'khan-khi, to walk away hand in hand. khan-chhiú, to take by the hand; to lead by the hand. gôn khan-chhiú-ë, my wife. khan-lí-khi, to lead him by the hand without force. khan-ì-khi-lí, take his hand and raise him up, as child fallen or man kneading. mài-ù-khán-lí, draw the door nearly shut.

khan-in, to introduce for some employment. khan-khioh, to assist, as by money, or by getting work or a situation for him. khan-séng, to assist, as in business, till he can get on well himself. khan-kau kè-khiáh (lit. help over ditches and ravines), to help over dangers and troubles, as idols do.

khan-nsan, to drag along the smaller net called "tsan" (q.v.) khan-bàng, to drag along a large net, as many men together. khan-hí, to draw together a large net on floats, inclosing the fish. khan-khán-hé, to catch shrimps by a net drawn by two men.

khan-gú, to lead a cow. thuá-khan-gú, to steal a cow. thuá-khan-bén, to steal a horse. khan-síi, to take a vessel, as pirates.

khan-kài, to lead a man (lit. monkey) to a brothel.

khan-ti-ko, to lead about a boar for sows.

khan (R. id.) khan-pau (R.), to cut characters on wooden blocks for printing. u khan-pau abé, has it been cut for printing yet?

khan (C., esp. P.), = A. kheim, willing.

khan [R. to look, v. watch, = col. khaé]. khan-ké, to watch over. khan-sú, to watch and guard. só-chêng, khan-lông-loán, the world's way is to look at warm or cold, i.e. at wealth or poverty. khan-
siông, look up! (said by a chair-bearer when there is some obstacle above).

khan (R. khâng), a Buddhist musical instrument like a bell with its mouth up. táng-khân, id. cheng-khân, a bell and this sort of instrument.

khan [R. khsn, to examine officially], tâkkhân, the mandarin on the tribunal deciding which side of the case agrees best with the verbal evidence.

khang [R. kong, work, col. khang]. khkâng-khe, work (C. khang-khé), any place where work is going on, e.g. carpenter's work or house-building. khâng-khê-liâu, a workman's shed, esp. carpenter's or builder's.

khang [same as next word] or R. không], a hole; an aperture; a mortice; an opportunity of making money, or of finding fault. khâng-sún, mortice and tenon (v. sún).

khang-khâu, the mouth of a hole. khâng-khâu ok, fierce and bold at the mouth of his hole, as a dog: fig. of a man at his own home. khâng-khäng, holes and crevices; a place to find fault with; a slight blemish in character, &c. (v. khâng). khâng-phâng, chinks or crevices ("khâng," Larger; "phâng," smaller); a flaw, an opportunity for finding fault or getting money out of people. ò-khang-phâng, there is a place for finding fault, &c. chhê-khâng-phâng, to seek an opportunity for injuring another. siu"-khâng-siu"-phâng, to watch an opportunity, as of injuring another, or of getting money out of people.

ú-khâng, to have a hole; to have an opportunity. châh-kâng, to make a hole, as with a chisel. inh-khâng, to bore a hole, as in a wall. uih-khâng, id. khui-khâng, to make a hole; to give or point out an opportunity to another. khui-khâng hâ-"i chhâ-tâi, to show him an opportunity of squeezing money out of some one, esp. of yamen people. phâh-khâng, to help a man to a way of getting money, e.g. by pointing out some flaw that will enable him to extort money, or by helping him to get a loan. phâm-khâng hâ-"hâng than-"chhâ-chhâ, to make an opening for a man to make a living. tsâe-khâng, to conspire to deceive or injure. kap-"lâng kap-khâng, to plot with bad men to prey upon others. gâu-lien-khâng, good at getting money out of people (v. liên). gâu-pí-khâng, good at finding means of earning money, as at a trade, often with the idea of cunning or intriguish. hô-khâng, a good opportunity, as of getting money easily.

chêng-khâng, a good opportunity. (v. chhân).

hi-khâng, the hole of the ear; the ear (v. hi). phi"-khâng, the nostril. that chhùi-khâng, to stop one's mouth. koh-"e-khâng, the arm-pit. po-pí-khâng, to make a hole; a hole in the earth; a hole in the wall. khâng-sú-khâng, to make a hole; to have a hole; to make a hole, as a door. khâng-sú-khâng, to make a hole; to have a hole; to make a hole, as a door. khâng-sú-khâng, to have a hole; to make a hole; to have a hole, as a door. khâng-sú-khâng, to have a hole; to make a hole; to have a hole, as a door.

khang, the soi in dice; the worst throw of all.

ân-khâng, having no money. khâng-chhiú, empty-handed. khâng-chhiú pêh-theh, bringing no presents. khâng-sim, not carrying any valuables. khâng-sim, stomach empty. khâng-khâm, a mere official title without office. khâng-kim, empty jars for bones (v. kim).

khang-khiâng, to walk on foot; to travel without baggage, or without carrying anything; to get no good results from going.

khang [R. khang, the socket of the eye, col. khang]. bâk-khâng, the socket of the eye. bâk-khâng óeh, envious. bâk-khâng toâ, expecting much more than is offered; to refuse the reward, wages, or present that is offered.

khang [R. khang, the socket of the eye, col. khang]. bâk-khâng-khu, the socket of the eye. bâk-khâng óeh, envious. bâk-khâng toâ, not content with the sum offered for favour or service done; will not look at such a sum. toâ-bâk-khâng, id.; also, having the eyes much sunken, either from illness, or from the sockets being naturally hollow.

khang [R. khang, a square frame, col. khang]. bin-khâng, the appearance of the coxswain. ú-bin-khâng, having a pretty face. hò-bin-khâng, pái"-tô-thâng, having a pleasant friendly look, but cherishing wicked and injurious purposes. kâu-bin-khâng, utterly shameless. bî-bin-khâng, ugly; ashamed to see a person. bî-bin-khâng thâng ki"-lâng, daces not look a person in the face. pái"-bin-khâng, very ugly (said in scolding); displeased or unwilling look, somewhat side-wise. pl" kâu hit-è bin-khâng, looking so very much displeased!

khâng — hâi-khâng, very lascivious (said only of a woman).

khang [R. khang, a pit, col. khang]. thô-khâng, a deep pit in the earth.

khang [R. khang, vacant ground; wilderness]. khang-toâ, an open vacant piece of ground suitable for building upon, &c. khâng-po, a large piece of ground quite unused; an open common.

khang [R. khâng, to leave a space; by change of tone from "khâng," empty, = col. khang], to intermit; to intermit work for at least one-third of a day's work (a shorter time of rest or intermission is "hêh" or "chêh").

khang-chhiâng, to have a depression between two level or higher parts, as on a road, or a piece of ground, e.g. a site for a house.

bô-khâng-mi"-jit, day and night without any long intermission. khâng-kang, to intermit one's work for a considerable time; at leisure. m-thâng khâng-kâng, don't stop your work. li"-thâng khâng-kâng, when you can get some leisure. khâng-kâng chiâ-lâi, come when you are at leisure, or can stop work for a while. khâng-chhí-tiâm-kâng, to lose or intermit one-third of a day's work (v. tiâm).

khâng — khâng-khù, fittings and utensils of a vessel.

khâng (R. khâng), a brick couch (with a fireplace in it) that can be heated, such as is used in North China. khâng-khâng, to sleep on that sort of bed.

khâng, to scratch or scrape away with one's nails. khâng-phí, to pick off scales. tôk--toh pé-khâng-inh, doing nothing but scratch himself! (said of an idle fellow).

inh-khâng, to make up a man's faults, or old stories about things of which he will be ashamed.
chhi-chêng, to make constant complaints (behind his back) of a man's narrowness or exacting ways; to make incessant wearisome crying for something refused, as child.

khop [R. to khut; all] khap-hê pêng-an (lt.), may all Amoy enjoy peace and quiet! khap-hê chuut-ti, all Amoy knows it.

khop [lt. kâh, a cover; to cover, = col. kmâm, koa, khê, ka], inverted, as a bowl, &c.; the plain side of a cash lying up; a surname.

pêng-khop, to invert (as a bowl, plate, cup, or dish, that naturally has its mouth up), turning its mouth down; to turn down the side of a cash which has the inscription (never said of men). pêng-thân-khop, id. kí'-khop khoiô, to win the cash each time the plain side turns up. kháp-chhiô, the two sides of a cash (odds and evens), as in gambling. teh-khop-chhiô, to gamble, by covering a cash and guessing it. liên-khop-chhiô, to gamble by twirling a cash. poêh-khop-chhiô (C), id.

khap [R. to knock against; cf. khâm]. kháp-tôn, to come striking against, or jostling unintentionally; said also by chair-bearers as a warning. kháp-chhiô, to be broken by accidentally coming in contact. sa'-khop, to knock against each other. chhiú-khop-chhiô ú-si sa'-khop, the best friends sometimes come in collision.

put-chi tak-khop, very unfortunate; everything going wrong; constantly unlucky and miserable. lap-khop, id. koe-níng kháp-chhiô, utterly unable to contend with him (as egg with stone).

khop-chhiô, to knock on the forehead on the ground in reverence or supplication. thóc-lông-khop, to beg very earnestly on behalf of another. tôt-i-khop, to beg earnestly from him.

khat, to lade or bale out, as water: to take food out of a rice-boiler (tiân) with a spoon: to take fish out of a larger net with a small hand-net. khat-tsui, to bale out water, to take out water with a dipper. khat-pêng, to take hard-boiled rice out of the rice-boiler khat-bê, to take out soft-boiled rice.

khat (Cn.) khat-hô, = A. chhiú-a'-bê, to bring fire from a greater temple to a less important one; also (in some places), to strike fire with a flint.

khat [R. kheck, to sustain; adequate; to conquer]. khat-kun, to consent to do or give something, or to spend money (though really unwilling or hardly willing), because it is very urgently asked, or because it cannot well be helped; to put a pressure or restraint on one's self to do or bear something. khat-kun chioh-i, to lend it to him (though unwilling) because it would be awkward to refuse, or for very urgent request. bôe-khat-tit-kun, cannot bring one's self to endure it any longer, or only under very great pressure and with much unwillingness and impatience; very highly displeased; cannot restrain one's self or bring one's self to it. bôe-khat--tit, id. bôe-khat-tit-khô, unable to endure the suffering, so as to do something weak or wrong which we would not otherwise have done, e.g. do what the torturer desires. khat-khô, to put a pressure on one's self so as to bear an injury, or to do unpleasant or distasteful work; to toil patiently, or quietly endure great hardships; either unwillingly through fear, or for gain, as a servant; or quite willingly, as a student or workman for his own benefit. khat-khô inu-gô, willingly endure hunger rather than submit or do anything shameful.

khat [R. kheck, to subdue, to oppress or destroy]. sa'-khâth, the horoscope disagreeing with that of a relative or connection, or one part of it with another part, so as to be unlucky. poë-hi sa'-khâth, horoscope at conflict with that of a relative. ni'-geh sa'-khâth, the year of nativity disagreeing with the month in horoscope. si-ji sa'-khâth, natal day and hour so disagreeing. khâth-sî, id.

khât [R. thirsty; = col. khoaô]. chî-khâth, to take thirst.

khût [R. khot, to want]. khât-boât (r.), in want.

khau [R. to strike]. to plane; to scrape, as tongue or as roots; to tack ship; to pull up, as plants; to strike, as a bell. khau-chêng, to ring a large bell, as Buddhist priests (only).

khau-siet, to jeer at; to make game of a man.

khau-kheck gôn-hun, to deduct a small fraction from the value of silver (v. kheck).

khau--kên-lài, to erase a word; to lift a plant either in order to transplant it or as a weed; to pull up by the roots.

khau-chhau, to pull up plants or weeds by the roots, as weeds, or for medicine, or for fuel, &c.

khau-tsân, to tack in sailing. tsên khau-chong, the vessel is tacking.

khau-to, a carpenter's plane. khau-to-hoe, wood shaving.

khau--to-lien (C), id. oan-khau, a curved knife for smoothing the inside of buckets, &c. (v. oan).

khau-a, a sort of scraper for taking the skin off coarse cucumbers (s. hook). chîn-khau-a, a tongue-scaper.

khau-tiân, to scrape a rice-boiler. khau-chhiô, to scrape the tongue. khau-phê, to scrape off skin, as from roots. khâu han-tsê, scrape potatoes (so with "ehhâi-thân," &c.)

khau, [R. kr, a book, = col. kau]. khâu-liâm, a sort of halbert with a crooked blade like a sickle (v. liâm). khâu-a, a sort of hook for cleaning drains; also (C), a sort of spear for hunting or fighting (s. plane).

khau [R. kheô, a loop, cf. col. khaô], a bank of yarn or thread; a tie-stone placed crosswise to bind together two lines of stones.

chhiu'-khau, the loop which fastens the oar to the oar-pin. chîn-khau-soâ, one bank of thread.

khau-teng, ends of bricks left projecting on a wall, so as to bind on another wall if afterwards built. lâu khau-teng, to leave such projecting bricks.

khau [R. id., a lot; lots. tiâm-khau, to draw lots. khîô-khau, id. thiù-khau, id. liu-khau, id. chhông-khau, to make ready the lots; he who does so gets that one of the lots which is left when the rest have drawn.

lâm-khau, to take turns by lot. khâu-hûn, portion got by lot.

khau-su, a document fixing the division of family property (a copy is given to each party) made either before or after the father's death. khâu-su hap-tâng, id.

khât [R. khô, the mouth], a mouth or opening (only in certain phrases); a mouthful, as of betel-nut; (said of persons in numbering).

khâu-bin, at the outside, as of door or port, &c.

khâu-sin, outside, as a place. goô-khâu, at the outside. goô-khâu-khâu, at the very outside. pak-khâu-goô, the country near lî on the northern frontier.

míng-khâu, space about the outside of a door.

tiâm-khâu, do. of shop door. keong-khâu, do. of
khâu

263

khâu, a whole family. chit-ko-khâu, id. khâu-khâu, a widow weeping and lamenting for her husband. toa-ke khâu-chêng, very large household. kiêm-khâu, to diminish the number of the people, as Heaven does by epidemics, &c. kiêm-khâu-ông, a leader of rebels, by whom Heaven destroys the people.

khâu-niũ, soldiers' daily pay.

khâu [R. clever; skilful; = col. khâ, khâi], lòng-khâu sêng-tsoat, to try to be very clever, but only show one's self stupid. lòng-khâu hoán-tsoat, id.

bé-khâu, dressing gaudily and walking in a swaggering way; e.g. wearing a large turban, mouth full of betel-nut, jacket half-open, carrying a big pipe, and ready to quarrel. bôe-khâu (C.), id.

khâu-ki, very troublesome, inconvenient, and awkward, as an affair (m. mouth). khâu-khi (T.), troublesome to deal with, as a man who is not straightforward.

khâu — ángh-khâu, reddish. áng-khâu, yellowish.

khâu — to-khâu, the ear on the port or right-hand side of a boat, held in the left hand. kô-tô-khâu, to row with this ear. kôh to-khâu, to give a stroke, or row strongly with it. chiah to-khâu ê-lát, wind in such a state that this ear must be rowed with more strength.

khâu [R. khe, to strike]. kâu-ki", to have audience of a very high mandarin. khâu-siã, to give thanks by knocking the head on the ground, as by a patient subordinate to a very high mandarin; said also politely to a superior, "I thank you very much." khâu-thâu, to knock the forehead on the ground, in reverence or supplication. sam-kâi kinh-khâu, three kneelings and nine knockings of head, before the emperor or to Heaven; the kotow ceremony (Cn. khât, in some phrases).

khâu (R. khî), (Cn. kiô), to subtract; to deduct, as from wages or price. khâu-tû, to deduct or cut down, as price or wages (v. tô). khâu-khi, id. khâu-sinh, to cut wages. khâu-kang-chân, id. khâu-chân, id., or price. khâu-ta, to deduct from the freight, as for damage. khâu-tô-tôe, to deduct a very small discount from the price of goods, e.g. one mace on a hundred dollars (v. tô).

khâu [R. khe, cf. col. khâu], (Cn. khêt), lèt-khâu, the loop used in stead of a button-hole.

chi"-khâu, the notch of an arrow for the string. chi" bô-jîp-khâu, the arrow has not got the string in its notch.

khâu (R. khôi), khâu-ta-sang, the perpendicular threads of a loom, which work up and down (v. taang).

khâu — poe-khâu (T.), the divining blocks.

sin-khâu (Cn.), id.

khâu (R. khôk), to make loud lamentation; to cry and wail, especially for the dead. thi-khâu, to lament with song and cries. toâ-thi söe-khâu, children large and small crying and sobbing loud. khâu-iâu, to cry for hunger, as a starving child. gâu-khâu-chân, always complaining without reason (said only in scolding dissatisfied people) (v. chán). si kâu-bô-lâng-khâu, may all your relatives die till none remains to lament for your death!

khâu-pê, to make loud lamentation for father's death; said also in scolding; what are you making such a noise about? as if you were lamenting your father's death. khâu-pê khâu-bú (lit. for parents), said in
khuáu, to boil a liquid slowly till it becomes thicker.

khuáu (cf. khók, khíaáh). ngí* kháu-khuáu, too hard 'and stiff, as a sent, or as catables not enough cooked; still with cold, as limbs. téng-khuáu-khuáu, too hard, as seat or catables.

khaí-khí, constant slight noise, as of knocking in making require, or as rats.

khaí [R. gök, to fear; to tremble; cf. col. khá]. kia* khaí-khán, shaking with fear. khaí-khán-tsúm, to shudder or shiver; shaking with fear or cold.


khauáh-khauáh-thi, sobbing bitterly. khaí-khán-tó, constantly falling, as man in fits or in great pain, or as a child. khaí-khán-khán-kóng, constantly talking; loquacious.

khe [R. to examine into]. (C. ke). khe-khó, to investigate, as history, or doctrine (v. khó). khe-tsá, to investigate, as a mandarin (C. ké-che).

khe [R. kho, class; order; literary examinations; department in mandarin's office]. (Cn. khe), (C. kho, in all but the first two phrases).

khe-chí, to collect the usual contributions which the people impose on themselves for various purposes.

khe-phái, to allot and collect the contributions required to be paid, as mandarin, or as head-men of a village for common purposes.

páng-khe, the six offices in a yamen, for the duties of the six Supreme Boards; the officials in charge of them. lák-páng-khe, id. tá-tsé-khe, the office for house-tax in Anoy; the official who manages it, over the "té-pé," and under the "hái-hóng.

khe-tiáu, the literary examinations. khe-úm, fated time of literary success. un-khe, gracious grant of extra examinations. khe-ní, the year for the Kufín examinations. toái-khe-ní, do., or for Tsin-sé. tá-lóh chít-khe, on which year died (yom) graduate. tóng-khe chin, got his degree (of Sew-tsái) at last year's examinations.

gói-khe, external diseases. góa-khe i-seng, a surgeon. lái-khe, internal diseases. lái-khe i-seng, a physician. hú-khe, female diseases. ji-khe, attending to children's diseases. gán-khe, eye diseases. tsóan-tí gán-khe, only attends to eye diseases.

khe (C. kho). Kàu-khe-hái, over-cautions in a matter, and constantly changing one's mind, so as to be troublesome and unreliable (v. hái).

khe (C.), = A. kho, a river; a stream. khe-chhi, shallow boats for shallow streams.

sóng-khe, a sort of tea (Twan-key). lióng-khe (A. = C.), the Hien district of Lang-ki,
in which Chang-chew city stands; also, a market town and region in the district of Lan-chang (Nan-tsing).

khe [R. kho, name of a plant]. (C. kho; Cn. khe). kho-tin, a creeping plant (used medicinally).

khe (R. kí), (C. kho), a sort of palm-true. khe-sí, a sort of fan made of a palm-leaf.

khe (cf. kó), (C. kho), entangled, so as to retard or prevent motion; involved, as affair; jammed, as anchor. khe-tèh, involved and troublesome, as affair; choking with something in the throat. tòi" kho tì-chí-hú-níh", anchor jammed among rocks. tòi" kho tì-teh, id.

kau-khe, not yet straight, as a troublesome and involved affair. kau-khe, at variance. kap--làng kau-khe, at variance with people. kap-i-khe, having a quarrel or feud (great or small) with him. kho-khang, at variance, as persons. khe-phún, id.

khe-pá, to clog or retard the harrows, as weeds (C. kho, or khe). tiu-kó-tháu teh-khe-pá (stable clogging the harrows), said of a man secretly putting obstructions in the way of some business (C.).

khe (R. kí), (C. kho), deformed, as hands or feet; spanned and distorted. khe-kha, leg or foot distorted, or very different in length from the other. kho-chii, hand distorted, withered, or dwarfed. kho chit-chii, one hand so. kho kho, chii, limb distorted and arm broken.

khe (C.) kau-khe, = A. kau-khe, peevish; bad-tempered, as child.

khe (C. kho; Cn. kho), to bow with hands near the body, as a woman does.

khe [R. to open]. khe-béng-chhi, the morning-star.

khe [R. kha, a frame, = col. kó]. kha-khe, a footstool. khe-kha, to rest the foot, as on a footstool. khoa-khe khoa-chhi, to rest one's limbs lazily or luxuriously, as an idle fellow.

kha-khe-chhi, lazily drawing up the legs, and resting the arms.

khe [R. kho, an essay, exercise, or task-work]. (C. kho; Cn. kho), literary essays. chih-phí-khe, one essay. tsóe-khe, to compose an essay. thák-khe, to read essays aloud in a loud rhythmical tone. chhong-há-khe, essays composed by students for teacher's correction (v. chhoong). si-khe-jí sa'-jí-tséng, well able to write odes, essays, and characters.

khi-khe, a sort of divination; much less minute than "pok-khe."

khang-khe (C. khe-hóe), work of any kind (v. khang).

khe [R. kho, by change of tone from "kho," sort; examination]. (Cn. kho), a crucible.

khe [R. united; a deed or document, = col. kho]. also C. = A. kho, a deed.

khe-háp (I.), united in closest friendship; quite of the same mind.

khe-hín, = khe-hí, the paramour of a bad woman.

khe (C.), = A. khe, to gnaw.

khe (C.), = A. khe, a uvine. khe'lang-á, a narrow valley.

khi"—khi"-khi" khe-khe, all in disorder, as things, or as an affair.

kheh [R. khoat, = col. khoí]. (C. khoeh; Cn. khoí), to be wanting; to be deficient; a vacancy. kheh-kheh, deficient.

kheh-goa-joa-tsái, how much of a balance is still due! khtm-kheh, to be in
kheh

want; deficient. **kheh-khiâm**, id. **tê-kheh**, deficient in quantity; not enough, esp. money; supply insufficient. **kheh-kiâ**, in want of sons, having none, or very few.

chîô-kheh, very numerous; very abundant.

pê-kheh, to appoint a man to a vacant post. pê i-ê-kheh, to get the place left vacant by him; to appoint him. bô-kheh thang-pê; there is no vacancy to be filled up; no post ready for him. bô-kheh thang-khuî, id. khui-kheh, to leave a vacancy, as a mandarin on leaving a post. téng i-ê-kheh, to succeed to the vacancy left by him. téng-thôe i-ê-kheh, id. chiap i-ê-kheh, id. that-kheh, id. pûng-kheh, to send a mandarin to fill a vacant post. hâu-kheh, to wait for a vacancy to get office. hâu-jâm-kheh (C.), id.

sit-kheh, real office; not mere titular rank.

kheh (C.), = A. kheh, to jostle.

kheh (C.), = A. kheh, to press out, as oil, &c.

kheh (C.), = A. kheh, to shut, as the eyes. bák-kheh, the eyes shut.

kheh (C.) kheh-â, = A. kheh-â, a small box, &c.

kheh (T.), = khit, sign of the passive (in some cases).

kheh (R. kheh), (C. kheh), a stranger; a visitor; a guest; a passenger; a customer; a Hakka.

tsöe-kheh, to go on a visit of some days to her own relatives, as a married woman does; to be married, as a virgin.

lâng-kheh, a guest; a visitor chhîâ lâng-kheh, to invite guests. kheh-thina, reception room for guests; parlour or drawing-room. thâm-kheh, to go and visit friends, as a new graduate or mandarin.

pâl-kheh, do., generally expecting presents. bêt-sat chiâh-kheh (the bug eats up his guests), said of a man getting more from his guests than he gives them.

kheh-thâû, a, a broker; a man who lives duos on passengers by passage-boat. hô-kheh-thâû (C.), pleasant to do business with.

sin-kheh, a new-comer. hâm-soan-kheh, a man who is extremely shy, mean, or afraid to act (v. soan).

toâ-tî-kheh, a dull foolish-looking fellow (lit. like a pig). bîn-thâû-kheh, you are as stupid as a man in deep mourning (v. hin).

kheh-lâng, a Hakka man. kheh-ôe, the Hakka language or dialect, nearly allied to the mandarin: spoken in Ting-chow (thong-chiu), Kia-yiu-chow (ka-eng-chiu), and some other parts.

kheh-chiâû, the magpie. kheh-chiâû pô-hí, the magpie gives a good omen.

kheh-kûân, an inn. kheh-tiâm, id. kheh-koân, phrase used by an inn-keeper to his guests.

kheh-tô, a passage-boat. tâ-kheh, a passenger in a boat. kheh-bôe, the passenger who first takes his seat in a boat (v. bôe). lôh-kheh, to be taking in passengers, as just before sailing. in-kheh, to get passengers for a boat, as broker.

tiâm-kheh, the tenant of a shop. tôî-kheh (Chu.), id. chhâm-kheh (Chu.), tenant of fields.

phâu-kheh, a whoremonger.

goân-kheh, a travelling merchant from a distance; visitor (as at funeral ceremonies) who are not nearly related. tsêu-kheh, a regular customer, either buyer or seller (v. tâu). hô-kheh, a customer very pleasant to deal with, e.g. who offers the price he means to give.

bô-kheh (C.), a wealthy man. hô-kheh-chêng, polite and kind to guests or visitors (v. chêng). phâu-

kheh, a bad customer, who tries to get things at very low prices, or to return things bought, or who is bad at paying. ô-kheh, a customer who drives a very hard bargain. bôe-kheh, a customer; a buyer. bôe-kheh, a travelling merchant selling goods in bulk or by simple. kheh-siông, a travelling merchant (v. siông). tôâ-siông-kheh, id., dealing in great quantities. tôâ-kheh, a Chinaman who goes abroad to trade. pâk-kheh, a Chinaman who travels, trading between Amoy and North China. hûan-kheh, a Chinaman who has returned from foreign parts. hê-kheh, a merchant travelling with goods either on his own account or for others; a large customer of a hông from distant parts. tôâ-kheh, a travelling tea-merchant from the tea-districts. tsûï-kheh, a man who carries small goods great distances for sale. phoê-kheh, a man who collects letters, and brings them from distant places.

kheh-mûg put-chî-ông, great many people having dealings with the shop or hông, from distant places.

kheh [R. gök, to fear; to start, = col. khâu, khâm], (T. kheh). kheh-kheh-choâh, to quake and shake with fear or cold. kheh-kheh-tiô, id. kheh-kheh-tsûn, id.

kheh (= kheh*), kheh-lêh, loud noise, as ot thunder.

kheh* (= kheh*), sound of coughing.

kheh* [R. kheh, cf. col. kheh*], sound of a harsh voice, or of coughing or hoarseness, or of things breaking, tit-tit-kheh*, constant coughing, as in consumption. khêh*-nêh, loud noise, as of thunder.

kheh*-kheh*-hâu, sound of severe coughing; also (C.) as of carpenter's work.

kêîêî (= kheh*), (C. kheh*), to press between thumb and finger with hand open, as throat.

kheh (R. id.), to carve, as characters or ornaments in wood; a quarter of an hour. tinou-kheh, to carve, as in wood. kheh-tiâm, to cut characters cutting into the wood. kheh-phû, to cut in relief. kheh-hoe, to carve ornaments in wood. tinou-hoe kheh-chiâû, id. kheh-in-pân, to cut blocks for printing.

kheh-to, a knife for such carving. kheh-kâm, to cut notches (v. khâm).

khi-kheh, to fear and dread, as a person, or as a calamity. ki-kheh (C.), id.

kheh-pok, extort money oppressively. kheh-pok, selfishly exacting; too hard or stingy in money matters.

chit-kheh, a quarter of an hour. si-kheh, one hour; time. si-kheh, constantly. si-sî kheh-kheh, id. bô-li si-kheh, never stopping or abandoning. oân-sî oân-kheh, to procrastinate in cut quantities.

lip-kheh, immediately. bô-thêng-kheh, id. khehng-kheh-kan, in a moment; immediately.

kheh-chîâû, the minute-hand of a watch or clock.

kheh [R. to subdue; to oppress; to destroy]. kheh-khuî, to treat unjustly and wrongfully. kheh-liâm, to embezzle, as pay, drawing all and paying only a part. khau-kheh gûn-bun, to take off a small percentage from the value of the silver received in payment, e.g. as pawnbrokers when articles are redeemed, or as officials when taxes, &c., are paid. khau-kheh gûn-tâi, to give rather less than the regular amount of cash in change for silver in some payments.
khek

sa'-khek, to be at variance so as to cause bad luck, as the horoscopes of two persons. poch-ji sa'-khek, id. khek-si, to cause the death of a relative by our horoscope being unlucky for him. khek-pê, horoscope of son injured to his father. khek-pê-bû, do to parents. khek-pê khek-bû, id. khek-ka-kî, to injure one's own fortune by having a bad horoscope.

khek [R. to sustain; adequate; to conquer]. khekh-kheh-kheh-kheh, very diligent, laborious, and economical. khek-khuân khek-khuâm, id. khek-hôk, to be retaken, as a city, or recovered, as lands, houses, or such property.
khek-ki thài-jin, to stint one's self or put one's self to inconvenience for the sake of others.

khek [R. khiek, crooked, = kol. khiâu], a song in irregular metre, made for changes of rate (liâu) and with pauses for beating the "phek." kaa-khek, songs of both sorts. khek-phô, a song-book. khek-tân, a song-tone. khek-thô, a song-tone. chit-thô-khek, a set of songs such as are sung at a stretch. chit-tê-khek, one song. sêc-tê-khek, a short song, siô-khek, id.

thía'-khek, to listen to songs. pien-khek, to compose a song chhiu'-khek, to sing songs. ké-khek, chhiu'-bôe-lôh-ân, said of telling manifest lies. phan-chîh lâng-ê khek-pî, to cut short a man's talk so as to frustrate his purpose.
khek-sai-hu, a teacher of songs.
khek [R. a guest; a stranger, = kol. khôj]. kha-khek (polite), my honoured guest! û-khek-thô, using a great deal of ceremony to visitors (v. thô).

chhi-khek, to assassinate a sovereign or high mandarin with dagger or sword.
khek (by change of sound from "kek," which is at variance). khek-kham, to be at variance.

kheh [R. to turn over; to pour out; cf. khêng], to melt, fuse, or purify metal. lôh-khi-kheh, put it (the metal) in the crucible to melt it. kheh-gûn, to melt, fuse, or purify silver for any purpose. kheh-kim, to melt gold. kheh-siah, to work timbres.

kheh-chien, to melt silver into pieces of ten taels.
kheh-ka, to lose all one's property in any way. kheh-kâ tong-sân, do, esp. by luxury, excesses, &c., or by legal cases.

kheh [R. a great noble or officer of state]. kong-kheh (R.), very high mandarins, esp. ministers of state. kong-kheh tâi-hu, high mandarins, esp. at court. kiû-kheh (R.), the nine nobles of the Chow dynasty. sam-kong kiû-kheh, the high officers of the Chow dynasty; now said of the highest mandarins, esp. at court. bêng-kong kû-kheh, great and illustrious first-class mandarins (said in relation to the places which produce them, or to the metropolis where they congregate).

kheh (R. khong), a small basket. kheh-sêg, id. kheh-thâu, id. cheh-kheh, basket for flax fibres. chhiâ-kheh, basket for carrying home meat, &c., bought in market for household use.

kheh (R. khiong), the back of an axe or knife at the eye, where the handle is inserted. to-kheh, id. of a knife. pô-thâu-kheh, id. of an axe.

kheh [R. khong, a square frame], a frame, as of door, spectacles, &c. bâk-kia'-kheh, frame of spectacles. muih-kheh, a door-frame. toh-kheh, frame of a tablet at the top. pô-tâu-kheh, a square brass vessel for gambling, made of two parts, upper and lower.

bûn-kheh, the shape of the face (cf. bûn-khêng).
khu-i-kheh, joints opening and gaping in the frame of a piece of furniture.

kheh (R. khong). kheh-ôn, a weak sort of hemp (v. moâ').
kheh [R. light; unimportant, = kol. khin]. gîen kheh, my words will not have weight. put-sek kheh-tiông (R.), not understanding to distinguish important and unimportant things, or good and bad men.

kheh-bân, to slight; to treat lightly. kheh-pôk, light and frivolous, or somewhat mean; to jest at (v. pók). kheh-thiâu, light and frivolous in manner (v. thiâu). kheh-i', easy, &c. (v. i').
kheh-hûn, a very poisonous drug, used for stopping the putrefying of a sore.

kheh (R. kheng). kheh-hî, the whale, = kheh-lî (g.v.).
kheh [R. kheng, to pour out; to melt; cf. khêng], to melt down broken bits of pewter, or ashes of burned idolatrous paper gathered together, so as to get a mass of metal.

kheh (R. kheh, limit; exhaust; extremely poor; investigate fully, = kol. khêng), to investigate or calculate the state of a matter; to gather up carefully, as the grain after winnowing. kheh-lêng, to collect and gather up, as things scattered or mixed with others, or as money subscribed or due. chhut-khi-kheh, to go round and collect, as subscriptions, &c., not yet fully paid up.

kheh-giah, to examine (for our own satisfaction) that our balance is correct. kheh-gân-giah, id.
kheh-siâu, to make a calculation of the state of our own accounts and balances, gen. for temporary purpose, or roughly, to see that all is going right.

kheh-kham, to examine minutely; as account or affair. kheh-ka-tôe, to investigate to the very bottom, as an affair. kheh-sit, to investigate carefully, so as to get at the real facts of the case. kheh-chin, id. khêng-chin-tiâu', id. khêng-chin-tiâu', bô-iâ', on full investigation it is found to be a baseless story.

kheh [R. a moment]. kheh-kheh-kan, in a moment.

kheh (R. id.), (T. khin; C. khân), willing. în-kheh, unwilling. kheh-kan put-kheh-kan (R.), unwilling to go in fair weather.

kheh (R.), = A. không, to fear, &c.

kheh (R. id.), to congratulate, esp. by presents. tsôe-kheh-ônh, Tsai rising for good luck on joyful occasions, as births, marriages, graduation, &c. tsôe-kheh-seng, such rites when the building or repairing of a temple is completed.

ka-kheh, the reign of Ka-king, the father of Taw-kawg.

kheh (R. id.) = kol. khâm, a triangular musical instrument. gôk-kheh, one made of jade-stone. in-kheh, a musical instrument, hêng-tox', phan-in-kheh, to play it.

kheh-teng, sort of triangular lanterns.

kheh [R. spent; exhausted]. kheh-kheh, all spent, as property (v. khong).

kheh (C.), = A. khâm, to cover, &c.

kheh (R. khiâu, = kol. khiâu), the tallow tree.
chi-khi, purpose of will; self-respect (v. chi). ü-khi-chiet, having such self-respect, honour, or confidence, as not to demean one's self by meddling in improper matters, &c. i-khi, purpose as manifested outwardly. seng-khi-phay, temper bad. phaï sin-khi, awkward state of matters, so as to make one feel ashamed. ü-khi-phiah, to have a peculiar temper. khi-long soe, too particular about small matters (v. long).

bô-khi, harmony, of persons. beng-khi, very fair or handsome in appearance (v. beng); (a. instrument) gi-khi, honourable and generous in dealings; readiness to requite favours or assist relatives, &c. (v. gi) ngaí-khi, very honest, blunt, or outspoken; unwilling to accept assistance (v. ngaí) li-khi (r.), unwilling to accept favours. kha-hi-khi, very distant, as place (v. li, "to leave"). siâu-khi, meanness, smallness of mind. lén-khi, mean and miserly.

siû-khi, anger; angry. oan-khi, hatred; revengeful feeling. hun-khi, id. (v. hâm). tô-khi, wrangling altercation (v. tô). tê-khi, id. sat-khi, rage for slaughter in battle; very brave natural appearance of countenance. kap-i chi'ai-khi, to harbour revengeful feeling against him. thäuí-khi, harboring displeasure or resentment. thäuí-khi, very much involved, as affair (v. thäuí). seng-khi, to grow angry. cheng-khi, put-cheng-tsai, have dispute or feud for anger or feeling, not for money. to-âi-tim-khi, very deeply grieved or angry. goa chin-khi-si, I am sorely grieved or displeased. hê-ô-khi-si, to be deeply grieved and displeased at his conduct; generally without means of settling matters right. beh-hê-li khi-si, he does it of set purpose to grieve, annoy, and distress you. hê-ô oah-oah khi-si, to make him dreadfully and impotently grieved and angry. khi-si-goà, he makes me almost die of grief or rage. khi-kâu-si, deeply grieved all one's life for another's bad conduct, and unable to set it right; e.g. wife for husband, or parent for son. khi käu-poà-si, half-dead with grief or displeasure.

lên-khi, to restrain one's anger (v. lâm). jim-khi (r.), id. (v. jim). chi-neù-un-khi, to sit cross-legged without eating, speaking, or feeling emotion, as Buddhist priest.

ûn-khi, fortune, good or bad, in relation to a fated period (v. un). khi-un, id. hok-khi, good fortune, prosperity, happiness. tsâi-khi, success in making money (v. tâi).

ông-khi, making money in great abundance; always winning at gambling; temperament strong and warm, as of a young or vigorous man (v. long). soe-khi, becoming very poor, from better circumstances; numbers in family or village rapidly diminishing; everything going wrong and failing (v. soe). chhut-khi, to lose flavour; to lose lucky influence, as grave. hong-súi chhut-khi, the grave has lost its auspicious influence on the posterior. sit-khi, to lose influence, power, on good luck; to fall from wealth to poverty; to lose health; to lose power or feeling, as finger or limb, for a longer or shorter time. thô-khi, to lose the auspicious influence, as a grave.

âm-khi, able to ward off the malign influence of evil spirits, as a charm (v. âm), (s. reject).

li-khi, the rationale or real principle of some matter (v. li).

chit-nil, ji-tiap-nil-khi, a year has twenty-four terms, arranged according to the solar year. cheh-khi (C.), = A. toeh-khi, these terms.

khi [R. an instrument]. khi-kû, an instrument. khi-khi, id. khi-hâi, weapons.

khi-khi, precious; valuable; honourable. khi-lang-seng-khi, to get set up in the world, as by getting into a good business or getting married.

hûi-khi, pottery; earthenware. chhat-khi, lacquered ware. po-khi, precious things; valuables.


khi [R. to reject; to abandon]. khi-tsoàt, to reject; to abandon. khi-sak (Cn.), id. iâm-khi, to lose (v. iâm), (s. vapour). tsôe kâu-khi-jin, to draw down people's disgust and hatred on one's self by bad conduct. tsôe chià-khi-jin, id.

khi-siâ kui-chêng, to forsake the evil and return to the good. ngîa-sin khi-kû, to leave the old for the new; sickle.

tsà-po tsàu-khi, to throw away invaluable opportunities to our own great injury.

khi [R. khi, to go; to leave; cf. kol. khi]. (Cn.) khi; T. khi, huh, to go; to go to; to go away; to remove or cure (some diseases), as medicine; to lose (some things); one of the four tones, the "departing" tone, or third great tone-class, both upper and lower. khi is often enclitic, as also the phrase âi-khi.

khi-hong, to remove rheumatic pains, &c. khi-hê, to remove fever or inflammation. khi-thâm, to remove phlegm. khi-thâu-hûin, to remove giddiness. khi-tiâ, to lose the anchor. khi-âi sit-toà, to lose trust and helm. sîn-hû khi-chit-tiàu, having lost one of our three souls by sudden terror (v. triám). khi-ngô-chiam, to cut off head, arms (or wings), and feet (v. chiam).

khi-ok khi-siên, to leave the bad and return to the good (better "khi-

khi-sià", the "khi" or departing tone-class, either upper or lower; the third great tone-class, including also the sixth or seventh, according to other modes of numbering. â-khi, the lower third tone or lower khi, called also by the same, by some the seventh, khi-tiâ, the upper third tone or upper khi, called also the third tone when all the seven or eight are separately numbered. têng-khi (C.), id.

chit-khi, m-hôe-thâu, to go away and never return.

kong-êe khi-khi tô-tô, to talk indefinitely, saying both yes and no (v. tô).

lài-khi, to come and go; let us go; when enclitic, almost like "läh," to come. jip-lài-khi, come in. khi-lôi-khi, risen up. khi-khi-khoà, let us go and look. khi-khi-khi, coming and going constantly. khi-lôi, long-sî li-â m-tiôh, from first to last you are in the wrong; it is all your fault.

chham-lài chhap-khi, confusedly mixed. lài chheng, khi bêng, all plain and open, as a ready-money transaction, &c. ukhi bô-lài, all expenses and no receipts; all go, and none come back. u khi-lô, bô lôi-lô, a road to go, but no way back again.

chî-ô-khi, to ascend. lôh-khi, to descend. tô-khi, to go back. tô-khi (C.), id. kê-khi, to cross over. chhut-khi, to go out, &c. &c.

bô-khi, to perish; to cease to exist; to be lost. hô-lô-khi, id. hô-ô-chhoân-khi, to be supplanted by him. chhoân-bô-khi, situation lost through another supplanting us. chhoân-bô-khi, supplanting
ki [R. tì, = col. thî.] kí-koe, the peashot (v. thî).

khi [R. kâi, to fear]. sinh-bû-khi-tân, quite without any fear; recklessly wicked, without fear of superiors.

khi [R. kî, to dislike; to have a superstitious horror or fear of; days sacred in memory of relative's death, &c.]. (C. kî), to fear, stand in awe of, or avoid, especially from medical or superstitious reasons. tò-khi, curious kham-khi, to fear; as danger, or person or calamity. khi-khi, to refrain from pronouncing or writing a tabooed or sacred name. khi-chiâh, to avoid eating something on account of health. khi-bó-khi, -- cannot restrain one's self from eating what is hurtful.

kim-khi, to fear or avoid for medical or superstitious reasons, or as nauseous food. bò-kim-khi, having no danger of causing bad luck, an auspicious day. bò-kim-khi ê-lâng, a man, as such superstitious fears. bo-kim-bó-khi, id., e.g. not afraid though a man in mourning should come to a marriage. bò-kim-bò-khi, khiâh pah-jî, living to 120 years of age though above superstitious fears. pek-bû-kim-khi, having no such fears at all; phrase written up when some work is begun which might have inauspicious effects; said also of a man who has no respect for superiors, or who does wicked things openly without fear.

khi [R. kheng], (C. kheû), a ravine; a dell; a narrow valley. hám-khi, a pitfall (v. hám).

khi-kâo, a sort of toad.

chhim-khi, a very deep ravine or chasm. chhim-khi ná-tôö, deep ravines and dense forests. bó-tôö chhim-khi, a tremendously deep (bottomless) chasm. chhui sî bò-tôö chhim-khi, his mouth is a bottomless abyss; instastable, or spending large sums on food and drink. pak-tôö sî bò-tôö chhim-khi, id. (his belly, &c.) poâh-lôh bán-tông chhim-khi (to fall into a abyss a hundred thousand feet deep), to commit some great crime or dreadful mistake, or begin some terrible quarrel that can scarcely, ever be set right again.

khi (T.) khiâu-khi, not straightforward; troublesome to deal with, as a man.

khi--khi--khê--khê, all in disorder, as things or affairs.

khi (kóh-khim), to seize; to grasp tightly. khi--lài, to catch and pull towards one. khi--khi, to hold the pole of a mandarin's sedan, to present a petition irregularly. khi--khîh, to have property or family on which a creditor can have a hold (v. khîh).

khi-tît-tiâu, manage to keep from falling by grasping something; the price will stand in market; the house or firm will just manage to avoid bankruptcy; the family

just managing to get on without a total loss. khi--khâu peh-pinh, to climb and clamber on walls, as thief or restless child.

khi [R. khiam, pincers, &c.]. (C. khi, khiâm). khi-hâ, large pincers; tongs. hê--khêm, tongs. hû-thâu--khî, pincers curved inwards at the point. thâm-khi, instrument for knocking the hoops firmly on a barrel.

khi [R. khiên, to venerate; devout; sincere]. kuî-khi, very diligent at work; not easily tired or led to stop.

khia (= khiaû), to demand an extortionate price or wages because of a man's urgent need.

khia (= khiaû). khiaû-lâm-iâ, name of an idol.

khia [R. kâ, = col. kiaû]. sok-khiaû, Buddha, Shakyamuni, said to be the same as Julai; also, the custard-apple. sok-khiaû-hût, Buddhah.

khia (Cn. khaû). sai-khiaû, private, as property; one's own. su-khiaû, id.

khia (Cn. khaû), odd (not even); one of a pair; classifier of boxes, baskets, and of odd articles from a pair. ko-khiaû, an odd article (one of a pair). taoa-khiaû, id. chit-khiaû-siuâ, one box.

tî-khiaû, one single chop-stick.

khiaû (R. khiû), (Cn. khiaû), to ride. khiaû-bê, to ride a horse. khiaû-bê-long, to sit across, as on a bench or wall; or on a person, as in play, or when beating him.

lîng-kha khiaû, keeping neutral; having two strings to his bow. khiaû-lêng, placed on the sloping descent of a hill (as a house or grave), across the line of auspicious influence. sa-khiaû, to copulate, as quadruples.

khiaû [R. khioûk, crooked, = col. khiaûn, khiûn, khiaû], to refuse to pay money due. ká-lâm khiaû-ô-hèch, refusing to pay us our money.

khiaû (cf. khiaû). khiaû-lâm, name of a Buddhist idol. khiaû-lâm-iâ, id. khiaû-lâm-sin, id.

khiaû (Cn. khiaû), (cf. khiaû), to stand; to stand upright; to set upright; to erect, as a pole or tablet; perpendicular; a perpendicular stroke; (a door-post); to dwell; to reside; to hold an office, post, or share. (Cn. "to stand; perpendicular," &c., khiaû: but "to dwell," ò, in many phrases)

chît-khiaû, a perpendicular stroke without any hook.

chît-khiaû chît-û, one perpendicular stroke and one horizontal stroke, as in the character "slip," the figure of a perpendicular cross. mûgh-khiaû, a door-post. teng-khiaû, an upright stand for an oil-lamp (v. teng).

chhakk-khiaû, very stiff, as starched clothes.

thân-khiaû, perpendicular. khiaû-tit, id.; to stand erect. khiaû-khi-khi, stand up! tô-tô-ô-khiaû-khi, lolling about. khiaû-khûn, to sleep while standing (v. khûn). khiaû-sin, in a standing position (specially said of an idol). khiaû-sîn lô-tîa, said of the interpreter, who, standing before the mandarin, acts as if he were mandarin. khiaû-pan, to stand in attendance on a judge, as his retainers.

khiaû-pin, a standing screen at a door. khiaû-khûn, a mirror or picture fixed upright on a stand, without any joint. khiaû-am, a perpendicular water-pipe. lô-khiaû-chiâû, (C.), the upright timber of a plough.

khiaû-ô, to set up a mast. khiaû-thiâu, to set up a pillar. khiaû-pi, to set up a stone tablet. khiaû-ki, to set up a flag-staff. khiaû teng-ko, to set up a
khiâ

bambú with a lamp at the top, covered with a cap (superstitious). khiâ-hoán, to set up a frame with streamers after a death.

khiâ-chiâ-lí-kông, to have (in the shop) a vat for dyeing blue.

khiâ-hâ, to have in the house offerings (of food, paper, houses, and furniture, etc.) for the dead for many days in succession. khiâ-lêng, id.

khiâ-tsâi, to stand firmly. khiâ-tit-tiâu, I can stand my ground; am not afraid of him. oâ-thâm-khiâ, to lay to (at ship), so as not to move, or scarcely move. khiâ-siâm, to stand out of the way. khiâ-khui, id. khiâ-fig, to wither, as a transplanted plant. (v. âg).

khiâ-thâng, to stand in a cage with head out till starved to death. khiâ-tô, id.; the cage so used.

khiâ-kôa, to practice attitudes, as for archery or riding (v. kôa). khiâ-kêng, id. for archery. khiâ-pê-hî, to stand on one's hands with head down. tô-khiâ-thêng, (C.), id.

khiâ-nông, to keep watch, so as to give notice to confederates in a bad work, e.g., as sentry set by gamblers or conspirators. khiâ-chim-tsâi, to look on when others are quarrelling, or doing something bad, without checking them, or giving information to their superiors, but rather pleased that they thus get into trouble. pâi-bin-chêng-khiâ, to put on an appearance of diligence, obedience, or very good behaviour in presence of master, or of some one whom we wish to please.

kâ-i û-pî-khiâ, to be able to associate with him, as in similar station or position in society. kap-i û-chê-khiâ, id. tâi-ke pî-chê-khiâ, all of similar class, circle, or position in society, e.g., all mandarins, or of mandarin families. kap-lâng bô-chê-khiâ, unfit to associate with respectable people, e.g. because of one's self or one's parent having done something very disgraceful.

khiâ-khiâ, to dwell; to reside. chioh-khiâ, to lodge; to take lodging. sa'â-kap-khiâ, to live together. sâng-khiâ-lâi, living in separate rooms of the same premises. sâng-khiâ-lâi, id. khiâ-ke, to have one's family living in a place. khiâ-chhâ-lâi, to stay in a house four months free of rent after notice to quit. khiâ-ôh, to keep a school, as a teacher. kap-i khiâ-khiâ, to stay with a man, working for him for food, and little or no wages, while waiting for a better situation. khiâ-sîn, to occupy a military or police station. khiâ-pô, to have office in one of the Supreme Board.

khiâ-kô, to have a share in business. khiâ-chit-kô, to have one share. khiâ-kûi-pah-khô, how many hundred dollars has he in the business as his share?

khiâ-thi'-lô, to have no house to live in, as very poor man. khiâ-sang-kông-chhû, to have one's feet put through a hole in the wall and fastened there, as in stocks, so as to die if not ransomed, e.g., as a captive in a clan feud. khiâ-ô, to spend some time (often a month) at her parents' house, as bride does soon after marriage.

khiâ' [B. kheng, light, = col. khiâ]. khiâ'-pôh, having hands, face, etc., small and insignificant looking (said to be a bad omen).

khiâ' (T.). = A. khiâm, the handle of a box.

khiâ' [B. kheng, to congratulate]. khiâ'-hô (esp. Cn.), to make congratulatory presents.

khiâ (B. khiâm, an old debt. khiâm-châm-tô, to be very long of paying. sà-khiâm, to be in debt for things bought on credit. khiâm-khiâm, to owe (esp. to employer) what one has got or taken (v. chhim). khiâm-khiâm, to refuse to pay what one owes.

khang-khiâ, holes and crevices; a small blemish (or apparent blemish), as in character; a flaw or point for finding fault. ü-khang-khiâ, there is a flaw or place to find fault with. bô-khang bô-khiâm, no place to find fault. chhâ-khang-khiâm, to search for a flaw, or faults, or place to reproves, find fault with, accuse, or injure. chhê-khiâm, id.

khiâm-khiâm, to make a small opening, as in an embankment, so that water may flow out for irrigation. ü-khiâm-khiâm, to have a way open for setting a matter right. khiâm-kau ké-khiâm, said of idols or gods helping people over difficulties. chit-khiâm phâi, one step is bad, as in a set of stone or brick steps. siâ-khiâm, the interstices in the battlements of a wall; breaches in a wall. sam-pan-khiâm, the interstices in the battlements. sam-pan-khiâm, id. kâu-khiâm sam-pan-khiâm, (a dog walking on the ledge of the battlements), said of a man taking a roundabout road when he might go straight, or spending far more labour than is needed.

khiâk (cf. khiâk), very strong, as paper; skilful and successful in managing matters.

khiâk (= khiêm). bâk-chiâu sek-khôc sek-khiâk, eyes glancing rapidly all about.

khiâk (Cn.) khiâk-hô, = A. khiê-hê, to strike fire with a flint.

khiâk (C.), = A. khiök, indeed; to refuse, &c.

khiâk (cf. khiâk, khiêt, khiak), strong, stiff, and good, as cloth or paper. pô-sÎn iâu-khiâk, the cloth is pretty strong.

khiâk-khiâk-hâu, sound of stiff paper or cloth when shaken, or of striking an empty water-jar, or of beating a boy.

ok-khiâk-khiâk, very fierce, bold, overbearing, or imperious.

khiâm (R. id.). khiâm-sû, humble, as in manner. khiâm-pî, id. khiâm-hû, id. tsâ-khiâm, speaking humbly; politely using humble phrases.

khiâm (C.) khiâm-á, = A. khi'-á, tongues, pickers.

khiâm (C.) tháng-khiâm, = A. thâng-khiâm, an instrument for knocking down the hoops on a barrel.

khiâm [R. kém, to dare, = kâ, khiâm]. khiâm-chhâi, = klâm-chhái, perhaps.

khiâm [R. kîn, quick, = col. khiâm]. khiâm-mê (C.), be quick!

khiâm [lt. name of a plant]. khiâm-sit, a medicine used for indigestion (Voryale). khiâm-sin, id.

khiâm (R. id.), to be deficient; to be wanting or in want of; to owe, as money. khiâm-khe, to be in want; deficient. khiâm-chhâm, id. thau-nî thau-lâm, chit-sâ-lâng kheh-khiâm, thieves are always in want. khiâm-tong, to require or be in want of for use (whether obtained or not). khiâm-chit-kôi, to try every means short of kneeling in making a very urgent request. bôc-khiâm-tit, cannot allow the debt to be contracted or to remain unpaid. khiâm-chit-hun, to be deficient in weight one hand of rice; to want one minute, to be short of time. khiâm-khiâm, an old debt. khiâm-khiâm, to be very long of paying. sà-khiâm, to be in debt for things bought on credit. khiâm-khiâm, to owe (esp. to employer) what one has got or taken (v. chhim). khiâm-khiâm, to refuse to pay what one owes.
tèng-thá̍h-khiâm, to get deeper in debt to the same creditor. oan-i'-sia, tèng-thá̍h-khiâm, to borrow money and get goods on credit from the same man; so as to get deeper in debt. khiâm-sinu, to owe an account. khiâm-chê, to owe a debt (v. chê). khiâm-chít, to owe money. khiâm--lăng gâu-hâng, to owe dollars. hû-lâng-khiâm, to have money owing to us. khiâm-toa, a note of hand, as proof of a debt. tüi-tü-goa-sióng-khiâm, balance showing a deficiency.

khiâm-khiâm-sin, naturally having a dull unexciting manner or unintelligent appearance, often having the appearance of not observing or attending to what is said or done, but not necessarily implying more than the external manner and appearance.

khiâm (K. id.), economical, as person, to use sparingly or economically. khiâm-liâm, very sparing in what one uses. thâi-khiâm, miserly; gâu-khiâm, economical, as person. gâu-khiâm-kê, economical in household expenses, as wife. khiâm-êng, temperate, economical, or careful in using or eating. bôc-khiâm--tit, cannot be dispensed with; must be had, e.g. good food for sick man. bôc-hîâu-khiâm, lavish; careless of expense.

khiù-khiâm, rather niggardly, chiet-khiâm, careful and economical. hûn-khiâm, id., and dili- gent. khek-khun kheh-khiâm, extremely so. khiâm-phak, economical, as person. khiâm-sêng, to use money very sparingly. khiâm-sê (C.), id. khiâm-khoe (T.), very economical; parsimonious. khiêm-khoe (T.), id.

khiâm-chiâh, moderate in eating. khiâm-chiâh lâm-chhûi, very sparing in eating. khiâm-chhûi, moderate in eating. khiâm-chhûi, sparsely, sparsely--tit-sin: khiâm-chiâh tit-chhûn, take care of clothes, and they are as good as new; be moderate in eating, and there is a surplus.

khiân, khiân, khiân, khiân; better khiân, khiên, khiên, khiê (v. ām).

khiâng (R. khien), sound as of crockery broken. khiâng-liâng, clear ringing sound, as of a good dollar. khiâng-khiâng, sound of bell or tambourine, or of metal struck. khiân-khiân khiâng-khiâng, id. khiân-khiân-hûi, ringung sound, as of brass when struck.

khoáng-khiâm, unsteady gait, as of a woman having small feet.

tsong-khiâm (C.), making a false pretence or show by outward appearance or plausible talk.

khiâng (R. a dialect, = col. khiâng) khuân-khiâng, songs in the mandarin dialect (v. khiâm). khiâng, put-li-khiâng, one can leave his home, but can't get rid of his local dialect.

khiâng (C.), = A. khiâng, a surname.

khiâng (C.) kong-khiâng-dâ, a small sort of fish.

khiâng (R. khiâng, strong; violent). lâu-khiâng-tâu, said in scolding a man who is too exacting in money matters (v. tâu).

khiâng (R. a dialect, = col. khoâng) khiâng, to discuss; to talk, = col. khoâng. to dispute. gâu-khiâng, fond of disputing. khiâng-lài, khiâng-khiâng, disputing violently and scolding each other; talking mandarin together, as Fuk-kiën people.

khiâng-chiâng, to talk the mandarin colloquial dialect.

khiâng—khiâng-chiâng, sort of squinting appearance from the skin of the eye being drawn up at the corner, as if in shooting.

khiâng, bold, in good or bad sense; strong and firmly made, as house, ship, or other article; skilful at managing an affair or work. bông-khiâng-khiâng, bold and quarrelsome or overbearing. khiâng-tâu, extremely sharp as at business or law; too sharp to have to do with, or at least hard to be imposed upon.

khiap, spoiled, as a thing. phah-khiap, to spoil; to injure; to impair. khiâng-khiap chhiòng-kun măng-liû, worse than transportation, esp. of having to emigrate far and long without getting home.

khiap-sî, ugly.

khiap-l, unfriendly in manner or behaviour; display of unfriendly or displeased feeling. khiâng-khiap-l, to show such feeling by unfriendly treatment.

khiap [R. cowardly]. khiap-tà (Ch.), cowardly (r.).

khiap [R. khiâm, economical]. khiap-sài, miserly; stingy.

khiap [R. khiâng, to force, = col. ngoâeh, khiâng], to take selfish advantage of the scarcity of supply, or of another's troubles or necessities, esp. by asking too high a price; to demand too much money, as underlings of mandarins; to be very troublesome, as a child insisting on getting much attention. beh-khiap khiâng-tse-chê, insisting on getting far too much money, as we are in urgent need.

khiat, khiât; better khiêt, khiêt (q. v.)

khiâu—tâh-khiâu, to walk on stilts. tâh-khiâu khiâu-sôh, to walk on stilts and on the tightrope.

khiâu (=khiân, khiáp), to demand too high a price from one who can't help giving it.

khiâu—khiâu-khi, rough, as a road; capricious and ready to take offence (v. khi.)

khiâu [R. khiök, crooked, a song, = col. khêk, khiâu], crooked. khiâu-khu, hump-backed. bin khiâu-khiâu, forehead bent down and chin turned up. oan-khiâu, crooked; deceitful (v. oan). bô-khiâu, put-sêng-sâ (C. sî), must go about the bush to accomplish this matter.

ku-an-khiâu, to bend and make crooked. khiâu-sî, long, spoon-shaped appendages of the Ming cap called "se-bû.

khiâu-lài khiâu-khi, bent in different directions at different parts. khiâu-kê-lài, khiâu-kê-khi, having got twisted or bent in different directions at the two ends, as a thing originally straight. khiâu-lài, làn khiâu-khi, if he act unfairly to us, we will do so to him. khiâu--chit-tê-kê-lài, làn khiâu-chit-tê-kê-khi, id.

khiâu-chit-khiâu-chit-kê-khi, the arm bent to an acute angle at the elbow. khiâu-chiâu-khiâu, to sleep with one's head on the elbow for a pillow. sái-chhiâu-khiâu tô-tông, to strike back with the bent elbow.

khiâu-khu, to put up one leg across the other kneer.

khiâu-khu khe-chhiû, legs drawn up, and arms resting on them or on something else. khiâu-kha-goân, the character "goân," which has two level strokes and two long legs ka-tiông bû-bû niâu-chhiêu khiâu-khu, when there is no eat in the house the rats play.

tít-tít-chhâ, thài kâ-khiâu, said of a good case misrepresented till it is spoiled, e.g. by telling transparent lies.

khiâu [R. khiâng, to force, = col. khiâu, khiâu, khiâu.
khiau, to refuse to do what one is ordered, as insolent man or spoiled child; to screw money out of people, as yamun underlings; to demand too high a price when we alone have the article wanted. khiau-tıu, id. 
khiau-kho, to drive too hard 'a bargain. khiau-
khé, to take advantage of a man's necessities, as by making enormous demands or refusing to do what we are well able. khiau--lăng, id.; sais also of a su-
perior always finding fault or demanding presents, or of a man too particular about having everything just to his mind, or of a child always crying for this or that. 
khiau-lái khiau-khil, to give a vast deal of trouble, as by constantly changing one's mind (esp. after promis-
ing), or by being extremely particular about minute 
matters. khiau-tang khiau-sai, id. khiau-
chít-hang, khiau-hit-hang, causing constant 
trouble, as yamun people extorting one thing after another endlessly; very exacting, as a man who is ex-
tremely particular, or as a troublesome child. 

khiau [R. khiau, = col. khia], clever; crafty. ki-
khiau, skilful at work. ké-khiau, trying to do some-
thing in a different way from others, but making a mess of it. 

khiau-sin, pretty and pleasant-looking, as child or 
girl. khiau-kut, lively, open, and intelligent (not 
shy), as child. khiau-lô, skilful, as workman; clever 
and intelligent-looking, as child: well-formed, beautiful, 
as thing or man; when said of a woman it makes a bad 
inaud. 

chhau-khiau, suddenly; unexpectedly. 

kan-khiau, cunningly wicked; roguish and plotting. 
öt-kan ot-khiau, ot pin-kiong, the more 
crafty the poorer. kan-khiau-khiau, thien 
put-jóng, Heaven will not endure crafty plotters. 
kan-khiau, tò-ti thien put-jóng, id. at the last. 

khiau [R. openings in the heart, supposed to cause 
intelligence]. khhit-khiau, the seven openings in 
the heart of the most intelligent men. 

û-khiau-sin, healthy, strong, good and intelligent 
looking, as child; very interesting and pleasant to look 
at, as things beautiful, new, or strange.û-khiau-
biau, very clever; skillfully made; attractive, interest-
ing, or excellent, as a thing. chit-khiau, chit-û-
khiu, the more you look at it, the more it pleases. 

it-khiau put-thong, very stupid. bô-khiau, 
dull of apprehension. bô-kí-khiau, id. kg-khiau, 
intelligence; quickness of apprehension, &c. sim-kosb 
û-kí-khiau, very clever and intelligent, having mental 
powers well developed.û-khiau, id. u-sim-khiau, 
û-lêng-khiau, id. 

khui-khiau, to develop a scholar's intellectual 
powers by education, so that he becomes intelligent and 
can think and study for himself; to become intelligent, 
as a scholar after several years of good education. khui-
sim-khiau, id. khui i-ê-lêng-khiau, id. kha-
khiau, id. ho-i ka-ki khui-khiau, to bring 
him to the point that he can study and think for himself. 

khiau [R. id., by change of tone from "hiu," 
favorable, by channel, (Cn. khia). Khiau-tiua, super-
cilious and magical arts. 

khiau [R. khiau, crooked, bent back, = col. khian, 
kei). phi'-khiau, the depressed part of the nose 
just between the eyes. khiau-chhúi, upper lip turned 
up (permanently). chhui khiau-khiau, lips pro-
truded in scorn or displeasure. chhui-tum khiau-
khaiu-khiau, id. chhui-tum khiau-tu-phi", id., till the 
upper lip almost meets the nose! (either naturally or in 
bad temper or displeasure); how very bad-tempered you 
are! 

siang-thau khiau-khiau, both ends turned up, 
as of a bamboo pole for carrying loads. kâu-bê 
khaiu-khaiu, dog's tail bent. 

tò khiau-khaiu, to lie or fall down straight on bed 
or ground, as when weared, or by tripping. si-khiau-
khaiu, quite dead. pêng-khiau-chhio (C.), lying 
flat on the back. 

khiau (cf. kiah, ngiau). khiau--khi-lai, to 
turn over, as a chair; to turn up, as the beam of a 
balance or steelyard. khiau--lôh-khi, to turn very 
much down, as its beam. khiau-khi-khi, to be 
raised, as its beam. chhin-káo-khiau-khaiu, to 
get the full turn of the steelyard. 

khiau (cf. kiah, kho). khiau-khiau-thau, 
to quake for fear, to shake and shiver with cold 
or illness. 

khiau—ta-khiau-khiau, very dry and 
parched. 

khien (R. id.) chhoâu-khien, a famous pirate 
of the surname Chhoa. khinâ-i chhoâu-khien, more 
wicked or violent than that pirate. 

khien (R. to lead or draw along, = col. khan), a 
ring used as a handle for door or drawer, or for a 
klocker; a staple or ring for a hook or latch, &c.; 
sort of cakes made like rings; to put a hook in its 
staple; to latch a door. 

khien-chhé, taking things at an average in the 
goods, good and bad mixed. xhien-chhé uûn-khi, 
id. 

khien-mûg, fasten the door by putting the hook in 
its staple. khien--teh, shut as a door, in that 
way. khien-a, a staple or hook for it, &c. khien-nâ, 
id. só-khien, the staple for a Chinese padlock. siu-- 
khien, do., for padlock of box; rings used as box-
handles. ming-khien, a ring on a door used as handle 
and knocker. kii--ming-khien ok, very brave and 
big when holding one's own door handle. 

khui-khien, over-ceremonious, both in one's own 
conduct and requiring it from others. 

sam-kái-khien, cakes made in the form of chains 
of rings (or round), esp. for worship of sam-kái-kong. 
sam-kái-kòng-khien, id. so-ee-khien, to make 
these cakes. 

khien, fructful, disobedient, and bad-tempered, as 
a child. khien-leh-leh, to fret, as a child. ké-
khien, censuring, as a child to its parents when wishing 
a favour. 

khien-chhio (Cn.), smiling deceitfully while really 
hating. 

khien [R. to venerate; devout; sincere, = col. khl']. 
khienny-kông, devout; reverential. kong-khien, id. 
khien-seng, id. khien-sim, id. 

khien, a sort of net on small stakes, used in shallow 
water. chi'i-khien, id. khiau-khien, to set it. 

khien [R. heaven; a sovereign; firm; by change of 
tone from "kan," dry]. khien-liong, the reign of
the Emperor K'ieng-lung. khiên-khun (R.), heaven and earth.

Khiên [R. a dog]. sîau-khiên, my little pup. publicly said of one's own son. sîau-khiên-kô, id. pêng-khiên, the contracted form of the 9th medical, written at the side. hî lôh pêng-tû, pi-khiên-khi, a tiger in a plain is molested by dogs (v. khiên). put-sit giû-khiên, kong-bêng put-khiên: sit-liâu giû-khiên, tê-gôk lân-biên, without eating cows and dogs one does not become eminent, but then it is hard to escape hell.

Khiên (R. id.) chhe-khiên, to send, as a man. sîau-khiên, to stroll about at leisure, as for health or amusement. sî-kôe sîau-khiên, id.

Khiên (T.) = A. khiên, willingly.

Khiên (R. id.) khiên-chhay, to punish, as the gods.

Khiên, to mix glutinous things by stirring, as paste or dough. khiên-phang, a pleasant odour rising from the frying-pan, as when ginger, onions, &c., are put in. khiên-lô, to mix in some from pickles, while eatables are being fried. khiên-it-chhang, to mix onions with fat, &c., on a hot frying-pan, so as to raise a fragrant smell.

Khiên-kô, to stir paste, in making it. khiên-khi-thâu, stir (the paste) till it is all of uniform thickness.

Khiên-hôn (Cn. and Que moy). = A. ô-dô-tau, preparation of oysters in potato starch.

Khiên — khiên-sû, superstitious rites or notions (not said in Cn., where "sû-sû," "khiô-tiû," or some such phrases are used). khiên-khi-sû, very superstitious. sàô-khiên-sû, to perform superstitious rites. sîô-khiên, superstitious.

Khiên-sû, very narrow, niggardly, or exacting about money.

Kû-khiên, very particular about having everything according to the usual rites (more from habit than belief), and easily taking offence if all be not what he counts correct.

Khiêt (R. id.) chhông-khiêt, the inventor of writing.

Khiêt [R. solitary]. khiêt-jîen it-sûin, left all alone, without relatives or friends.

Khiêt (T.) khiêt-khiîô = khiêt-lai-khiîô, to begin a journey.

Khiêt [R. to take up in the hand]. khiêt-thiîn, a placard vilifying a man, true or false.

Khiêt [R. to interrogate, as a superior does]. gâu-pok-khiêt, fond of finding fault whenever the least opportunity can be found; examining, very minutely; questioning and cross-questioning. pokâ-khiêt ê-lâng, a man of that sort, whom it is hard to get round. chin-pok-khiêt, very much so.

Khiêt [R. to speak of secrets or faults]. lîh-khiêt, very cunning, deceitful, and dangerous, as a man who secretly injures people while pretending friendship.

Khiêt (R. id.), (C kaaat). kàu-khiêt, artful; intriguing; deceitful. khûi-khiêt, id. kan-khiêt (K.), id. poan-khiêt (C.), id.

Khiêt = khiêk. bák-chhi sunt-khok sunt-khiêt, eyes glancing about rapidly, seeing all that happens around.

Khiêt (Cn. khat, khiåx, khôk). khiêt-hô, to strike fire with a flint.
Khm


Khin (R. kheng), light; unimportant; frivolous; nimble; active. Khin-táng, light and heavy (v. lăng). Khin-sáo, light guilt or crime. Khin-gün, light dollars.

Khin-sáng, feeling fresh and comfortable in body, e.g., after a good sleep. Khin-kiá", strong and vigorous (v. kiá").

Khin-sín, light and active, as man; small and light, as things. Khin-băng-băng, very light. Khin-khó, light, as a load, or as work. Khin-phió, light, as baggage, or as the build of a boat (v. phió).

Khin-poái, frivolous and shallow in manner; small and light, as things (v. poái).

Khin-khãoi, readily induced to help to do a favour; willing to help. Sim-kó", khin, easily persuaded; ready to believe or follow what others say. Hi-khäng khin, id. Chhúi-thâu khin, easily persuaded to promise or say things. Khin-kha-chhung, ready to do acts of service or politeness, as a polite boy, or as a man forgetful of his dignity.

Khoá"-khin, to despise. Goá-é-giën khin, my words would not have weight. Khin-á-khãoi, to give a rapid glance. Khin-không-khóa, in very great or too great haste. Khin-khóa-khóa, id.

Khin-chhín, a steel-yard that makes things seem heavier than they really are.


Khin (R. khen). Khin-khin khaing-khiaang, sound of vibrating strings, &c.

Khin (C.), = A. khun, diligent.

Khin (C.), = A. khun, a sort of tree.

Khin (R. chhién, = col. chhi"), shallow; shallows in sea or stream; light, as yellow. Chhin-khán, deep and shallow. Phah-chhin-khán, to take soundings.

Khoá-khin, agrround on the shallows.

Khin-thó, shallow, as a dish, or as learning; easy. Khin-n-á-chhó, man who boasts much of any small success. Khin-bín, sleeping lightly, and easily wakened.

Khin-fg, light-yellow.

Khin (C.), = A. kheng, willing.

Khin — Khin-khin không-không, much noise, as of repairs, or of things moved about, or of children at noisy play, or of rats running about.

Khin — Khin-không, sound as of noisy children, or of moving heavy things.

Khió (Cn.), = A. khó, khun, the mouth; (in some book phrases).

Khió (R. khióu), (Cn. khióu), magical or diabolical arts; black arts. Táo-khió, to practise black arts. Bó-tsoá táo-khió, id. Khi-lâng táo-khió, to be injured by such incantations and imprecations. Táo-lâng-é-khió, to practise black arts to injure others. Táo-bó-lâng-é-khió, ùe. to injure Mr. St., &c.

Khoá-khió, to remove the hurtful effect of such incantations by counter rites done by Taoist priests.

Khió-tiâu (Cn.), superstitious practices, magical charms, incantations, &c. Khió-tiáu (Cn.), id.

Khió (Cn.), = A. kháu, to deduct, as wages.

Khió (Cn.), = A. khán, manacles, &c.

Khió (Cn.), = A. khía, khb, to knock the forehead on the ground.

Khió (Cn.), = T. kháu, a loop for a button.

Khió, a pipe for water; to lead water or have water flowing in such a pipe. Tek-khió, a bamboo conduit for water, generally only half a pipe, but may be whole.

Taúi-khió, do. of any material. Ni-chí"-khió, such a gutter at the eaves.

Khió-tsái, to have water running in a pipe or conduit. Taúi khíó-jôh-lái, id.

Khió" (C. esp. P.), = A. khiá", in all the tones.

Khióh, to pick up; to gather; to collect; to draw a likeness; to get a child born; to sharpen, as saw or razor; (to smooth a surface); to treasure up, as dislike. Khióh-lóh, to pick up or gather many things; to sharpen. Sa-chí"-khióh, to snatch, as many persons snatching things. Khióh-seh, to gather fragments; to glean.

Khióh-sip, to gather up carefully; habitually careful that nothing be lost. Khióh-lok-teh, to take up and store up. Khióh-kut-thâu, to collect bones into jars. Khióh-tsái, to be taking in cargo for voyage.

Khióh-chí", to collect money. Khióh-sní-khiá-chí", to appropriate what should have been divided among others.

Khiú-khióh, to apportion the sums levied from each, which he must pay for a common expense.

Khióh-khu, to draw lots.

Khan-kha, to assist a man out of great want, as by giving or lending some money, or by getting employment for him.

Khiú-giá", to have a child born. Khiú-chiá", a midwife. Khiú-chiá-bú, id.

Khióh siáu-éng, to draw or paint a miniature likeness from life. Khióh ang-á, id. Khióh tái-niú, to draw a full-length likeness. Khióh-sióng, to draw a likeness from life.

Khióh-bíu, to make the surface smooth, as of a stone, &c.; to take a miniature likeness. Khióh-chhiam, to pile up in a conical or pyramidal form, as stones or bricks. Khióh-hiá, to lay a sloping roof with thin tiles, not cemented.

Khióh-kéng, to make folds or plaites, as in a dress; to get wrinkled, as face of old person. Khióh-chhí, a bamboo sail made so as to fold down; to fold such a sail in taking it down, as in taking in sail.

Khióh-thiá", to raise the anchor.

Khióh-khóán, to treasure up causes of displeasure till the whole comes to a point at once. Khióh-kháo", id. Khióh-óán, to harbour deep resentment. Khióh-hún, to cherish enmity and watch for an opportunity of revenge (v. bún).

Khióh-kák, utterly useless, as person or thing (v. kák).

Khióh-liáp-bú, rice boiled soft, but yet having the grains whole and separate.

Péng-khióh-chhó, to lie, turn, or recline with the face upwards (v. chhó). Khióh-éng, to turn the boat’s head to the waves. Khióh-tsái-phil, to shift sail so as to have the wind well on the quarter. Khióh-khí-kha chhí-kíá", to get up, from sitting or lying, and begin to walk.

Khióh (R. khóik, to refuse: an initial particle), an initial particle somewhat like “indeed,” or “well then,”
often conveying the idea that matters have taken an unexpected turn. khiok-ú — , well, there are — , or there is — .

ta" khiok-bô—khi, suddenly to lose what one had, or find we have not what we supposed we had. liâm-pi" khiok-bô—khi, id. áu-lái, khiok-bô-khi, change one's mind and refuse to go. áu-lái, khiok-"m-khi, id. kâu-si, khiok-bô-ia" turns out false when the time comes. liâm-pi" khiok-chhāi, is suddenly and unexpectedly accomplished, quite beyond hope. khiok-m-chhāi", yet the matter could not be accomplished. khiok-phôk-pi", unexpectedly got unwell. ta" khiok-léng-tám, now his affection has changed into cold-heartedness.

kiho [R. to refuse; an initial particle, = col. khiok], well then — ; indeed — . khiok si — , indeed it is — . khiok òe-ân-ni", well, then, it can or may be so. khiok shèh, well, it is said that — , phrase used for introducing a story from the "kô-chheh," or novels (v. sch).

khiok-i, to nullify a man a good intentions, e.g. by refusing a present (s. crooked). khiok lâng-è-i, id.

khiok [R. crooked, a song, = col. khâu, khioku, khe]. khiut-khiok, very crooked, as a lane, or as a piece of wood. úi-khiok, crooked, deceitful, as ways of working; too much-seen and roundabout planning; too much involved, confused, or intricate, as an affair. úi- khiok, much involved, as an affair that has several causes of trouble in it. úi-khiok—lâng, to injure people craftily.

khiok-i siong-chhōng, to follow another's will against one's own desires. khiok-i chhōng-siôk, to follow the customs of a place against one's own feelings or opinions.

bún—khiok-chhī, a very suspicious star, incarnate in Paa Bân-chhūn, of the Sung dynasty.

kihōng (C. khiang), a surname.

kihōng (C. khiang), se—kihōng, a part of Tangut, in Central Asia. khihōng-chhām, a medicine made of preserved silk-worms. khihōng-hōat, a medicinal root (v. hoat), (cf. khiang).

kihōng [R. to fear]. P. khihōng, hōng-kihōng, for fear that — ; lest. khihōng—úi, id., very much afraid. put-chi khihōng-úi, too much afraid to venture. pah-hāng khihōng-úi, afraid and suspicious of everything. pah—pah—hāng khihōng-úi, id.

kihōng (C.) tsui—khihōng, = A. tsui—kong, a conduit for water.

kihōng (P.), = A. khihōng, the tallow-tree. khihōng-á, id., = A. khihōng-chhī.

kip (R. kip), = kip, classifier of degrees of rank.

kip [R. to draw water], a surname.

kip [R. to breathe]. ho—kip, breathing (said in medical matters). hō—kip kii—chi, how many beats of the pulse has he for one expiration or inspiration?

kip—kip—teh, catching firmly. ü—kip—kip, to have some one who stands security; to have family, or relatives, or property on which a creditor can have security; some responsible party can be found in the case, so that the matter can be got hold of.

ü—kip—kip, id. òe—kip—kip—i, can have a hold on him, e.g. on relative or security of a debtor. tui—chhǐn—lāng kî—kip, to get hold of the matter by acting on his relatives. ü—thang—kip—kip, to have some hold on the man or affair, e.g. by having a receipt, or by being able to get hold of his relatives or property. bō—kip—kip, to have no property, relatives, &c., on which a creditor could lay hold; also said of an affair in which no responsible party can be found who is of any use for the purpose. bō—kip—kip, id.; said also of a large box or stone that cannot well be got hold of, as it has no handles or projections.

khit (R. id.), to beg; to ask earnestly; to buy, as a son or wife; also (Cn.), to betroth. khi-tû, to have got a good deal by begging. khiu—khit, to beg or entreat earnestly (v. khiu), kihōng—khit, to beg with great urgency, as a beggar. khiu—hîo, to pray for children, as woman. khiu—bû, to pray for rain in procession. khiu—jîa—miâ, to beg for life.

khit-hâu-si", to buy a boy to be a son. khiu—bó—, to buy a wife, a less regular way of getting married.

khit sim-pû (Cn. and Quemoy), to get a daughter-in-law. khiu—tiâ—tiôh (Cn.), betrothal settled.

khit—chhāi, a beggar; to beg, as beggar.

khit—chhāi—pô, an old beggar woman.

khit—chhāi—thâu, a man who has the charge of the beggars in a ward.

khit—chhāi—tôa", a ticket given by him to shops that pay an annual rate, securing them against beggars troubling them.

khit—chhāi—râ, place where beggars live.

khit—chhāi—kut, a mean-looking fellow.

khit [R. kip, to give; to cause], sign of the passive, with the agent expressed. khiu—lâng—phâh, to be struck by a man. khiu—chhát—thâu, to be stolen by a thief. khiu—i tsâu—khi, to have your man escape when you thought he was in your power. khiu—i bû—lî—khi, scolded or driven away by him in an unjust and improper manner. m—thang kâu—si khiu—bô—iâ, take care that he do not cheat you when the time comes.

boe—khit—i—iu, not hungry though not satisfied, e.g. having staved off hunger by a lunch or by a light meal. thù—kha khiu—lû—kia", all the travelling is in vain.

thèn—chhit—i khiu—i, give him (a beggar) something. thi" nà—beh khiu—lâng—chhî, if I leave will nourish a man (v. chhî).

khit—e—khit, a black sort of bird, somewhat like a magpie.

khit (≡ kîî). khiu—khit—khit, very thick, as a liquid, or as boiled rice.

khit (L. êk), a peg; a wooden pin; a small stake; to fasten with a peg.

têng—khit, to drive in a peg or stake, as into the ground.

chhâi—khit, a wooden peg.

gû—khit, a stake for tethering a cow.

hun—kim—khit, a peg used in laying down the auspicious direction of a house or grave.

iâng—kong—khit (C.), id.

kô—khit (Cn.), a peg over which cloth is drawn while starching it.

khiu (R. khiu, a ball or globe). khiu—khiu, = khiu, the Loo-choo islands (s. curled).

khiu (R. khiu; e. kiu, khiu), curled; curly: penurious; very economical and rather niggardly.

khiu—liu—liu, curly or entangled, as tendrils or long hair.

khiu—khiu—liu—liu, id. khiu—mâg, curly hair.

khiu—chhî, to put the lips. khiu kha—chhî, to draw one's self up, in order to keep warm. khiu—khiu—teh—khuân, to sleep with limbs drawn together for warmth. khiu ka—khu—khiu—khiu—chhî, sitting with limbs drawn up, and shaking with terror, as at robbers.
order khiu may = khiu, man dialect; khiu-hiin, khiu-Bek order, of "kang-khiu", language, poor.

queue. 6eb.(:.), this seize to khoa'; iu-khng, khoA'-khiag, nbg khiig--teh, khiu'-khng--teh, to seize a man's queue.

khiu = khiu-id. khiu-chhu chung-if, how can this be right!

khiu — khiu-khiu, tenacious; viscous, as a thick jelly. khiu (cf. khiub). chhia khiu khiu, extremely poor. khiu [R. khong, khang], a dialect; a cognate language. khiu-khau, id. kho-khau-khuu, talks the dialect well. taau-khui, a different dialect, or language, but related; pronunciation different. goa-kang-khui, the mandarin dialect.

khai-khiu', rather different from the dialect spoken here. khiu'-khiu, very different in dialect; very hard to understand.

khiu [R. khiam, moderate; economical], to restrain our appetite from what does not agree with us. khiu-chhui, id. chhui m-sai-khiu', may eat anything. lun-chhui khiu-chhi, to restrain passion and keep silent; to refrain from eating. es. from economy, &c. khiu-si, very careful of one's clothes; taking care of them so that they wear well.

khiu (cf. khiub, khiu, khiu), mg-khiu-khiu, very soft, as dough. jin-khiu-khiu, tough, as cakes; tough and elastic, as India rubber.

song-khiu-khiu, very poor.

khang [R. khong, peace], a surname. khang goan-sot, a red-faced idol, attendant on ma-tas, &c.

khang (R. khong), rice; chaff: bran from rice; small, like fine chaff. khang-khang-khang, very small, like chaff or bran.

bi-khang, bran from rice, worked off the grain by the mortar. chho-khang, coarse rice husks, rice chaff, worked off in the "the-lang." chho-khang-hoe, = chhen-jit-hong, a sort of everlasting flower.

khang-eh, small chaff of rice; coarse rice bran. khang-eh (C.), id.

khang [R. khoan? khoat? cf. col. khoah, khoa", khoa$], khoah-khang, wide, as a piece of ground. khoa-khang, large, as a house.

khang, to store up; to conceal. khang-ng, id. aiu-khang, to lay past; to conceal, as men or things; khang-bat, to hide away. lau-khang--teh, to reserve and keep, as a part or remainder. khoan-khang--teh, stowed away carefully in order. chek-khoi-khang-khang--teh, to store up large quantities of things.

khang-p, to conceal part, as of our plans, or of the circumstances of a matter; to teach in a slovenly way.

khang-siu-khi, to harbour angry feeling. khang-siu-bun, to cherish feelings of deep sorrow.

khang (R. khoah), (C. khiu'), to exhort. khang-ng (C. khiu-nul), id., as some length. sa-khang, to exhort another. kai-khang, exhort him. kiang-khang, to exhort very urgently. kho-khang, to exhort earnestly. koe-khang, to exhort to reconciliation, or to desist from some bad purpose, &c.; to comfort and soothe by exhortation. kho-khi, to exhort to peace. kho-lang-ho, to exhort men to virtue. hoai-khang tit-khang, to exhort in every way.

khang (Cn.), [R. khong, = col. khoang, khang]. thong-khang, a vaulted opening at the end of a large grave made ready to have the coffin shoved in. bo-khang, id. chin-khang, to shove the coffin endwise into such a cavity. pho6-bo-khang, the hole of a broken-down grave.

kho [R. class; order; literary examination; = col. kho], (also C. sometimes = A. keh). teng-kho, to get a degree. kho-kah, having got a degree by merit in examination, not bought (v. kah). kho-uhn, the fated time for literary success.

kho — peh-kho, a sort of white wood used for the blades of oars.

kho (Cn.), = A. o, to cook in a pan nearly dry.

kho — kho-kho, strutting along proudly, as a literary man. khi-l6 kho-kho, id. kho-teh, kho-teh, to put on this bearing.

kho (R. id.), (Cn. kho$), to examine; as students or candidates, especially for degrees.

chha-kho, to investigate carefully, as any matter. bo-chha-kho, without asking any questions or making any inquiry. khe-kho, to examine and investigate carefully, e.g. history, or old deeds, or the origin of an affair, or doctrines. bo-teh thang-khe-kho, cannot be found by investigation; said also of great numbers or wealth.

kho-ai, examinations for degrees. kho-kau, id. boe-kho, the triennial examination of Saw-tai graduates. kho-pi, the examination-ball for the Saw-tai degree.

chhut-kho, to go to the examinations, as a student. pai-kho, all the literati refusing to go to examination. kho-tiu thau-mia, to be at the head of the list.

kho-bun, examine for literary rank. kho-siu-takai, to examine candidates for the degree of Saw-tai (and so with other degrees). kho koan-hong, to examine the literati for prizes or bursaries, not for degrees. kho-bu, to examine for literary rank. kho-teng, to examine candidates for the situation of soldier, to be ready for any vacancy. kho-chheng, competition in gun-practice. kho-chheng-pi, id. kho-chi-pi, competition in archery. kho-chi, competition either with archery or with guns.

toa-tau-kho, chief examiner for the Kujin degree. chhia-tau-kho, id. hua-tau-kho, assistant-examiner for do.

kho — kho sawai (C. pha sawai), to throw stones along the water, making them skim along bounding several times. eng-gun kho sawai, to spend money lavishly.

kho [may or can be]. (Cn. kho), used in many phrases with verbs in the sense of "fit to be —." kho-, it will do. put-kho (it.), must not.

kho-khiun, hence it may be seen that. kho-chhui, fit to be commended (v. chhui). kho-o9, abominable; hateful. kho-b, id. kho-bun, hateful; to be detected. kho-choi, laughable.

kho-lin, to pity; alas! kho-lien, id. kho-siong, to be lamented; alas! what a pity! kho-sioh, alas! what a pity! kho-sek (C.), id.
khó (Cu. kho), khó-dá", great drought (C. không-lân).

khó [R. hú, to permit; a quantity; a little; a surname, =col. khó, khoá]. khín-khó, light, as a load; light and easy, as work. siaú-khó, small and unimportant, as an affair.

khó [R. rugged; uneven]. khám-khó, troublesome to deal with, as an affair; constantly unfortunate and miserable, as a man who is constantly getting sick or falling into troubles, or when whatever he undertakes goes wrong.

khó (R. id.), ebb, as the tide; thick, as fluids. khó-khó, very thick, as a liquid almost like a paste or jelly, or as thick-boiled rice. khó-thàn-bó, rice boiled till thick and adhesive. khó-khá, thick and thin, as fluids or rice. khó táu-táuh, very thick, as boiled rice. khó píh-píh, id. khó kit-kit, id. khó khit-khit, id.

khó-tut-tut, very crowded, as animals; very thick, as rice, paste, or mud. khó tái-tái, very numerous, as men or animals crowded together; very thick, as rice.

tsúi khó, ebb-tide; tide beginning to ebb; tide ebbing. tsúi-khó, sí-míh-sí, when does ebb-tide begin? lóh-khó, to go down with the ebb-tide.

khó-tí (T.), to empty out a pond, as in order to catch fish.

khó [R. khok, cruel; excessive], to hurt one’s shoulder, as by a rough carrying-pole. khó-gái, miserably poor. khía-khó--láng, to drive too hard a bargain. khó-láng pan-ghí, id.

khó [R. id., =col. khoá]. khó--tióh, to ground accidentally, as a vessel on a bank or on the shore.

khó [R. id., =col. khoá], (Cn. khoá), to lean upon; to trust upon. óǎ-khó, id. sin-khó, id., to believe and trust upon.

khó-chím, the pillow-shaped rim at the back of a state-couch for resting the elbow. khó-pán, the crossbar for the arms to rest upon in a large (mandarin’s) sedan. khó-chhíu-pán, id.

khó-síôk, very free and easy, dispensing with polite conventional forms (v. siôk).

tuí-thâu ú-khó, there are powerful persons backing each side. ú-phiah-sôâ ú-khó, your adversary has powerful supporters.

khó--chihn, to break accidentally, as by pressing upon. khó--tióh, to injure by coming against, as by rubbing when carried past or coming down from above.

khó [R. to give a largess], (Cn. khó). khó-siú", to give a largess to soldiers, as after a victory. khó-sióng, id. khó-sióng sam-kun, do. to the whole imperial army. khó-lo, to reward soldiers by largesses. khó-chhíng, to make offerings to the spirit-soldiers of the gods. khó-kun (esp. T.), id.

khó [R. an essay; exercise; work, =col. khoá], the classes or divisions of a list of candidates. kái-khó, first division of the successful candidates for bursaries or prizes. goá-khó, second division, having smaller rewards. nú-khó, third class, who get no rewards, but have their names published.

jit-khó, a document given by a fortune-teller fixing the fortunate days for all the ceremonies connected with a marriage.

khó, an ingot shaped like a boat; classifier of small ingots; bundles of idolatrous paper. gún-khó, an ingot of silver shaped like a boat; a quantity of idolatrous paper. kim-khó, a bout-shaped ingot of gold.

kim-gún-khó, idolatrous paper made up in bundles chit-khó oùng-pó, one ingot of silver. chit-khó-gún, id., of various sizes, generally about forty or fifty taels; also said of idolatrous paper. chit-khó kim-tiá\", one ingot of gold.

kó-khó, government revenue, esp. money from taxes and customs. khám-kok-khó, to be in arrears for customs or taxes.

khó [R. an order; a patent of rank]. khó-hong, titles of rank conferred by imperial authority on ancestors or wife of mandarin. hông-khó, id. chhiá" hông-khó, to make application for. chih-hong-khó, to receive the patent of rank with great ceremony. khô-thek, the roll containing this document.

khó — chheng-khó, having a little property, so as to have no need of再到 a living.

khó — kng khó-khó, naked, as a man wearing only short trousers; quite solitary, as a man with no relatives; having nothing that can be laid hold of, as a large heavy stone or box.

khó (R. id.), a hoop; a circle: a circle; a halo; a dollar; a billet of firewood; a (neighbourhood); to put on a hoop, as on a bucket.

o-kun-khó, an ornament worn by women on the forehead. bô-ú-khó, a sort of circle worn by boys, like a skull-cap without the crown. pat-thoân-khó, a round pattern much used on flowered silk.

toá-khó-thâu, very large and corpulent, as a man. chhá-khó, a billet of firewood.

thih-khó, an iron hoop. bhîh-khó, a bamboo hoop. thàng-khó, a hoop for a bucket or tub. kho-tháng, to put a hoop on a tub or bucket (not said in T.). kho-lôí, bamboo hoop and ropes for carrying loads; a coodie who carries loads (v. lôí).

han-tôa-khó, sweet-sapatoes eliced and dried. ien-tâng-khó, tubular tiles for chimney.

î"-khó, a circle. lúi mág-khó, to have a circle of hair unshaven round the queue, to be afterwards braided into it. géh-khó, a lunar rainbow. géh úi-khó, the moon has a halo. úi-khó, to make a circle. phah-khó, to make a hoop, as of bamboo. phah-tôa-khó úi, to make a great circle, as in walking, running, or flying. sêh chít-tôa-khó úi, id.

âng-bák-khó, eyes very red, as with weeping. bák-chhu-khó, edges of the eyes. bák-chhu-khó thiá\", edges of the eyes sore. bák-chhu-khó toá\'ê, too proud to take notice of people, as a man who was once poor himself. bâk -chiu-khó toá bông-luí, id.

chit-khó, one dollar. chit-khó-gün, id. kho-siá", the denomination of dollars. kho-sâ\", one dollar and thirty cents. kúi-khó, how many dollars? kho-kúi, how many tens of cents above one dollar?

chit-khó-áúi, this neighbourhood. chit-khó (Cn., but not T.), this neighbourhood; this place. chit-khó-ngâ (Cn.), id.

khó [R. bu, bran; husk; refuse, =col. phêl]. tê-khó, the refuse of camellia seeds after the oil has been pressed out (used as soap). ft-khó, id. in-khó-boáh, do. broken small. tê-khó-boáh, id. tâu-khó, refuse of beans (from North China) after oil-making, made into round cakes of “bean-cake,” used as manure. âc. móż-khó, cakes of refuse from hemp-seeds after oil is pressed out. seng-khó, do. from ground-nuts.

khó [R. he, to call or make a sound], to call, as
animals; to call troops by trumpet.  khrö-háu, to call a dog. khrö-koe, to call fowls. koe-bú khrö-koe (the hen calling the chickens), said of a powerful man inviting others to come under his protection.

khrö-toa³, to cackle, as a hen about to lay an egg (T. khrö-loa).

khrö-hong, to make a noise, as the kite does; to whistle for the wind, as sailors. khrö-sút-á, to give a signal by a sort of whistling or hissing sound. khrö-túi, to make a trumpet-call to call troops together.

khrö-eh, to hiccup (v. chh.).

khrö [R. khr. to copulate], (T.), = A. khr., to commit lewdness (used in vile scolding; for which reason "khrö-thang" must not be said in T.)

khrö [R. hkr. fruit; really bò-khrö beh-tsoe, not caring to do], bò-khrö sái-kang, it does not require much work to do it. mbh-khrö sái-kang, (id. m-khrö-ká³), fearfully venturing. goa m-khrö-tsai, I do not know certainly. bòe-khrö či-iá³, cannot well conquer.

khrö [R. khr., able; can], (also Cn. = A. khr.), lêng-khrö, it is better that; — better than.

khrö (Cn.) khrö-oá³, = A. T. khrö-oá³, a drought.

khrö (Cn.), in some words, = A. khr.

khrö [R. khr., to permit; a small quantity, = col. khrö, khrö, a surname. khrö chin-jin, name of an idol.

khrö khrö-meng, the small short hair all over one's body. khrö-phé, the thin skin that peels off at the side of a wound or sore when it is healing. tĭng-khrö-phé, wound healed to this state.

khrö [R. the mouth, = col. khrö], (Cn. khrö), boán-khrö ēng-seng, mouth full of fair promises. koan iu liông-khrö, a mandarin has two mouths (said in allusion to the shape of the character "koan").

khrö-siét ē-sü, a matter causing much wrangling. kau-khrö-siét, id. kap-làng kkg-khrö, quarrelling in altercation. kau-làng khrö-kak, id. kun-tau tâng-khrö, put-tâng-chhú, a superior man uses his mouth, not his hands, in a quarrel or dispute. khrö-á-pang, the 30th radical (mouth) when placed at the side.

khrö (R. id.), bitter; wretched; distressed; (very earnest); to grieve about; to murmur or fret at. ti-khrö, sweet and bitter (v. t.). khrö-ióh, bitter medicine.

khiáu-khrö, to take advantage of another's need to make exorbitant demands. khrö-chhú, to torment; to oppress excessively. khrö-tók, to treat harshly or severely, e.g. woman beating a female slave (v. tók).

oaoh-oah khrö-á, to die of vexation; vexed to death, literal or figurative. goa-khrö-á poah-khiáu, I am grieved for his gambling. teh-khrö bô-thang-chháh, anxious about having nothing to eat.

khat-khrö, to put a pressure or restraint on one's self, so as to do or endure patiently something toilsome, hard, or distasteful (v. khat).

khrö-sim, very diligent, e.g. at study, or at teaching.

khrö-khług, to advise or exhort very earnestly.

khrö-thang, very diligent and laborious. khrö-thàng, extremely diligent, laborious, and economical. chhong-chiên khrö-thàng thök, to study very diligently at a window. khrö-thák, to study under great difficulties, or to great exhaustion. 16-khrö, severe or toilsome.

khrö-thal, miserable; wretched; difficult (v. kañ).

tai-khrö, to experience misery, or feel calamity. khrö-lân, calamity; misery (v. lân). khrö-eh, calamities. khrö-thûng, painful; miserable (v. thûng). khrö-chhob, sad; deeply grieved. iu-khrö, very sorrowful (v. iu). khrö-khług, miserable; wretched. sin-khrö, painful (v. sin). seng-khrö, id. khrö-chhut, a tragedy. khrö-toa³, a tragic female character in a play.

khrö-koe, the bitter cucumber. khrö-té, wild uncultivated tea. khrö-thû, the bitter peach. khrö-chháu, a plant like a dock. khrö-lêng, a tree with lillac flowers (v. lêng). khrö-nâ³ poa³, a shrub with white flowers that grows in ditches and streams.

khrö (R. id.) tê-khrö, nutmeg, in general (smaller and finer than lân-huá³). tâu-khrö (C.), id. jiok-tê-khrö, nutmeg kernels; nutmegs. jiok-khrö, id. tê-khrö-hoe, mace.

péh-tê-khrö, cardamon.

khrö-hoe-sek, light grayish purple, or light lillac colour. khrö-he-sek, id.

khrö (R. id.) chhát-khrö, great robbers, banditti, or rebels.

khrö (Cn.) = A. khr., to trust. 1-khrö (r.), to trust or rely upon.

khrö [R. a treasury; a magazine; a store], a treasury. gân-khrö, id. khrö-pang, treasurer in a mandarin's office; treasurer of a bong. khrö-gán, national money.

khái khrö-gán, to spend money from the public purse.

phoaº-khrö, the provincial treasury.

chuí-khrö, a wine or spirit store; a large liquor shop.

hé-khrö, a fire-proof vault.

khrö-tó, said of the scale of weights making one dollar = 7 chl² bu (v. tó).

khrö-pang, id.

khrö-koa³, image of a treasurer, burned in certain rites. khrö-chí¹, paper with long scolloped incisions, burned for the dead; a small quantity is supposed to represent myriads of cash. khrö-chí¹-teoá³, paper for making it.

khrö (R. id.), trowevers; drawers, &c. (the classifier is "niá", but in Cn. "tiáu"). an-khrö, cost and trowever. an-a-khrö, id. kân-khrö, pettycoat and trowever.

sek-khrö, women's short trowever. tâ-sek-khrö, to put them on.

tsáu-khrö, short trowever like bathing drawers.

khrö-têg, id. khrö-thúi, leggins. khrö-thûi-khrö, large warm leggins (double or padded and tied at the foot) worn by old men. mî-khrö, id. lâng-khrö, wide outside trowever or overalls, worn by boatmen, &c. lâng-khrö-kui, the slits like pockets (not real pockets) in them for the hands. khui-khrö-khrö, children's wide trowever, made with no seat, so that they never need he let down. khui-töe-khrö, id.

khrö-thâu, the top or waistband of trowever. khrö-thâu-lêng, a long hollow band for tying round the waist to hold up the trowever, and also serving as a purse. khrö-toa³, a simple string or tape for holding up trowever. khrö-tóe, seat of trowever. khrö-kha³, legs of trowever.
tsah-khô, to pull up trousers at the waist, letting more hang down over the band, so as to shorten the legs.

tèng-khô, cylindrical frame of a lantern.

khô [R. hé, after = col. 举.] khô-liâm (Cn.), = hê-liâm, very quickly.

khồ (Cn.), = A. khe, to examine, as at the literary examinations.

khồ (Cn.), = A. khe, to investigate, &c. khô- chhồ (T.), to collect wood from many families for idolatrous rites.

khồ-goâ- à-tâi-chî, things with which one has no business to meddle. kồ-khồ à-tâi-chî, id.

khồ (Cn.) khồ-si, = A. khồ-si, a fan made from a sort of leaf.

khồ (T.) thì-thê-khồ, to hop.

khồ (Cn.) = A. khe, to bow in a certain way; to worship, esp. ancestors. khồ-kông, to worship ancestral tablets.

khoa [R. 交通枢纽; a small quantity; a surname, = col. kho, kho]. siô-khoa, small; unimportant; in small quantity; few in quantity. siô-khoa-khûi, a man who gets highly delighted at a very small gain or loan, &c.

khoa [R. 交通枢纽, to run aground], to run aground. khoa-ta, to ground on shallows. khoa sô-tâu, to get aground when the tides are growing smaller, so that it cannot get afloat till as long after neap tide. tsûn khoa, boat or vessel run aground.

khoa [R. kho, to lean or trust upon], to lean; to rest on; to recline; to lay down a thing steadily. khoa-tiâu, resting steadily on something. khoa-thâu-khûk, to rest the head, as on a pillow. khoa-khoâ, to rest the leg, stretched out, as on a chair.

khoa--chih, to break accidentally by pressing on a thing. khoa--i', to lay beams or rafters in their place. óe-khoa-mîh, things can be laid on it, e.g. on a chair, though it be broken. chihià khoa--teh, please lay it down!

khoa ( = khoâ), (C. khoâ). khoa--sim, to be anxiously thoughtful. khoa-liâm, id. khoâ-l, id. khoa-lû, id. (v. lô). khoa-gâi, anxious, as about a person or an affair (v. gâi).

bô-khoa-cheng, kô-lap, to be careless in doing something (v. chêng).

khoa — bô-khoa-chhêng, having no time even to eat, as man occupied with work or amusement. bô-khoa thang-khi, no leisure to go. bô-khoa (esp. C.), no leisure.

khoa (T.) sang-khoa-khoa, well-cooked and meaty.

khoa (cf. hoâ). khoa-khoa-hâu, the indistinct hum of a multitude, or of waves. khoa-khoa-kiô, id. khoâ-lâi khoa-khî, surging back and forwards with an indistinct hum.

hâm-khoa-khoa, talking in an exaggerated or unreliable way; managing a matter in a careless or too easy way.

khoa-khoa-tân, to wait a long long time, as for news, &c.; generally with the idea of unwillingness or want of leisure.

khoa-khoa-lâi, to come in great numbers, as men or insects.

khin-khoa-khoa, in very great or too great haste.

khin-không-khoa, id.

khoa-khoa-lin, to roll about, as a ball, or as a child on the floor.

khoa [R. khoan, broad; to delay; forbearing]. khoa--khoa, slowly; leisurely. khoâ-khoa-sî, more leisurely. khoa-khoa-kiô, walk slowly.

khoa [R. khoan, a sort] kôô-mûa-khoa, several times khoâ-khoa, to collect causes of displeasure till we have it out all at once.

khoa — bin s-khoa, face covered with large dark spots, as old man.

chhiâ s-khoa, id. (Cn. khoâ). khoa--oah, comfortable.

khoa [R. khoan, khoat; cf. col. khoah, khoa], wide; large and spacious; extensive, as a piece of ground, or as a roomy house. khoa-khang, spacious, as a house. khoi-khoa, wide, open, and unobstructed, as a situation; broad; having plenty of spare room. khoa-khoa, id.; also, rather loose, as clothes, or as something tied loosely. khoa-long-khoa-long, too large and loose, as clothes. khoa-long-long, id.; also, large and spacious, as house that looks large and empty, or having abundance of room for guests.

khoa-khâu, wide-mouthed, as sailors or pocke.

khoa-khoa-chhiâ, using money freely. khoa-pak tê-liông, liberal; generous; magnanimous. tê-liông khoa-khoa, kind and liberal in manner.

khoa (R. khoa), to look; to look at; to regard; to watch; to guard; to read silently; to try; to examine, as a disease, or as fortune.

khoa--ki, to see. khoa--ki--ki, to see very plainly. khoa--m--ki, to look but not see. khoa--bô--ki, id. khoa--bô--ki, to look, to see, to look at people, not recognizing them. khoa--bô, not able to see it. khoa--bô--tiôh, did not manage to see it; e.g. from coming too late, or not being near enough, &c., though it really was there. khoa--bô--tiôh, unable to see it; e.g. from something obstructing the view.

khoa--khi, to despise. khoa--lâm m--khi, to treat a man with contempt. khoa--chhiâ--bák, to count of importance.

khoa--ki--lî, to infer; to conclude from premises. khoa--chhut, to make out. khoa--m--chhut, cannot make it out. khoa--phoa, to see through, as an artifice or hollow appearance. khoa--phoa sê-chhông, to see through the vanity of the world. khoa--thâu-thâu, to see clearly.

khoa--thâu, to keep watch, as sentry set by persons secretly engaged in some illegal, impure, or improper action; to protect from piracy, as pirates do for a yearly sum; to protect for a consideration, as a powerful patron does for a gambling-house, &c. khoa--sôa, to protect fields from being plundered, as a powerful man does for a consideration, like a sort of black-mail. khoa--bàng, do. for nêa at sea. khoa--kaa, to guard a prison (v. ka). khoa--koân, to guard the outer prison. khoa--mîf, to watch a door. khoa--tiâm, to watch a shop. khoa--lin, to take temporary charge of a mandarin's seals, using them for him in his absence.

khoa--sam-sek, to look neutral, waiting to see which side begins to win so as to join that side. tâi-ko sa--khoa--lin, following one another's example (v. 9). tâi-ko sa--khoa, id.; also, each waiting for the other to act first.
khoá, ready to help, do a favour, go together, &c., when asked. khoái-kông, easily talked over; easily led to do a thing by asking; readily promising or granting a favour. khoái kông-để, readily granting a favour or promising. bè, khoái-tiöh-kia", the horse readily starts. khoái-tsoé, easily done. khoái-piên, easy; convenient; speedy at work (v. piën). khoái-sau, a customs-bout; officer of such boat. khoái-thăng, a swift mandarin lorna. khoái-chhe, servants kept at yamuns for short messages. bè-khoái, the head of the police (or of the thieves!) in a ward, who catches thieves or recovers stolen property. khoái-pan, the low underlings of a yamun who have rooms on the left hand as you enter. khoái-pêng, that side of the yamun. tsê-khoái-pan, these underlings on both sides of the yamun. tsê-khoái-koan, all their rooms.

sóng-khoái, comfortable. thibling-khoái, pleased and happy, as at some amusement or success. khoái-oàh, comfortable (but in P. has a bad meaning). khoái-lók, glad and happy. khoái-i, pleased and joyful.
khoái (cf. khoái), sound of a gong. khoái--chit-é, shrill sound of a gong. khoáng-khoái, noise of gongs in idolatrous rites.
khoái (cf. khoái), loud sound of a gong. khoái--chit-é, id., once. khoái-khoái-oàh, loud sound of gongs.
khoán (R. broad; mild; indulgent; not severe, urgent, or exacting, = col. khoái, khoái'). khoán-khoe, deliberately; leisurely. chihi-khoán-leh, take it easily, don't be in a hurry; let the matter lie over for a little. chihi-khoán-chit-pê, id. chihi-pang-khoán-teh, id. khoán-sim, mind quite easy; not anxious. chihi-khoán-sim, keep your mind quite easy! khoán-án, to allow further delay, as for work or payment khoán-oân, id. khoán-sú, to act leniently (v. sû). khoán-iông, to allow, as slight faults; to let alone, as offender; long-suffering. khoán-iông, to treat with indulgence or forbearance. khoán-iông-tài-iông, id. (v. iông). khoán-khoe, large and spacious, as house or ground. tê-iông khoán-khoe, liberal and kind; magnanimous. tê-iông khoán-khoe, id.
khoán -- chitia-khoan, capstan bar.
khoán (= khoán). ien-chhun-khoan, sort of tub for fighting quails.
khoán (R. id.), a circle; to mark with circular marks; to coil up, as a rope. f-khoán, a circle or loop.

khoán--khi-lài, to coil up, as a rope. tháp-khoán, to pile up, as several coils of rope one above another (a cross-legged). khoán-lín-tüng, to make a round or circle, coming back by a different way.
to-khoán, a sword-hilt. hiu-khoán, a spiral roll of incense which burns for several days. châu-khoán, a small round straw cushion, used for kneeling on, or worn by beggars on the head. ien-chhun-khoán, a deep tub used as a pit for quails fighting. iu-liën-khoán, a puzzle made with rings.
khoán-thò, a snake or trap.
khoán-tiâm, to mark a book with dots and small circles at side of characters.
khoan (R. hoan). chiu-khoan, a large ring, worn as an armlet. khi-a-khoan, rings worn by children round the ankles. koa chiu-khoan, to wear armlets. hi-khoan (esp. T.), sort of ear-ring.

khoan (R. id.), appearance; manner; form; mode; pattern; sort; kind; to select or make up in sets; to get ready, as luggage.

khoan-thai, to treat well or ill, esp. well (v. thai).

khoan-sit, form; manner; pattern. khoan-sek (C), id. khoan-chh, pattern; form; character or behaviour. sang-khoan, alike. kho-an, of good behaviour. chi-a-khoan, id. m-si-khoan, all wrong; conduct or work very bad. si-khoan, customary fashion of the time. kh-a-khoan, beautifully or ingeniously made; very improper conduct (v. khi).

lang-khoan, a man's manner or conduct.

tiau-khoan, stipulations or articles of an agreement.

pi'-khoan, to change one's character or conduct for the worse. tiu'-khoan, to put on a feigned appearance, e.g. of an emotion one does not feel. loh-khoan, to write down (on an ornamental scroll of writing) one's own name, or the name of the friend to whom it is given. loh toa'-khoan, to write on it only the name of the writer. loh siang-khoan, to write one's own name and the name of the friend to whom they are given, respectively on a pair of sarongs.

khoan-khoan, to collect causes of displeasure or hatred, till all come out at once.

khoan-kia', to put in order a number of articles, either to be stowed away, or to be sent to some place.

khoan-khoan, to examine all the things, and see if the number be correct. khoan-kia, the things all get ready in proper order. khoan-khang-teh, packed away carefully in order. khoan-loh-siu', put carefully into the box, article by article. khoan-chheh, to select books, e.g. making up a set, or arranging them when in confusion.

khoan [R. to exhort, = col. khi], khoan-sien, to exhort to virtue. khoan-si-bun, Buddhist tracts. khoan-bun, to exhort to peace. khoan-kia, id. khoat [R. to shut a door; to terminate]. khoat-hok, to fulfill the period of mourning.

khoat [R. to be wanting, = col. keh, khih]. khoat-hoat (R.), in want.

khoe (R. id.), a helmet. chi-teng-khoe, one helmet. khoe-kah, helmet and coat of mail; defensive armour. khoe-chheng-bo, a sort of soldier's cap.

thau-khoe, a coarse yellow hemp cap, worn by sons at funeral of parent. moa'-kho, id.

khoe [R. the pole-star; the god of it; a chief or first of a class]. khoe-seng, the god of the north star, attendant on Wen-chang, the god of literature; also much worshipped by literary men. khoe-seng-kong, id. khoe-seng-that-tau, do. represented as kicking the dipper (measure). khoe-seng-lau, pagoda for his worship, close to Confucian temple. thau-khoe-seng, to hop about on one leg, as he is represented.

bun-khoe, any literary Kujin. b'khoe, any military Kujin. a-khoe, Kujin from the second to the tenth or twelfth on the list. keng-khoe, do. from second to about the fifth. khe-khoe, Tsin-sze graduates from second to tenth on list. tai-khoe thien-ha, to become "chiong-goan", the very highest literary rank.

khoe-thau, the head end of a coffin. khoe-boe (C.), foot end of do. khoe-thau-boe (C.), the two ends of it.

khoe, to scrape, as with a knife. khoe-mug, to scrape the hair off an animal to be cooked (a river). khoe-ti', to scrape a frying-pan.

khe -- khoe-soe, to get small sums of money, or some food, tobacco, &c., from a man, by sorning on him against his will.

kho (R. kh). C. khe; Cn. khoe), a river; a stream.

khoe-pry, uncultivated river banks liable to be flooded. khoe-mug, the mouth of a valley (a scrape). khoe-lau, the current of the river.

kho-phiah, sort of flat-bottomed river-boat with a mast. khoe-pih (Cn.), very shallow boat for poling up rivers.

kho (C.) khoe-si', = A. ke-he', a fan made of a sort of palm-leaf.

kho (C.) kau-khoe-hai (= A. khe), inconstant and unreliable, &c. (v. hai).

khe (C. kh). kau-khoe, peevish; fretful; bad-tempered, esp. of child that will not be pleased whatever you do.

khe (C.) = A. khoe, deformed or shrivelled, as a limb.

khe (C.), = A. khoe, to bow as a woman, with the hands near the body.

khe (C.) = A. khoe; Cn. khoe), to gnaw. bong, hong-chiah; kut, m-chia'h hong-khoe, said of allowing a friend to be slightly injured, but defending him against great violence or oppression.

khe (C.) = A. khe; P. khoe, luxuriant, as grass or herbage, or as green growing corn, or as hair.

khe (R. kh), = A. khoe-de, a deed of sale or of mortgage.

khe-pe, a man taken as a sort of patron, somewhat like an adoptive father, but not so intimate a relation.

khe-bu, woman somewhat like adoptive mother.

khe-kia, young man taken under protection, somewhat like adopted son, but not so close. khe-toa-chi, woman treated like adoptive elder sister. khe-sio-bi, id. younger. khe-bi, id. khe-sio-hai, a man taken as sort of elder brother. khe-sio-ti, id. younger. kiet-khoe (r.), to make agreement to treat as brother or sister.

khe-hia, paramour of bad woman. khoe-t'ai (Cn.), a sodomite.

lip-khoe, to make a formal deed of sale, or mortgage, or bottomry bond. chi'i-khoe, to write additional particulars in a deed, e.g. about large trees on ground, or large articles in a room, or such pendeles. chin-khoe-bi, to sell without power of redemption.

khe-khoan, deeds of sale or mortgage. khoe-ku, do. used as evidence. ta-khoe, a deed inherited from ancestors. sin-khoe-ji, deed of sale of a slave girl. chhan-khoe, deed for fields. chu-hoe-deed for house. tien-khoe, deed of mortgage. se-khoe, deed leaving the husband's stamp on it (v. se). phe-thau-khoe, an unstamped deed. ang-khoe, document affixed as proof of registration.

khe (R. kh, an essay, exercise, work, &c.) jok-khoe (C.), = A. jio-khoe, a document given by a fortune-teller fixing the auspicious days for the rites connected with marriage.

kang-khoe (C.), = A. khang-khoe, work of any sort.

khe (C.), = A. khoe. khoe-he, to lay down, as a thing.
kóc [R. khoi, easy] kóc-piên (Cn.), having an easy delivery, as a woman (to be distinguished from "khoi-piên," which has the same meanings as in A.)
kheoch [R. khap, id., = col. kah, ka, (Cn. kheh; Cn. khoheh), to shut, as the eyes. kheoch-bák, to shut the eyes. bák-chi á páng-kheoch, id. bák-chiu khoheh-kheoch, eyes almost shut, as very sleepy or in some disease. si-liáu, bák-m-kheoch (though dead, the eyes will not close), the affair, though now quiet, will come up again and cause trouble. si, bák-m-goán-kheoch, id.]
kheoch [R. khap, to squeeze; to take up with pickers, = col. ngouh, ngouh, hi-hiâh, (Cn. khoi, Cn. kheh), to press, as between two boards, or between the nails, or in a sugar-mill or oil-press; to split peas by putting them through a sort of loose-seet mill; crowded, as men; to jostle. oe-kheoch (C. e-kheh), to crowd and jostle. oe-oe kheoch-kheoch, id.; very crowded and pushing each other. öh-kheoch, much crowded, so as to be scant of room.
khoc-hu, to press oil out of seeds. kheoch-chiâ, to press sugar-cane in a mill. kheoch sat-bâ, to kill a house between the nails.
kheoch [R. khap, a sort of box]. (C. khoi; Cn. khoiheh). kheoch-a, a small box, e.g. with a sliding lid. hé-hia-kheoch, a tinder-box. chiam-kheoch, a very small box for needles. chien-ap-kheoch, a small box with compartments, for offerings of sweetmeats, fruits, &c.
kheoch (C.), = A. kheh, to want.
kheoch (= kheoch). (T.) khoiam-kheoch, very economical.
kheoch (cf. ngieh), to be pinched or crushed, as by a door or by the boards of a bed. sa-kheoch, to be crushed by each other, e.g. as fruits in a bag. khoïheh-lai khoïheh-khi, id. khit-muâ khoïheh--tioh, to be pinched by a door.
kheoch ti-tiong-ng, to lie closely pressed between them, as a small house, district, or state between two larger ones.
kheoch (cf. ngieh). kha-kheoch, sort of wooden stocks for the feet. khoïheh khoï-bâk, to torture the ankles by squeezing [same as former word].
kheoch (R. bâk). chiïu-kheoch, a frame used for building mud-walls.
kheoch--hi-kheoch, a sort of crown in a play, = thiâu (said of a man who makes so much ceremony as to provoke laughter, or who talks ludicrously to amuse others).
kheoch (id. of khoiheh). (T.) khiam-kheoch, very parasimious.
kheoch (C.), to boil down a fluid, making it thicker. khoïheh-khoïheh, well boiled and soft, as rice neither too thick nor too thin.
khoï (T.) kia-khoï-khoï, sharking with fear (cf. geh, khâu, &c.)
khok [R. to weep and lament, = col. khoi]. khok-sng-tiong, mourning-staff carried by widower at wife's funeral (v. tiong). khok-lai seng-tsäu, to begot a child in the hundred days of deepest mourning for a parent, considered criminal.
khoï -- khoï-jé, small rounded (spherical) bits of stone or tile, like marbles, used by children in play. chiouh-khoï-jé, id. chiawh khoï-jé, to throw them up in play.
khoï [sound of a hard stone]. teng khoï-khoï, very hard, as strongly-made furniture, or as a hard cake, &c. khoï-khoï-tâng, sound of a hard thing struck.
khoï (R. id.) bák-chiu sut-khoï sut-khiet, eyes glancing about rapidly. bák-chiu sek-khoï sek-khoï, id.
khoï — ngu-sng-khoï, coming to the point very gradually, as in a bargain, &c. (v. ngu).
khoï [R. to expand; to enlarge]. khoï-chhihong (R.), to expand, as knowledge.
khoï [R. wide, large; to enlarge]. khoï-thâu, having an unusually projecting forehead. khoï-hiah, id. thuâ-khoï khah-toa, forehead projecting very much.
khoï-á-lâ, sort of large cap worn by children.
khoï [R. khoak, a shell]. pêh-thâu-khoï, a small white-headed bird (= C. pêh-thâu-á).
khoï [R. cruel; excessive, = col. khoâ]. khoï-hâng, severe, as torture; cruel or oppressive, as mandarin. khoï-tôk, very cruel towards an inferior, esp. to female slave or daughter-in-law.
khoï--lăng pan-gi, to drive too hard a bargain, cheapening down too much. khoï-li-kâi, he is forcing you to pay too much because you urgently need what he only can furnish.
khoï (Cn.), = khoï. phah-khoï, to beat the watchman's rattle.
khoï (Cn.) khoï-hô, A. khieht-hé, to strike a light with a flint.
khoï (cf. khoâ, khoï). khoï-khoï-kîu, to beg hard over and over for a thing. khoï-khoï-pái, to bow low over and over. khoï-khoï-küi, to kneel over and over. khoï-khoï-hô, teeth chattering (v. hê).
khoï (Cn. khoï, khoï), a hollow instrument of wood or bamboo, somewhat like a rattle, used by watchmen and priests. ki-khoï, a watchman's rattle. chiïu-ki-khoï, id. phah kîi-ki-khoï, how many strokes does the watchman strike? equal to the number of the watch. phah-khoï, to beat the rattle.
kong-khoï (to beat the rattle), to conspire to gamble or otherwise swindle a man out of his money; to talk empty stories or jokes, often licentious. cheng-khoï, bell and rattle used by priests; also those hung at a child's wrist to keep off evil influences. cheng-khoï-á, those used by children. khoï-thîi, the clapper of a watchman's rattle.
khoï -- sa-koï-khoï, to come knocking together with a sharp ring. thuâ-khoâ sa-koï-khoï, heads knocking together, as in the dark. khoï-khoï-kîu, said of a hammer striking gently on a chisel, e.g. to break a tile, &c.
khï-khih khoï-khoï-khoï, sound of stone-cutting, or of horses and chariots, &c. khï-khé khoï-khoï, to ride along, making a noise with the hoofs. khï-khé khoï-khoï, id.
khoï, to talk together in an improper, idle, or licentious manner, as man and woman. toâ-toh-khoï, engaged in such an improper conversation.
lôk-khoï, abandoned to licentious ways; idle and pleasure-seeking. lôk-lôk khoï-khoï-khoï, id.; gadding about, often to improper places; very unsafe to deal with, as a man who does not keep his promises. lôk-khoï-bé, bô-koâ-on" (horse sporting about with no saddle), said of a young idle fellow going about doing
khoi

khoi [R. the sound of stones striking together; cf. col. không]. khinh-khinh-không, noise, as of repairs, or of children, &c. (v. khinh).

khoi (cf. không, khoi). không-không-pùi, loud constant barking. không-không-pê, scratching one's self hard and constantly. không-không-lài, always coming. không-không-pài, to be making a great many bows. gông-không-sài, jîm-mûg không-không-pài, said of a bridegroom making his first visit to his wife's relatives and bowing to everyone.

khoi (C.) âng-không-không, = Â. âng-không-kông, very red.

khoi [R. a pit; a mine, = col. kàng, khàng], the pit of a grave. bông-không, id. bông-không-khàng, the cavity of an old grave. thô-không, pit of grave made with earth without lime. he-không, id., made with lime. không-khát, the rough opening of a grave, esp. of old grave (v. khut).

khi-kông, to dig a grave. lô-không, to lay (the coffin) in the grave. siông-không, buried in the same grave.

kim-không, a gold mine.

khoi [R. waste; desert; unoccupied, = col. khoi]. khoi-iâ, a wilderness (v. iâ). phi-iâ khoi-thê, an extensive plain.

khoi [R. không, empty, = col. khang], a cypher, used in speaking, as a cypher is in writing. si-pa khoi-seâ, four hundred and three. thi khoi-ngô, to take off a commission of 5 per cent.

khu-không-bô-giáh, to embezzle, so as to be unable to account for all the money.

khoi [R. to cook by roasting; a heated couch, = col. khoi], to boil or stew very soft. khoi-khnóâ, boil it very thoroughly, till it is quite soft. khoi-tôe, pig's feet boiled soft. khoi-chhát, long turnips boiled and salted.

khoi-chhàng, a couch made for two persons to sit on, used as an honourable seat for guests; said also of a sofa. khoi-chhàng-kiô, the small low broad table like a stool set on the couch between the guests.

khoi [R. khoi, ignorant; simple]. khoi-gông, having a proud bearing.

khoi (R. id.) khoi-hân, = kho-oân, a great drought.

khoi [R. to oppose; to refuse; to resist], to deduct from rent or wages, &c.; to refuse to pay it. khoi-khíam, to refuse to pay what one owes. khi-i khoi-khi, to lose money on a bad debt. khoi-niâ, to refuse payment of land-tax. khoi-chhát-tê, to deduct a sum from the rent, e.g. for repairs.

khoi-kú, to oppose a lawful authority rebelliously or disobediently.

khoi [R. to enter an accusation]. khoi-kô, to institute a legal process against another. hoan-không, to raise again a case that has been settled. siông-không, to raise an action in a superior court (like an appeal). khi-i khoi-kô, to enter an accusation in one of the supreme boards at the capital, as an appeal.

khoi [R. the throat]. tôa-rù-không, having a voice that can be heard at a distance. ù-rù-không, bô-rù-không, having but little voice and unable to sing high notes. kok-rù-không, to exert one's self so as to speak with an unnaturally loud voice, as an actor.
không — ichi čia-không, to guess the length of the pieces of a bit of sugar-cane broken as a game.

không (ef.作风). khôh-không, sound of heavy things moved about, or of noisy children. khin-không-hâu, id. khin-không-khòa, in great haste, or too great haste.

không-tâu, a sieve shaped like a basket which shakes about in a mill. không-khiang, unsteady guilt, as of a woman with bound feet.

không-không-hâu, sound, as of a rice-mortar, or of door or window shaking, or of beating moderately hard on a table. không-không-khiên, to shake about, as an unsteady table or a restless child. không-không-pài, constantly making ceremonial bows (v. pài).

khù [R. khù], a surname.

khù [R. the body]. sin-khù, the body (v. sin).

seng-khù, id.

khù [R. to grasp; to restrain; to adhere obstinately].

khù-sok, to keep under strict discipline, as pupil, younger relative, or slave. khù-ah, to keep in ward, as a criminal, or as a party in a case. khù-kim, to hold in durance; to keep from doing something, either by actual force or by intimidation. tia-tia khù-teh, kept under very strict discipline, as children, pupils, or apprentices, not allowed to go out, &c.

khù-chip, obstinate. u-khù, dogged and troublesome; some to deal with; unsociable, not caring to go about with friends; very cautious and afraid of taking action. khù-khiên, too strict about ceremonies. bò-khù-lè, not standing on ceremony. put-khù-lè, id. put-khù, no matter which. put-khù-sì, at any time. put-khù-tsúi, mix just as much water as you please, as in medicine.

khù [R. khù], a small piece of ground; classifier of fields. chàn-khù, rice-fields in general. iâm-khù, salt-pans made on the sand for natural evaporation. sa-khù-chhàn, three irrigated fields; name of the garden jetty on Klongseö.

khù [R. to drive away]. khù-sià, to expel evil influences (v. sìi).

khù [R. rough and hilly]. khi-khù [R.], rough, to walk upon, as a mountain path. soa-nià khi-khù, rough mountain paths.

khù, to sit on one's haunches; to squat or crouch; to go to stool. kià khù-khù-khù, so much afraid as to draw one's self together. khi-bák, to go to stool outside. khi-thàng, do, in the house.

khù [R. có]. koe-khù-khù (T.), = A. koe-khù, a cock's spur.

khù (T.), = A. khi, to go (said especially in the villages of Amoy island and the adjoining parts of the mainland, elsewhere shining into "khù" or "khù").

khù [Cn. T.], = A. khi, to go.


khù — khi-khù-tân, sound as of thunder.

khù-khù-háu, id.; also, to purr, as a cat; sound of phlegm in the throat that cannot be brought up; sound of wind in the belly. pak-tô-lái khi-khù-khù-khù, rambling sound of wind in the belly.

khù [R. kò], classifier of cattle.

khù [R. khi], a mortar only for cleaning rice by pounding or working up dough (not for triturating); the socket of a door, &c. tuí-khù, a large stone mortar for cleaning rice (worked by the foot). chong-khù, a stone mortar for pounding, worked by the hand, for rice or dough. khih-chong-khù, id. chong-khù-d, a small do. chong-khù-thùi, a pestle for such a mortar.

lut-khù, to dislocate. chhiú-khù, the wrist when used to press one's weight on something by the wrist (some say the elbow); also, a hand-mortar for pounding. chhiú-khù-d, a hand-mortar. khi-khù, the ankle in regard to cutting off. tái khi-khù, to cut off the foot at the ankle, as of a robber. ám-khù-khù, the prominent lump at the back of the neck where the backbone joins. bák-khàng-khù, the socket of the eye. mông-khù, the lower socket of a Chinese door (used instead of a hinge). mông-ao-khù, id. mông-tông-khù, the upper socket at the lintel. chê-khù, the lower socket worn away so much (or the pivot of the door worn away), so that the door settles down too much.

khù [R. kò, an instrument]. khi-khù, implements; instruments. khàng-khù, fittings and instruments of a vessel. hêng-khù, instruments of torture.

khùh — khih-khù-sáu, constant coughing.

khùh — un-á-khùh, to let a thing boil slowly after it has been brought a-boil (by taking away some fuel), so as to boil it down to greater consistency. hê-i-khùh, id. (cf. khoëh).

khùi (R. khùi), to open; open; to begin; to make out, as an account or a money-chARGE, or a prescription; to dig, as a well or grave; to set sail; to remove, as a prohibition; to prepare for use, as a fruit, by taking off the skin; to fire a gun.

khùi-lé, to open a road. khùi-tô, to clear the way before a mandarin going out. hùn khùi, the clouds breaking up.

khùi-hi", to make an ink-stone. khùi-khàng, to make a hole or opportunity (v. khang). khùi-hiê, to dig a grave. khih-không, id. khih-chì", to dig a well.

khùi-chhô, to branch into two (v. chhô). khih-không, joints (as of a table) opening out. khih-chhô, the sails of two masts set on the opposite sides of the masts (v. chhô). khih-bé, having an open stern (as boat) instead of having boards as bulwarks there. khih-kha-khô, wide trousers for children with no seat. khih-pê-kîa", to walk with long strides (v. pê).

khùi-sia", to speak distinctly and clearly. khih-sia" thák, to read with a clear voice. khih-sia" khù, to lament for the dead with a loud voice.

khùi-chhôi, to begin to speak of a matter; to make the first offer of a price (v. chhôi). khih-chhôi, to give something extra on engaging a man for some work, e. g. entrance-fee to teacher. khih-chhôi-lé, the extra sum thus given. khih-chhôi chîu-phàh, he struck him at once without allowing him to make any explanation. khih-pit-lé, the first fee to a teacher when he begins to draw out the first accusation in a legal case (v. pit). khih-chhân, to begin cultivating the ground. khih-tsùn, to set sail. khih-pî, whetting the appetite (v. pî). khih-pî", to play a play without being paid, as a company of actors do on coming to a place to show what they can do. khih-chhau, to commence a military review. khih-ôh, to open a school; to start a school. khih-chhî, to commence the sales of the day or of the year. khih-tiâm, to set up a shop. khih-hông, to open or have a warehouse (v. hông).

khùi-in, to take up business again in a court after the holidays. khih-kòm, to remove a prohibition. khih-tô, to remove the prohibition of killing animals. khih-chhô, to give up vegetarianism.
khui-chhêng, to fire a gun. khui-keng, to draw a bow in order to shoot.

khui-hoe, to flower. sim-hoe khui, pleased; delighted. sim-koaⁿ m-khui, heart very anxious or sad. sim-koaⁿ khui-khui, grief or anxiety somewhat abated.

khui-thiaⁿ, to explain. khui-hô-i-thiaⁿ, to explain to him the reasons for settling the dispute. u-khui-chhú, a way is open for a reasonable and amicable settlement (v. chhú). khui-kôo (Cn.), to explain more minutely. khui-khîâu, to develop a pupil’s mind well (v. khîâu).

khui-mîaⁿ, to report names, as to an official. khui-iông-hng, to write out a prescription. khui-toaⁿ, to make out an account. khui-khîoh, to apportion the sums which each must pay for some common object.

khui-bô-giâh, unable to account fully for money or goods entrusted, as from forgetting, or from having given too good weight in selling; with no idea of dishonesty. khui-bô-tin, do. do. khui-không bô-giâh, do. with idea of embezzlement. kong-khui, to share the expenses. kong-êng kong-khui, to use in common and share expenses. bô-ke-khui, not charging more than the real price or sum spent. u-siâu chiaku-khui, to put down all the items honestly, as of goods sold or of expenses paid. chiaku-khui, id.; also, to divide into equal parts.

khui-khôh, wide; wide-spread. khui-khôaⁿ, wide open and unobstructed, as a place.

the-khui, to decline politely to meddle with an affair. pun-khui, to divide; to separate. li-khui, to leave; to go away; to be distant. li khui-khui, very far distant. chhôo-gê kê-khui, after the 5th of the month is past. khiaⁿ-khui, to stand out of the way. siâm-khui, to get out of the way. tsâu-khui, to run out of the way. giaⁿ-khui, to carry out of the way, as a chair, &c. that-khui, to kick out of the way; to kick open. peh-khui, to break open with the hand. pêng-khui, to burst open (v. phêh).

khui [R. deficient; to injure]. kheêk-khui, to treat unjustly, especially as to money matters. khek-khui chit-poâⁿ, each bearing half the loss, as of something broken or lost. siû-khui, to suffer injustice. khui-sûn, to injure. khui-hû, to betray trust; to act injuriously and ungratefully (v. hû). khui-pun, to sell for less than cost price, so as to lose capital.

khui-sim, very unfair, wicked, and faithless, e.g. refusing to pay debts, or abandoning one’s wife. khui-sim-sû, extremely injurious behaviour, e.g. great frauds, scattering of families, adultery, &c. khui-sim-tâi, id.

khui (R. id.) khûi-khîet (R.), deceitful; intriguing. khui-taⁿ (K.), id.

khui [R. ashamed]. iû-khui, ashamed of one’s self. pêng-sim bû-khui, of incomparably integrity, having no cause for shame. khui-sû bû-tê (l.), very much to put shame before the world.

khui (C.) sû-khui, = A. sû-kûi, the four seasons.

khui (R. khî, vapour; odour; flavour; breath; physical constitution, character, &c.], breath, &c. song-khui ang-khui, having a sour smell or flavour.

khui-thaⁿ, ostentatious, as in dress or manner; appearance of a wealthy or influential man. u-khvî-thaⁿ, to have a strong pleasant odour, as tea; to have power or influence, or the appearance of it. kok-khûi, to put on too haughty an air, as a man of wealth, rank, or influence; or to make one’s self appear of importance.

kek-goâ-khûi, to make one’s self seem important, as by fine clothes, &c. (v. goâ).

taoeh-khûi (C. cheh-khûi), the 24 terms of the solar year at half-monthly intervals.

khûi-lât, strength (v. làt). khûi-bêh (T.), = A. khî-mêh, the pulse. bô-khûi bô-mêh, very weak, as old or sick man; quite exhausted, as with hard running.

choh-an-khûi, to breathe (v. chohân). pûn-khûi, to blow out one’s breath. thê-khûi, to sigh. thâu-khûi (C.), id. hî pî-kô-bô-khûi--khi, covered up so as to have no air, as under a coverlet, or as in a close confined crowded room or cabin. tsâu kâu-bô-khûi--khi, to run till very much extinguished and out of breath. tsâu kâu chêng-khûi chiap-m-tîôh áu-khûi (= chîn-m-tîôh), to run till the one breath cannot overtake the other, till quite out of breath. chîhîô kêu bôc-tâg-khûi, to laugh till quite out of breath. tît-khûi, a very long inspiration or expiration. ion têt-khûi, steam coming out in a strong steady jet. pûn tit-khûi, to give a long expiration. tît-khûi--khi, panting with long expireds and short inspirations, as when about to die, &c. chîh tit-khûi, to take a very long inspiration, as in smoking.

sah' sim-khûi, mind very much moved with desire for a thing, good or bad. phô sim-khûi, to have a sudden feeling of pain at heart, like stoppage of breath, or almost fainting, as in great and sudden fear or anxiety at a critical moment, or just after the excitement of the crisis has passed; often so as to perplex or confuse, and unfit one for the very thing that should be done.

lôn-khûi, to repress the manifestation of anger. khûi chhiong-thî, very very angry, and showing it. chhî-bê-khûi, having violent passions or irascible temper, so as to be ungovernable, or always quarrelling.

chêt-khûi-â, a very short time. thêng-khûi, to pause for a short time.

kê-khûi, to die. tâg-khûi, id. khûi-tâg, just dead. khûi-tsoât, id. saⁿ-chhân-khûi-tâg, id., (lit. the three inches of breath). chit-têu-khûi tâu-bô-tâg, just a breath between him and death, as very old or sick man.

khûi (Cn.) khñi-ôâh, = A. khôiôâh, comfortable.

khun [R. earth; the feminine or Yin principle].

khiên-khun (R.), heaven and earth. lêng-khun-tan, sort of pills used for diseases of females.

khun [R. to scrape off], to shave a second time, so as to make quite smooth; to go over a second time where wood has been cut, cleaning up all that is left.

khun [Ran elder brother]. kheun-tîng, brothers, elder and younger.

khun [R. name of a mountain; name of the city of Kwen-chan, near Shanghai, of great literary fame]. khun-lên-soâ, the Kwen-lun mountain, near the source of the Yellow River, the most sacred of mountains. khun-khîang, songs in mandarin colloquial. chhiâⁿ--khun, to sing them. chhîh--khun-khîang, id.

khûn (R. id.), (C. khûn), diligent; laborious. khûn-sim, id. khûn-kîm, id. khûn-khîâm, diligent and economical. khûn-khô, extremely diligent (v. khô). khûn-kang, diligent at work. khûn êng-kang, to study or read long and diligently. khûn-thôk, to study hard. khûn-sim-thôk, id. khûn-lî-kong, diligence has benefit.
khun

un-khun, courteous and kindly, as in receiving guests.

khun (C. khun), a tree with a bunch of large glossy pinnate leaves at the top.

khun (R. id.), (C. khun). khun-chhâi, celery. chhâi-khun (R.), to become a Sew-tai.

khî (T.). thiap-khun teh-chê (= A. khôn), to sit cross-legged.

khûn (R. id.), to coil, as a rope or snake; winding, as road; to work figures in braid; a stack, as of corn, hay, or wood.

tiu-khûn, a heap or stack of cut rice.

khûn-khûn-teh, coiled up, as a rope, &c. un-lun-khûn, coiled up, as a snake, or as a cat or dog lying with its tail turned round to its head.

khûn kau-hûn, to lay on braid in the form of hooked or looped figures (of different colour) on the border of a dress; it is then pasted on, and sewn down firmly; the sewing is properly "teng," but the whole operation is called "khûn-kau-hûn." khûn-bân-ji, to work figures of braid in the form called "bân-ji/"

khûn (R. id.), to bind with a cord, as a bundle; a bundle, sheaf, or bale. khûn-pâk, to bind with a cord, as hands or feet. pau-khûn, to wrap and tie up.

pau-khûn-khî-hô, wrap and tie it up tight. khûn-soh, to tie up with a rope, as a parcel or box; a sort of rope used for this. khûn-chhîoh, to tie up a number of mats (gen. about fifty) in one bundle.

khûn-â, a small bundle tied up. bêh-khûn, a sheaf of wheat or barley. chit-khûn-tsoâ, several bundles of paper tied together.

khûn (R. to cultivate new land) khai-khûn, to clear waste land, and bring it into cultivation.

khûn (R. importaneâ, to bag earnestly). khûn-kiû, to request very earnestly. khûn-chhîet, earnestly; urgently. khûn-i, pressing a guest to stay when he is leaving.

khûn (R. straitened; distracted; urgent) khûn-peâ, to harass; to persecute. khûn-tiôk (R.), to expel; (X.), to persecute. khûn-lâng, to force a man to pay too much for goods or labour, because we have the only supply of what he needs.


khûn (R. miserable; confined), to besiege. gi-khûn, to surround or besiege, as an army or a city.

khûn-khô, very miserable. khûn-kôan (R.), very tired and exhausted.

khûn, to sleep; to lie at rest; to sleep on or in. hiôh-khûn, to rest or stop a little. heh-khûn (C.), id. khia-khûn, to sleep standing. chhâi-khûn teh-khîa-khûn, a long time out of employment.

khûn khî, sleeping and waking; at all times. khûn-khî, to rise from sleep. khûn-chhî, to wake from sleep (v. chhî). khûn-pâ, having slept enough.

tôa-khûn, to go to bed early. oâ-khûn, to go to bed late. Ai-khûn, sleep. mâi-mâi-khûn, always falling asleep as soon as wakened. khûn-chhî-chhî, sleeping very sound. tôa-khûn siô-sî, very very sleepy. tang-bin-khûn, to sleep soundly. khûn-hôe-lôh-bin, lying, but unable to sleep. hû-khûn, to sleep well; good for sleeping in or on. phâi-khûn, restless in sleep; unpleasant to sleep in or on.

ôe-khûn kôi-lâng, for how many persons is there room to sleep? khûn-tsa-bô, to sleep with a bad woman.

khûn-bâng, to sleep so as to get an oracle in a dream.

khûn-sien-kông-bâng, id., in the temple of the genius.

khûn-sêng-hông, to sleep in the temple of the tutelary god of the city to get evidence about a crime (v. hông).

khûn-bông, to sleep in the hollow of a grave in order to get a prophetic dream.

chhâi-chhêng khûn-kêng, to live at ease in temples; to have an easy life (v. chhêng).

khûn-chhîu-khau, to sleep with one's own elbow for a pillow.

khûn-thî-lô, to sleep in the open air.

khûn-hông-thâu, to sleep in a draught.

khûn-tui, to pass the night at a police watch-house, as soldiers on duty.

khî-chhê in-mâ khûn, he is dead (lit. gone to sleep with grandmother).

khûn-un kap-in-mâ khûn, safer than a child in grandmamma's lap.

khût (R. id.), a hole in the ground; a pool; a small pit. khut-â, a small pool, or puddle, or hole in ground. khut-lá, id. thâm-khut, ponds and pools, larger and smaller. hâi-lâng lôh-thâm-khut, to bring people into great trouble. kau-khut, ditches and pools. tsâi-khut, a small pool of water.

soâ-khut, a small pool on a hill. chhîoh-khut, a pool or cavity in a rock.

thô-khut, a piece of ground lower than the surrounding ground, sometimes of considerable extent.

koâ-khut, cavity of an old grave from which the coffin has been removed.

không-khut, the pit of a grave roughly dug (before the lime is put in), where the coffin is to be laid, or from an old grave where of an old grave is removed.

koâ-chhâ-khut, cavity of deserted grave.

chhi-khut, the dimples of the cheek near corner of mouth when one laughs.

sim-khau-khut, the soft depression near the middle of the breast.

sim-khau-ti-â-khut, id.

lap-khut, sunk into depressions, as a floor or road that should be level.

hiet-khut-â, game of throwing cash into small holes.

khut (R. to bend; to treat very unjustly). khut-lôh-lâi, to bend down one's body; to stoop down by bending forward.

ka-khut-lôh-khi, to bend one knee almost to the ground.

khut-kâ, to bend one or both legs, &c. in preparing to shoot. khut-khîin, the tenth radical.

khut-khiok, bent, crooked, as a piece of wood or as a lane. khut-chhîoh, a carpenter's square.

khut-chhîoh-kîâ, a timber "koê/" in boat-building.

khut-chhîoh-hàng, a lane with a right angle in it.

khut-ki thai-jîin, to humble or deny one's self for the sake of others.

siû-khut, to suffer severe injury or oppression.

bô-ke siû-khut, do. without fault.

bu-oân siû-khut, id. khut-tâ sêng-chhâu, to beat violently so as to force a false confession.

un-khut, to accuse unjustly of crime; to oppress grievously by an unjust judgment on a false charge.

oan-khut (R. and C.), id. oai-lâng khut-lâng, to raise or spread slanderous accusations against people.

óng-khut, an expression of astonishment with grief or displeasure, often with the idea that one would never have expected anything so wicked or so foolish of him; sometimes to treat unjustly.

ka-ki ong-khut, to throw away one's opportunities; to ruin one's own prospects.

m-thang ong-khut-lâng, you should not treat people unjustly.

óng-khut i-ô-kang, alas that his labour is of no avail.

óng-khut i-ô-kang, alas that his merit fails of reward.

óng-khut i-ô taî-chêng, alas! he throws away his talent, as by low pleasures.

chin ong-khut, what a pity that
khút

labour should be thus lost! either from his own fault or otherwise. óng-khút hō-lī chiah-ton-hān, what a big useless fellow you are! óng-khút lī-tsōe sūt-saí, what a shame that you (who act so ill) are a graduate!

khút-goăn, the man in memory of whom the feast of dragon-boats (5.5) is kept.

khút [R. short, as feathers of a bird], short, as a tail. khút-khút, stunted or raggy, as an ill-formed tree; bare, as a rocky hill. bé khút-khút, the tail is very short. khút-bē, having lost its point, as a hair-pen cil. té khút-khút, very short. khút-hāu (T.), a small bit of a rainbow seen up in the sky, less distinct than "pheh-phăng;" khút-thâu-hāng, a road that ends abruptly, leading nowhere; a cul de sac.

khút — ke-khút, having no relations; unsociable; unneighbourly (v. ko). kng khút-khút, smooth and bare, as tree with few or no leaves or branches, or as hill without vegetation; without hair, as sebbed head; solitary, as man without relations, without money or goods.

1 is often interchanged with n and j.

Many words beginning with l are mere reduplications of the previous word with the initial letter changed, e.g. kóng-lóng, kheng-leng.

la (cf. lā), (T. la, le), too jolly or full of sport; amusing one's self too lightly, sometimes improperly or licentiously. teh-la, too jolly and full of fun; taking too great liberties with superiors, or too great licence in pleasures. phah-la, to amuse one's self idly, as by empty jokes, by laughing at passers-by, by throwing stones at mark, &c. säng-khi-la, to spoil, as child or slave-girl, by allowing too great liberties.

la-êng, too jolly or fast; having too much of his own way, as a spoiled child or fast youth; too exuberant in spirits, or too fond of pleasures, often low or licentious. chiah-liâu la-êng, full-fed and fond of pleasure or idleness, often in the way of insulting others or of wanton amusement. than-khi la-êng, having earned so much money as to get saucy, amusing himself, enjoying the "dolce far niente," putting on airs, despising small gains and refusing to take a job, as a coolie. tsãoân—khi la-êng, id., or as a beggar. khit—khi la-êng, id., only of a beggar who has got so much that he stops begging to get jolly.

la (cf. lā). li-la, unsafe to have dealings with, as a deceitful man who looks fair at first, but becomes dangerous, or borrows from friends and does not pay. kóng-ôe li-la, to talk in a way not to be depended on.

lā — li-lā (C. le), indistinct pratle of a child; also, to earn something more than one's wages or salary by miscellaneous bits of work. chhūi la-lā-hāu, said (in praise) of a child beginning to talk a good deal, or (in blame) of a man who talks too much.

la, to draw, as a bow or a boat. la-keng, to draw a bow; la-tsdūn, to draw or pull a boat. la-ôa, to pull close (as a boat) by a rope. la-khui, to pull it away from something else. la-chioh, to borrow money. si-kōe-la, si-kōe-chioh, to go about borrowing money everywhere.

khút — khút-chhâng, of very unpleasant temper; unwilling to answer gruffly and laconically; unsociable and uncommunicative; scraggy and stunted, as a tree; too much clipped, as a sentence. kóng-ôe khút-chhâng, to speak in a too laconic, gruff, and repelling manner.

khút — khút-kō, to stir paste in making it. khút kiah-kā, make it thinner, as paste. khút-thūi, a stick for stirring paste.

Khva, khwa, khvā, khvā; better khoa, khoá, khoā, khoā (q.v.)

Khwa, khvā", khvā", khvā; better khoa", khoa", khoa" (q.v.)

Khvāi, khvāi; better khoâi, khoâi (q.v.)

Khvâi", khvâi", khvâi"; better khoâi", khoâi", khoâi" (q.v.)

Khwan, khvān, khvān, khvān; better khoan, khoān, khoān, khoān (q.v.)

Khwat; better khoat (q.v.)

lā — son-lā, a shell-fish somewhat like a cockle.

lā-á, id. kiâm-lā, id., salted.

lā (C.), = A. giō, a cockle.

lā (R. lāng). lā-li, the scaly ant-eater; the pangolin.

lā — lā-giā, a very large spider (v. giā). ti-lā-si, spiders' webs.

lā (C. lā). lā-sām, dirty; filthy (v. sām).

lā (cf. lā). lā-kau, unsafe to have dealings with, as man who does not repay what he borrows. lā-lā kau-kau, id.

lā (cf. lā, lī). kóng-lā-liāng, to joke and jest.

lā — pā-lā, very corpulent; full-fed and too full of jollity, esp. making fun of other people. chhâ—khi pā-lā, having eaten to the full, and amusing one's self in a too loose or exuberant way (=the following word? or the former word?)

lā (R. lā, liâu). iū-lā, animal fat; lard. ti-lā, hog's lard. ti-lā-iū, id. pān-lā-iū, the mass of fat at the animal's side; leaf fat.

— chhū-lā, mother of vinegar.

lā, Benares opium (imitation of the accented syllable "na" of Benares). kū-lā, old Benares opium.

lā (R. lā), (C. lāu). ka-lā-pa, Java; Batavia.

lā — lā-lūn-sio, lukewarm (v. lūn).

lā — lā-sē, spiritless; hanging down (v. sē).

lā — lā-lō, the low cross-beams on which the boards of the upper deck rest.

lā (T. C.) lā-tāk, sort of harrows used instead of a plough for wet fields.

lā (Cn.) lā-tāk, = A. nā-pōk, carots. lā-pāk, id.

lī, = ē, affix to nouns; used after words ending in t; e.g. chhāt-lā, giēt-lā, khūt-lā, &c.

lā, reduplication of "hā," (v. thā.)

— khoā-lā, a large sort of cap worn by children. ku-lā (T.), a hood like a "hong-bō" worn by children.
lāh; better "lah," final enclitic particle in indicative sentences.

lā — ha-lā, a very fine sort of woollen cloth.

lā (T.) bō-lā-oā, = A. bō-tā-oā, no other resource; could not be avoided.

lā (T.) chhi-chhi-lā, sound of meat frying in melted fat. tsū kāu lī-lī lā-lā, to have a vast deal of cooking going on, as for numerous guests.

lā (Cn.) lā-hiōh, = A. bā-hiōh, the kite.

lā, to stir, as paste or water; to poke about with a stick, or as a bird with its bill; to make trouble or disturbance; to search about, as for employment; to make a remark, to suggest an idea, or raise a subject.

sa-lā, fence with sticks, swords, &c. lā niáu-chhin-khang, to feel a rat's hole with a stick. chhā-lā, to annoy; to cause disturbance. kiāu-lā, id. kiāu-lā—lī, I am giving you a great deal of trouble.

lā hōi-tsaai, to give the first inkling or intelligence of an affair to him. lā chit-ē-ōh-thū, to make a remark that may lead a man to speak of a matter which we wish to ask, but don't like to ask directly. mā-thang-lā; chit-lā chit-chhāu, don't stir that matter, for it will be very unpleasant to hear. lá kun-ke, to make round-about inquiries to find out the secret origin of a matter, or, e.g. the facts about a theft. lā thāu-lē, to search for employment. soā-lā, to look about in all directions for odds and ends of work, earning a little here and there. ah-bū-chhūi bōng-lā (duck's bill feeling about in mud), to make a request with small hope of success, but may just as well try. lāh, enclitic particle at the end of a sentence, especially of an indicative sentence; sometimes marks the completion of an action.

lāh (T.) lāh-lūn, too soft, as estabiles insufficiently, dried.

lāh (T.), = A. lāp, to sew the soles of stockings or shoes.

lāh (An.), = A. tā, tah. chit-lāh, here; hit-tā, there.

lāh (R. lāp, lāp), bees'-wax. fig-lāh, yellow wax. pēh-lāh, white wax. lāh-chēk, a wax candle.

kāi-lāh, to rub with wax, so as to make smooth with a waxay surface. lāh-chien, sort of drawing paper, with glazed waxed surface.

lāh (wax), pēh-lāh-sāh, very white.

lāh (R. lāp, lāp, the 12th month). lāh-mōi*, a sweet yellow flower, Chimonanthus fragrans, which blooms in the 12th month.


lāh (R. lāp (l), mixed in confusion). oai-kō lāh-chhōa, awry; not even or square.

lāh (R. lāp, lāp), phneh-lāh, to hunt. chhōng-kun bō-tī-teh, sīo-kun phneh-lāh, when the general is away, the soldiers play. lāh-kāu, a hunting dog; a man who is seldom to be found at his own house.

lāh (K. lēk; to rein; to compel). ah-lāh, to force; to compel, = ek-lēk.

lāh — hong-lāh, a sort of disease in new-born infants. tōh-lāh, to have that disease. lāh-chhāu, herbs used for its cure.

lāh (R. lāp, (C. lāh)). ka-lāh, a fish that tastes slightly like salmon. ka-lāh-lī, id.
lāk
downwards; to catch with the fingers from above, as a falling ball (but from below is "sin"); a small quantity, as of meal taken up in the fingers from above.
chit-lāk, a small quantity taken up in the fingers from above. chit-lāk, id.
chhin-chhāi-lāk, to take up small things improperly, e.g. money; to talk in a random improper way, e.g. false, disrespectful, or impudent. lām-sām-lāk, to tell lies or exaggerated stories. hau-lāk, id.; not quite so bad as "peh-chhāt.

lāk-khi-lāi, to catch from above and lift up, or pull up to keep from falling; to hold up, as legs of trousers or skirt; to pull up, as sleeve; to give some assistance to set right an affair that had become dangerous. lāk bē-soh, to hold a bridle or halter. lāk tāu-d, to take up the dice in the fingers, as gamblers. lāk tām-pōh, to take a small quantity of something in the way. lāk chit-pē, id. thau-lāk, to steal small things. thau-lāk mī-hoe, to steal a little cotton; said also of improperly touching another's person with bad intentions. lāk-sāi lāk-jīo, to remove excrement and urine with the hand from an infant, as mother or nurse does.
lāk — lāk-hi, the two long boards at the side of a mast, which support it.
lām (C), = A. am, a sort of basket. ke-lām, = A. koe-am, a basket for fowls. ah-lām, a basket for ducks.
lām (reduplication). chhām-lām, mixed together.
lām (R. male), a baron. kong hō, pek tsū lām, the five ranks of nobility. lām-chhōk, the rank of a baron.
lām-lū, male and female (v. lām-lū). lām-hū lō-iib, male and female, old and young. lām-teng, a male person. lām-tsū, id. lām-tāi-hān, id. lām-ju, id., especially a young man or child.
hāu-lām, a son mourning at his parent's funeral; said also in scolding a fellow who looks dull and stupid (you look as if you were mourning for your father). hō-lām-hong (v.), solemny. lām-sek, id. (a. blue).
lām (R. id.), a sort of tree with good hard wood, imported from Singapore. lām-ā-chhā, this wood.
lām-tāng, a board of it.
ki-lām, a heavy costly wood (used for incense, and as a diuretic). ki-lām-hiu, id.
lām (R. id.), south. lām-pak, north and south (v. pak). tang-lām, south-east. chhāt-tang-lām, a south-east wind rising. sai-lām, south-west. tālo sai-lām, a violent south-west storm or gale rising. toa-sai-lām, a very strong south-west monsoon. or-kha sai-lām, a sudden black south-west storm with heavy rain and great floods.
he-lām, to turn to a south wind (v. hē). tāu-lām, to beat against the south wind in sailing south. tōu-lām-lōh-jāi, id. bin hīg-lām (face looking south), said of a coward or mandarin.
lām-kia, Nankan. an-lām, Cochín-China, Annam. hūn-lām, Yunnan. kāng-lām, Kiang-nan. ā-lām, Hūnan. hāi-lām, Hainan. hāi-lām-gōng, a large sea-bird (v. gōng), and so in many local names. lām-tōu, a southern constellation of six stars (v. tōu).
lām-kām sien-ōng, the guardian spirit of the south polar.
lām-koān, songs in Amoy colloquial. lām-tān, junks from Chang po (chhū-phē) and such places southward from Amoy. lām-ā-tān, id. lām-ā-lām, men from Tōng-san (tāng-nōa), Swatow, or Canton. lām-lām, people of Amoy, Chang-chew, Chin-chew, &c.
lām (R. id.) lām-lūi, tattered, ragged, slovenly.
lām (T. lām). poā- lām-hā, hung up unfinished, as an affair (v. hā).
lām — e-lām-hēk, flesh of a sort of shell-fish.
lām — khāi-lām-ia, the name of an idol (v. khāi).
lām (R. id.), deep blue. mō-lām, id. am-lām, dark blue; the colour of the opaque blue button. sam-lām, a very deep dark blue. ji-lām, a shade not quite so deep. pō-chhāi-lām, a very rich blue ( ultramarine).
thien-lām, a dark brownish purple, much used for (bō-kō) jackets. it-phūn-lām, a very bright blue with a purplish tinge. chhū-lām, bright light blue.
lām-sek, blue colour (a. male). lām-chheng, the dress of a Seu-tai. lām-tēng, the opaque blue button of the fourth rank of mandarins. lām-lēng, an artificial feather worn by some mandarins.
lām (R. lām, to drench), to pour water upon, as on one's head, or as hot water into a hole of vermic; to pour melted metal over a thing, &c. lām-lōh-lāi, to flow down abundantly on, as water on a water-wheel. si-lām-sūi, flowing all over, as tears or a flood (v. sūi).
lām-tsūi, to pour water on one's self in bathing. lām bāt-sat, to pour hot water into a bug's nest to kill them.
lām-phi, to pour a pint of pariah beans over a person just recovering from small-pox, when the scabs fall off, done on a lucky day before an idol, and the beans are divided to children to eat to keep away small-pox.
lām-thān, to put on the glazing on pottery. lām gūn-tsūi, to pour melted silver on some other metal to coat it. lām gūn-bin, to put a silver coating on a baser metal. lām silah-bin, to put a coating of tin or pewter.
lām (R. id.), to embrace; to take in the arms. pau-lām, to monopolize; to take the entire manage ment of an affair. pau-lām-bē, to engage to make up the deficiency, as in a subscription. lām-bē, id. lām-šāi-jī, a bilt of lading in foreign vessels. lām tāh-tāb, to embrace closely, as a child, or as in joke. lām ē-jo, to seize a man by the waist, as in wrestling (v. io).
lām (R. lām, a large rope; to fasten with a rope). lām-kong, a rope which draws the head of the sail close to the mast (v. kong). toā-lām, = toā-lām, a cable for lashing wood or bambos to the sides of a junk. toā-lām-soh, id.
hō-sum put-lām (floating wood not tied), said of a useless ill behaved fellow of whom no one takes care, or of very ill-made useless articles. poā-lām-phū, hanging up, as a matter without a definite settlement.
lām (R. lām, ragged; tattered). lām-noā, slovenly in person or dress.
lām (R. lām), weak; not strong, as man or thing; in bad health; having little or no power or influence; polite phrase (depreciatory) in speaking of what belongs to ourselves; inferior in quality.
lām-lām, a man who has no power or influence to back him. bōng-lām, powerful and weak, as clans or families; influential or unimportant; having or not having prestige. phūn-bōng-lām, to boast of power and influence.
geo-lām, very weak, as an old man, or as man with weak constitution and always ill. hu-lām, weak and emaciated. lām sin-māa, in delicate health.
lám (m. of lâm, C. lâm). lâm-chhân, very wet fields.

lâm [R. a flood; excessive; disorderly; to waste]. hông-suí hoán-lâm (R.), a great deluge.

lâm-kuu, associating too freely with all sorts of people. lâm-êng, to use too freely; lavish expense.

khah-lâm-êng, id. lâm-sâm, disorderly; at random; in any way whatever comes; without settled plan or arrangement; false; vicious; corrupt. lâm-sû (C.), id. lâm-sâm-sâm, very disorderly or improper. lâm-sâm-kêng, to talk at random; to speak falsely. lâm-kâm-chêng, false witness. lâm-sâm chhiu-tsoôn, false or false swearing. lâm-sâm kïâ, to behave in an improper or disorderly way; to walk about without any definite plan.

lâm, to mix. sa'-lâm, id. lâm-lâm, mixed together. lâm-tsâm, id., especially as good and bad of the same sort of article. chham-chham lâm-lâm, id. sa'-lâm-chham, id. lâm-he, to mix up lime in mortar. lâm tsêo-chit-tui, to put together in a heap.

lâm — bó-lâm, having no companion. siolâm (C.), to join and make one company, as two companies in a procession. phoa'-lâm (C.), to keep company with; to go as companion.

lài [R. lâm, lâm, a large rope; to fasten with a rope]. bij-lâm, a large bamboo cable. lâm-soh, a cable such as is used for washing lawn on the sides of a junk. toá-lâm, id.

lâm — giá-lâm, crimson, carmine. hâ-lâm (C.), id. giá-lâm-bî, eel. giá-lâm-jî, a hard, heavy, red wood, like rosewood, much used for anchors. ka-lâm-jî, id.

lâm, induration of the skin on foot or hand; a corn. chhiû-lâm, a hardening on the hand caused by work.

kha-lâm, a corn. siû kha-lâm, to extract corns.

koe-lâm, hard places on a fowl’s foot.

lâm, a hard nodule or knot in a stone.

lâm [R. name of several flowers]. lâm-hoe, a tree, with a small sweet flower, Oela fragrans. lâm-hoe-bî, these flowers plucked, without the stalk. chhiû-lâm-hoe, small yellow spot, slightly fragrant in the morning. sô-sim-lâm, a variety (or species) with the centre nearly the same colour as the petals. koe-kha-lâm, very small sweet flower on stalks like a hen’s foot (Chloranthus inopinatus). kôa-lâm, a flower like an iris (v. kôa). chhiû-lâm (C.), a beautiful evergreen shrub. chhiû-hâm-lâm-á, an impetuous

hô-lâm, Holland. hô-lâm-tsu, potatoes, not sweet potatoes. hô-lâm-se, France. hoat-lâm-se, id., generally confounded with Holland by the Amoy people.

lân [R. difficult; painful; sometimes used in the sense of “cannot”]. kan-lâm, pain; suffering; painful. seng-khu kan-lâm, sick or sorely pained in body. iau chhan, pà chhan: chhiû-pà, kôo-kân-lâm, always complaining.

lân-dî, to maltreat, as by compelling to pay money unjustly, or to do too much work. thiau-lâm, to cause trouble to another intentionally or maliciously, e.g. by unreasonably finding fault, making exorbitant demands, or refusing to give proper help, &c.

lân-tô, cannot escape (v. tô). oân-suí lân-kiú kân-hê, distant water cannot help a fire close at hand.

di-chêk lân-hông, it is hard or impossible to guard against a thief in the household. i-tiêng hông-chhut, sau-mâ lân-tui, four horses cannot catch back a word once spoken. lâm-tek (îc), difficult to get.

lâm-hêng, walking slowly and with difficulty.

lân (R. lông). lân-kân, a railing; a balustrade. sa-lân, the railing outside the gate of a yamun. sa-lân-goân, outside the yamun railings.

lân (same as above). lân-kân, a sort of lace, edging, or border.

lân (R. lâm, south). lân-thân, plays in the Swatow or Chau-chau dialect.

lân (R. lông, a small remainder or excess; over a dollar above; odd in number; a word used in speaking equivalent to a cipher in writing). lân-chhî, miscellaneous; retail, not wholesale. lân-san, in small quantities. lân-san-bô, to sell in small quantities; to sell by retail. lân-san-bah, an expression on the body, e.g. a superfluous finger. lân-san-gûn, a few dollars (less than ten). Ai-kông lân-san-goân, fond of raking up old stories about people’s bad actions.

chit-pah lâm-kân, 109. sa-phê-lâm, above 30 lî. lâm-tâp-lâm nî, rather more than 60 years.

lâu [R. lông, lông, to cut] (esp. C.), to pull off the leaves of sugar-cane; also (C.), to take off superfluous leaves or twigs. lân chhi-hê, to cut off the outer leaves of sugar-cane. lân-kôo khi-lài, to remove a few, as leaves or twigs.

lân (R. lâm), a scale, as of a fish. hi-lâm, fish-scales. sau-lâm, to scrape off scales. phah-lâm, id.

lân (T.), = A. lông, a small bell, &c. bé-lâm (A.T.), = bé-long, sort of bells worn by horses. hâm-lâm (T.), id.

lân (=nà), (Cn. lâm), like; similar to. lân-chhî-Êh-hû, id.

lân [R. id., = cel. láí, noài, noâi]. lân-lân, spiritless; without purpose or energy. lân-tô, lazy. lân-thân, indisposed to take trouble. iá-lâm, quite tired, wearied, and exhausted.

lân (=lám). pêng ka-lân-phak, to invert, as a cup.

lân, you and I; you and we; we, including the person or persons spoken to; sometimes may refer to “you” alone, as a polite form of expression, but rarely, if ever, to the first person alone (in Cn. “lân” and “lâm” change places). lâm-lâm, you and I; you and we. lân-tau, our house.

lân (R. id.) chhiû-lân, brilliant; splendid; dazzlingly bright.

lân [R. id., by change of tone from “lân,” pain; suffering]: tsaî-lân, great calamity or affliction. khô-lân, great misery. kiú-khê khi-lâm, to save from misery and calamity. hoân-lâm (v.), to meet with or suffer calamity; calamity. tsoo-lân, to meet
lán with calamity. pí-lán (r.), to avoid calamity. tó-lán, to flee from calamity.

lán (R. lín), the male organs, especially the penis. lán-chián, the penis (much used in vile scolding). lán-há, the scrotum. lán-hu, the testes. tó-lán, said in coarse scolding of a man who wishes far too great gain in trade. hien-lán, so short as to show the secret parts, as a coat. thăng-khén-lán, not wearing trousers; naked below the waist, as child or fisherman.

lăng — khui-thé-lăng, to make or have a deep pit with a narrow mouth, for catching animals or men, or for hiding goods. khùi-lang, id. khui-hám khuí-lang, id., for catching animals, ãc.

lăng — kòh-ê-lang, = kē-ê-khâng, the am- puls.

lăng (C.) lang-á, a narrow valley. soa-lang, id. soa-lang-á, id. kē-lang-á, id. lang (cf. long; to run away). lang-khî, to steal, as small things.

lang (more usually "lang"). hoah-lê-lăng, an auction.

lang — chi"-lang-lang, brightly green, as verdant fields or foliage.

lang — pa-lang-hî, a small fish like trout.

lang (C.) hâo-lang, = A. hê-thang, a small hand-store in a basket.

làng (R. jîn), a man; a person; people; other persons, as opposed to one's self; one's own body; often used indefinitely, like the German "man," French "on," or English "they," or untranslated in phrases which we would express by the passive, as lâng-kông, it is said.

hô-lang-phâh, to be struck. thái-lâng, to kill people; to kill. chiông-lâng, to lend money. pâ-lang tang-hî, to apprentice one's boy) to actors for a number of years. chêng-lâng, all people; everyone.

ok-lâng, to behave in a proud overbearing way.

kia-lang, filthy.

tiâ-lang, wife's father. koa-lang, master of female slave. koa-lang, mandarins in general (v. koa).

toà-lâng, a married man; a grown-up man; also (C.), a Kujin graduate. tâng-toâ-lâng, to become a fully grown man. toâ-lâng ù-kid, son of the legal wife, opposed to sons of secondary wives. chiâ-lang, to get married (v. chiâ).

lâng-kheh, a guest; a visitor. kheh-lâng, a Hàkka. tâng-lâng, a Chinaman. èng-lâng, a man who has no connection with the affair. sin-lâng, a newly-arrived man (said in joke). thinh-lâng, a man not afraid of anything, who can stand all weathers, or daring and dangerous. lâm-lâng, a man who has no powerful relatives to back him. nùi-lang (C.), id.

chêng-lâng-thân, you clown!

lang-bé, persons in general. lâng-kang, a coolie; a porter; a labourer.

dâu-lâng, a scarecrow.

m-sî-lâng, a bad man; inhuman or vicious. i kap-lâng bô-chhin-chiâ-hî, he has a bad disposition (not like others). tê-lâng khou-go, his manner or bearing is proud. tâo-lâng, to behave; to behave kindly; behave in. têo-lâng-hô, to behave kindly or well.

tôe-lâng-phâh, to behave wickedly or cruelly, gain.

tôe-lâng, kind and hospitable; treating others well.

tôe-lâng-go, to set impressively or overbearing.

tôe-lâng-gôk, id. (v. gôk). bâk-kim, chi taâo-
lâng, at present it is wealth that is valued in a man.

lâng-khi, the strong odour or warmth of a crowd;

the influence of a number of persons in restraining demons. lâng-hùih, human blood (s. matter). lâng-bông, the form of a man.

lâm mài, unwell; indisposed. lâm-tsâi, insensible, as in a swoon, or from a fall, âc.; also, people do not know. hó-lâng, in good health; also, a good man. lâng-lông-ia, in very weak health; also, all the people are tired. lâng tiôh-lô-hâi, get into the water yourself! (said to a boatman who is making ineffectual attempts to effect the object without going out of the boat); or the people should go into the sea.

làng (R. thông, a reptile, = col. thâng). siên-
lâng, a lizard. sin-lâng (T.), id.

làng (R. long, deaf) châu-hi-lâng, deaf. chhâu-lâng, id.

lâng, to pierce or stab with a sort of indirect thrust, moving the point round after it is inserted.

lâng (R. lông, sort of mill). thê-lâng, a machine like a mill worked by hand, for removing the husk from grain. oe thê-lâng, to work it. oe-lâng, id. thê-
lâng-khi, its teeth, of hard wood. thê-lâng-ô, the lower half of it. thê-lâng-bi, the projection on the edge of the upper half, with a hole for the hook. thê-
lâng-kau, the hook by which it is worked.

hái-lâng-kau, a sea-bird with a long bill (like the hook) and a shrill cry.

lâng (R. lông, = col. lâng), a cage. koe-lâng, a cage or coop for hens; Kelung, in Formosa. kou-lâng-soâ, a hill shaped (conical) like a hen-coop, as at Kelung, and one near Anhái. châu-lâng, a bird-cage. châu-tân-lâng, a trap for birds, made to fall on them. tân-tâu-lâng, do. for birds or beasts.

lâng-sâg, a frame for cooking by steam (v. sâg).

bê-lâng-thâu, = lông-thâu, a horse's head-stall. bê-
lâng-soh, the rope fastening it on the horse's head.

lâng (R. lông), matter from a sore; pus. lâng-
hiuh, matter and blood mixed (v. hiuh), (s. man). si-
lâng, to suppurate. chhút-lâng, to emit matter, as a boil. pû-lâng, to come to a head, as a boil. hùn-
lâng, to begin to gather matter, before it comes to a head. koân-lâng, matter forming and filling up. tiâ-lâng, to be full of matter, as boil about ripe. ûn-
lâng, to suppurate again in a new place. khê-
lâng (C.), matter forming, not yet ripe.

lâng (R. long, clear). bông-lâng, distinct, clear, as a sound, or as meaning.

lâng — âng-lâng, stupid, sour-tempered, or obstinately dull (v. âng).

lâng (R. lông, a cage, a basket, = col. lâng). a basket; a wicker-work trunk. kim-lâng, a tall cylindrical basket for holding holipater paper. ji-tosâ-
lâng, basket for collecting printed or written paper. hân-lâng, trunks for actor's dresses. ka-lê-lâng, trunks for carrying puppets. lâng-tsâi, the man who hires out a company of actors.

tiô-lâng, a wicker-work oil-jar, made tight by oiled paper. tô-lâng, a water-proof tea-basket. pê-
lâng, a flat wicker-work trunk. bî-hâi, a wicker-work trunk. tâu-lâng, a basket or wicker-work trunk for books. hê-sit-lâng, a small basket used by travellers for carrying some provisions. thinh-lâng, an iron cage.

siê-lâng, boxes and baskets.

lâng-po, a wicker frame used in cooking by steam.

lâm-kûng, a large wicker frame-work on poles for carrying many things (v. kûng).

ôh poâ-lâng-bî, to learn a thing only half (v. poâh).
läng (cf. lâng), to put together loosely, as the staves of a bucket before fixing them; to hold up with the hand, as trowsers, legs, to keep them out of the mud; to help in carrying a sedan, as a third bearer does. thâu-lâng, to assist in lifting or carrying a sedan.
tsâng-lâng, to sum up in a rough general way.
lâng-khoî, to make a rough calculation (esp. mental) of the sum total.
lâng chî-tê-phe, to make a beginning of a matter to be afterwards carried out. sêng-lâng, to put together loosely before fastening firmly together. lâng tsêo-chît-tui, to put together loosely, either merely temporarily, or to be afterwards fastened firmly. lâng tsêo-pù, id.
lâng-khô, outer trowsers or overalls, worn especially by boatmen (v. khe).
lâng khô-khâ, to hold up the legs of trowsers with the hand.
-tâ-lâng-sâng (T.), doing things very carelessly.
lûng (cf. lâng, lông, làm, lâm). (T. lâm), to leave a space. lâm-khui, to move out a little from the land, as a boat. bû-lâm-chît-jît, without interrupting one single day. lâm-khàng, to leave an empty space. lâm-phâng, to leave a space, as in writing; to take the opportunity to make off (v. phâng). sêo-lâm, of loose texture, as cloth; set well apart, as trees, houses, or characters. sêo-lâm-sêo-lâm, id. lâm-hûn, clouds scattering and clear sky appearing. khâm-lâm-bông, having a good free circulation of air, or more free circulation, e.g. dressing loosely, or piling sheaves, &c., so as to let the air circulate, or as house with plenty of openings.
lâm (C.), = A. lâng, to kick.
lâm (cf. lâm). pê lâm-lâm, the threads of the cloth too far apart or irregular. pê lâm-li lâm-li, id. lâm-lô lâm-lô (T.), id. lâm-thâng, loose in texture, as gauze, &c. (v. thâng). thâm-lâm, airy, as a room; having plenty of space between, as houses, trees, characters, &c. ki-kut thâm-lâm, limbs well-formed and graceful. khâm-chiit thâm-lâm, id.; also, walking gracefully. bû-sûn châm-tâm, ki-kut thâm-lâm, eyes full of fire and intelligence, and limbs graceful.
lâm-toê, to pull up the rudder, as in shallow water. chhia khâm-lâm-hûn, hoist the sail a little higher. lâm-hoe, to flower, as grain or grass.
lâm (T.), = A. lâm.
lâm (R. lâm), to brandish; to gesticulate, especially so as to make sport, as a fool.
lâm-hâm, to run a risk; to venture. lâm-hâm-tsê, id.
lâm-guî, to speak or act so as to make a man feel displeased or disgusted (v. guî). lâm-guî (Cn.), id. hi-lâm, to make improper gestures or lewd talk, as man with woman or depraved boys. lâm-ê-chiit, to sport so as to make him laugh. pi'-lâm, to annoy, cause trouble, or work mischief, as man; to amuse itself with toys, as child. bo'-ê pi'-lâm, give it some toys to amuse itself. pi'-kâm-lâm, to work sleight of hand; legerdemain.
bû-lâm, to practise gymnastics or fencing; to gesticulate with arms and legs. bû-bû-lâm-lâm, id. lâm-sìt, to shake its wings, as a fowl. lâm-saî, to act the artificial lion, in an idolatrous procession. lâm-to lâm-kìâm, to brandish swords. lâm-chî'-kô, to play the tambourine. lâm nâ'-poâh, to play with cymbals. lâm-lâu, do., as Buddhist priest.
lâm koû'-â-hoe, flourishing his stick in delight, as a beggar.
lâm — tî-lâm, a cylindrical vessel for holding chop-sticks.
lâm (C.) hê-lâm, a sort of basket-work trap for shrimps, set in fresh water.
lâm (R. làm, the neck; a sort). thâu-lâm, the lower part of a pig's neck (v. tâu).
lap (cf. chhap), to mix or shuffle, as cards. chhâp-lâm, to meddle to associate promiscuously and rather improperly (v. chhap). lâm-lâm lap-khî, to carry on trade with little capital of our own. by constant borrowing and paying. lap pâi-á, to shuffle cards.
lap — lap-sap, dirty, as things or conduct.
lap (R. thap, depressed; to sink down, — col. nàh), concave; to sink, so as to make depressions or holes; to become concave; to step unintentionally into a hole; to fall into danger or a trap or evil, or to delude another into it; to trample or kick with the sole of the foot.
thap-thap lap-lâm, sunk or fallen in, as a road that once was level, or a sad foot, or as an old hat.
lâm-lông-lâm, to become thus flattened, dinted, or depressed. lâm-bô, having the bottom fallen out, as a vessel. lap-phî, having lost one's nose by disease.
lâp, id. lap-khêt, sunk into depressions, as floor, road, or ground.
lâp-khât, matters all going wrong. lap-pûn, to lose money in trade. lap-liên (C.), to lose character, influence, or prestige.
lap-tsoi, to step unintentionally into water. lap-pê, to take a step down, as into a hole, or down a step. lâm-sâm-lâm, to step about awkwardly or incautiously, as in the dark; to walk carelessly, so as to soil one's shoes, or dirty something with our shoes. lap-lông-khî, to step unintentionally into a hole, or fall into a snare or plot. lap-lâm, to ensnare an unsuspecting man into danger or evil; also, to kick a man with the sole.
lap-tûi, to work a rice-mortar with the foot. lap-bêh (T. C.), to pound barley in a mortar (worked by the foot) to remove the awn. lap kiâm-chhâi, to tread salted mustard-leaves till solid. lap-sê, to trample to death. lap-tiê-thông, to step unintentionally on a man's foot, as in the dark or in a crowd.
lâm (R. to sew or stitch together; to patch). (T. lâm). lap ê-chê, to sew the several parts of a shoe sole into one piece, ready for the uppers. lap bêh-tô, to stitch the thick stiff sole of a Chinese stocking into one piece, ready to be sewed on the leg. lap-lâm, having such thick soles, as Chinese stockings.
lâm (R. to receive; to pay). chiap-lâm, to receive, as a person. kâm-lâm, to receive and accept (an offering), as a god or spirit does. ê-chan-lâm, able to digest. oân-lâm, to pay in full any taxes, dues, &c. kôn-lâm, to pay for a title of rank. lap-kâm, to buy the title of kàm-sêng. lap-kông, to pay tribute. lap-hông, to pay customs' dues. lap chi'-mî, to pay land-tax. lap-sê, to pay rent.
lût (l. lek). lût-chî, chestnut. lût-chî-chhût, the chestnut-tree.
lát, a knife-shaped fish (about ten inches long) full of small bones (edible, but said to cause boils or itch). lát-á-lêng, fine nets for catching them.

lát (R. lêk, but the character is unauthorized) sit-lát, Singapore. sit-lát-pho, id.
lát (C.) lát-pát, ná-á-péit, the guava.
bí-lát, id.

lát (R. lêk), strength. lát-thâu, id. lát-chháu, id. khuí-lát, id. sóg-khùi tiôh-lát, causing or requiring a great deal of toil or trouble. tiôh-lát, to have to exert one’s self very much (v. tiôh). éng-lát, to exert one’s self. chín-lát, to exert strength to the utmost. ti-lát, to collect one’s strength for some great effort, as a lift or strain. hô-lát, to unite strength in one effort. kek-lát, to clench the hands, as a child, or as a boxer preparing to strike. ú-lát, strong; powerful; when said of a medicine it refers to the nature of the substance, not to the strength of the dose or mixture. chhía-lát, requiring much exertion, as a matter in a critical or urgent state. hoat-lát, to show anger, as by loud voice, by striking the table, or by gestenlation. lô-lát, thank you! (v. lô). chhut-lát, to exert one’s self. chhut-si-lát-phah, to make a very violent attack, striking very violently. toa-lát-puih, to pull out or up with great force.

chhiá hit-ki é-lát, to rest on that large beam, as the rafters, àc., do. pi-pi chhiá-lát, each equally bearing the strain, as two ropes or two supports. pê-bú-lát, one’s natural strength of body. i-é pê-bú-lát khat-toá, he is naturally stronger in body, chin-bu-lát, to exert all one’s physical strength.

chhía-si-lát soá-chhut, id.
lát-siú, energetic, active, diligent at work.
hcheng-kun-lát, a thousand pounds of strength.
chhí-lát-peng, fresh troops.

lau (cf. lâu, lâu), to get secret information out of a man by talking of a matter as if we knew all about it, or by taking him at unwares. lâu-chhut-lát, id. lâu-i-kông, id. lâu-lâng, id.; also, to get a thing fraudulently by pretending to be commissioned by the other.
lâu (reduplication of pau). pau-lâu, to wrap up.
lâu (R. lô, a tumour or wen), a swelling on the head such as is made by a blow. thâu-lâu-á, small boils on child’s head. hong-lâu, a sort of swelling which subsides of itself without suppurring. phah chít-lâu, to strike on the head so as to cause a swelling.

lâu—au-lâu, ugly and filthy in face (v. au).
lâu-siông, slovenly, as person or room.
lâu (R. lô), a surname.
lâu (C.) ka-lâu-pá, =kâ-lâ-pa, Java (said to be from a Javanese word).
lâu (R. lô), to detain; to remain over; to keep; to detain forcibly, as in a feud, or for debt; to allow to grow, as an beard or queue. làu-không-thêh, to keep over, as a part of anything. lâu ti-thâu, to set apart a pig’s head to be used as an offering.
lâu-i-toá, get him to stay longer.
lâu chhui-chhui, to grow a beard; to have a beard.
lâu thâu-tseng, to cultivate a quene, i.e. letting it grow while the rest of the head is shaved. lâu tsoân-hoi, to let the whole of one’s hair grow long, as women. lâu bin-phê, to keep one’s respectability by avoiding shameful actions. bô-lâu-lông, to go to too great an extreme (v. lông). lâu töe-phê, to leave one’s self some plan or force yet unused, to be ready for an emergency (v. phê). bô-lâu ú-tôe, to put a man too much to shame, as by severe scolding before others (v. ú).
lâu (R. lô), a tower, a house with an upper story; an upper story, esp. with more than one room. lân-kôk, upper stories in general (v. kôk). poá-lâu, a small garret; a small low second story carried only half across the room. sa-tsân-lâu, a third floor; a house of three stories, àc. see-têng-lâu, upper room for women. chhü-lâu, a drinking room in a tavern. bê-lâu, sort of platform or cabin at stern of junk. tsâu-bê-lâu, the space round the central opening in the upper floor of a large Chinese house; an upper verandah.
lâu-thuí, a ladder (v. thuí). lâu-chhâi, an opening for a trap-door. lâu-pang, the floor of an upper story. lân-ê, downstairs; the ground-floor. lân-kha, id. lân-têng, upstairs; the upper story. lân-be-têng, id. chhü-lâu, to go upstairs. khi-lâu, to build a house or tower of more than one story. ú-lâu, to have an upper story.

siá-lâu, tower at a city gate. siá-mng-lâu, id. ki-lâu, a watch-tower, as at entrance of village or at boundary of clans. ké-lâu, a large tower within a city; a drum-tower. chhái-lâu, an ornamented temporary pagoda (v. chhái). pat-kôã-lâu, octagonal tower, gen. connected with a temple. thê-lâu, a very large house with many stories, built of earth mixed with lime (often made like a fort).
lâu (R. lô), to flow; the tide; to carry away, as a stream or tide; the current of a stream or of the tide. khoe-lâu, the current of the river. lâm-lâu, the flood-tide from the south, as at Amoy. bô-lâu, there is no tide. lâu teh-kia, there is tide, either ebb or flood. khô-lâu, ebb-tide. kho-lâu-thâu, the first of ebb. lâu-thâu, the first of the tide, esp. of ebb. têng-lâu-thâu, the first of flood. lâu-tsui, the tide. hô-lâu-tsui, a favourable tide. toa-lâu-tsui, spring-tides. sió-lâu-tsui, neap-tides. bô-lâu-tsui, to be in time for the tide. kôã-lâu - tsui, hastening to catch the tide. bô-lâu bô-tsui, unsuitable tide. tê-lâu, to sail against the tide. lim-lâu, close on the time of tide, so that no time should be lost. iù-hong, put-phá-lâu, having the wind we don’t fear the tide (said figuratively).

m-is-lâu-pâi, not suitable time for doing something (v. pâi).
pun-lâu, the tide or current divided, as by an island, &c. tô-pun-lâu, tide broken by rocks and eddying. lân-pun, id. tô-kâ-lâu, id. hâng-lâu, id. hoan-lâu, a back current of the tide, as in, a side channel. lân-khoe, debris floating on the tide.

tsui-lâu phoá-pô, said of a man negligent and dilatory about what has been intrusted to him (like floating rags). tsui: lâu-lâng, flood drowns and carries away people. lâu-si-lâng, id.
lâu-lôh, having no relative or friend on whom we can lean; to flow down.
si-lâu-lâu, full and overflowing, as a liquid.
lâu-kôã, to perspire (v. kôã). lân-huih, to bleed (neuter); to lose blood. lân-lâng, to have matter flowing out. lân-phi, the nose running. lân bô-kâi, to weep (v. pâi).

lâu (R. lô, old, skiful, = col. lâu, lanh, nâu), spoiled,
or almost spoiled by keeping, as fruit or vegetables; to talk with fluency, as a different dialect or language; experienced, as at work. láu-pún, skillful from long experience and practiced. láu-lau-lo, skillful in workmanship, or at literary work. láu-chí, to talk mandarin with fluency. láu-chí, to be able to talk a dialect. láu-khi, talk it (another language) till you get fluency.

lái, a thief. láu-a-tái, the third finger. toa-lau-koon, a great plausible swindler. toa-lau-kong-kun, a great rogue and swindler. láu-kong-kun, id.

lái — láu-tióh, to sprawl or overspill one's self by too great or too rapid exertion. láu-tióh-kun, id.

lái (= nâu). láu-thâu tsún-ám, to shake about or bend one's neck, as an impudent or disobedient child.

hiong-pa lí-lái, very ugly, as a painted face, or as very bad writing.

lái — pa-lun pa-lái, to bolt one's food; to talk of a matter indistinctly (v. lán). kan-lái ka-lé, to talk of a matter indistinctly, either intentionally, or as a lad who does not know how to speak about matters.

lái (a mere reduplication). áu-lái, to crumble up. kái-lái, very thick.

lái [R. lí, name of a fish]. pa-lái-hí, a sort of fish (edible). poa-lái-hí (C), id.

lái (R. lí). láu-bióh, siri or betel leaf. láu-bióh-chí, betel-nut. tsúi-lái (P.), a water-plant with a leaf very like betel leaf.

lái [R. lá, name of a plant]. láu-hoé, a brittle confection made of sugar, rice, &c. móa-lái, a similar confection made with hemp-seed. bi-lái, a confection.

lái (= nâu, cf. láu). áu-lái, displeased, vexed, or angry feeling.

lái [R. lí, to fall, = col. lô, lôk, lak, läh, lâh], to shed or let fall off, as leaves or scabs; to open out of itself, as a knot or joint; to run before the wind; to have diarrhœa and such diseases.

lái-bióh, to shed leaves in great abundance. láu-phí, scab (of small-pox) falling off.

sún-teng láu-táí, to lose male children or nephews, &c., and also lose money.

lái-sún, joints opening out and getting loose, in furniture. khún-khi láu-lái, you have tied it far too loose, so that it opens out of itself. láu-hún (Cn.), the clouds opening and dispersing.

lái-tsún, to run before the wind, as a vessel. lái-lâm-hong, to run with a fair south wind.

lái-pak, diarrhœa. láu-siá, id. láu-thò, purging and vomiting; cholera. thò-lái (C), id. lái toa-thò, internal piles protruding at time of stool. láu-thé, to have a miscarriage (said only of quadrupeds). láu-khi, id.

lái — khúu-lái-bák, having very long joints, as bamboo or sugar-cane. ú-lái-bák, not knotty, as wood; knots far apart.

lái [R. lí, old; skillful, = col. lâi, lán]. sék láu, well skilled; well acquainted with, as with road or with work.

lái (cf. láu, láu), to inveigle; to get a secret out of a man in some way; to lead a man into danger by lawful promises. cháh-lái-kú-še láu-lái, say something to him so as to draw out from him what he wished to keep secret. láu-i-kóng, id.

lái [R. noise or confusion, as of a crowd, = nâu]. láu-jiet, crowded; bustling (v. jiet). láu-joáh, id. láu-tóng, much noise and confusion, as of a crowd.

chhái-lái, to make an uproar of set purpose; to cause confusion and trouble. jiong-lái, id. láu-tái, to make a great noise of music just before a play, esp. in mandarin colloquial play. láu kong-tíg, to make a great noise or disturbance in a mandarin's court so as to get him to attend (in an irregular way) to some case of murder or violence.

lái-sú, to raise troubles by improper conduct.

lái [R. lão, ulcers or serofulous sores]. eng-lái, fistula. kan-lái, venereal ulcers. kan-im-lái, id. si-chhing phah-lái, to have such venereal disease.

lái (R. lí), to leak out; to filter, as sugar; to steal a small quantity out of a large quantity, so that it may not be observed; (to smuggle); a funnel or filter.

lái-á, a small funnel. chhái-lái, a funnel for pouring liquor. ù-lái, a funnel for pouring oil. tê-lái, a small strainer hung from the mouth of a tea-pot for straining the tea as it is poured out. bi-lái, a square box with a funnel, used in a machine for cleaning rice. tháig-lái, a conical vessel for refining sugar.

lái-thág, to filter sugar in refining it.

lái-thing, to have juice coozing out, as crushed or rotten fruit. siâm-lái, to leak a little or ooze out. tiâm-lái, to leak seriously so as to cause much damage. ù-lái, it leaks. liâh-lái, to examine (e. g. a roof) to find and stop the leaks. that-lái, to stop a leak; to canik.

lái-siá, to let out, as a secret (v. siet). láu-hong, id. di-lái (R.), to omit, as an item in an account.

thau-lái, to steal things, either larger or as in very small quantities, so that they may not be missed, as an employé. bo-thau bò-lái, not stealing in either way. láu-hiong, to smuggle. láu-sé, id.

lái [R. lí, = col. lán, lâu, lauh], old; aged or (P.), to die. láu-tsau, worn-out and useless, as old shoe. chhái-lái, appearing much older than he really is. láu ngiau-ngiau, old and worn out, as feeble old man. thang köe-lái, man soon grows old (v. kóe). láu-hí, plays in colloquial, played by grown-up men (v. hî).

lái-pún, dowager portion. tiu-lái, to prepare (while alive) clothes, &c., to put on when buried (v. tiu).

lái-khi (P.), to die.

lái-toá, an elder or head-man in a place. thài-lái, title of the father of a graduate or mandarin. láu-tin (Cn. T.), = A. lô-tia, a mandarin.

lái-hè, aged (v. hê), ní láu, id. láu-pó, father. láu-bú, mother. láu-sé (T.), father, in some phrases. láu-tán, last part of an old man's life. láu-láng, an old man. láu-làng châe sêe-kài, old man in second childhood. láu-put-siú, you old wretch!

lái — láu-lái, a sort of large nutmeg (v. hàu).

lái (= lâh), láu-múi, the yellow sort of the flower múi-hoe.

lái̍u (R. lâ, angry; displeased, = col. nâu; cf. láu, nâu). áu-lái̍u, vexed angry feeling.
lâu, = nâu (p. 297)
lauh [R. lā, žd, = col. lāu, lāu], kū-leh-lauh-phah, ancient; old-fashioned (v. kē).
lāu [R. lā, to fall, = col. lāh, lōk, lāk, lāu], ka-lāu, to fall, as things. phah-ka-lāu, to let fall. sa' ka-lāu, si tōi-pha, all going wrong. ka-lāu-ji, to omit a word or more by mistake, in writing. ka-lāu chit-jī, do, one word: ka-lāu-the, to have an abortion. ka-lāu-sin, id.
lauh—'lauh' & 'lauh', flat and plum, as face.
le (C. nē). kun-le (C. kin-nē), small branching sinews or nerves. lā kun-le, to make roundabout inquiries to find the real truth of a matter.
le (C.) o-le, words used in beginning to say something.
le (Cn.) chiāng-ko-le, to hop, as a child.
le (T.), = A. la, light amusement, &c. (cf. lā, lā), le-le, having much leisure and full of fun. chiit-jiit le-le-le-le, having nothing to do all day but to amuse one's self. le kāu-phah-tsoah, much too joyfully.
le (C.), = A. la. li-li le-le, prattle of children.
le (T.), = lē, lō, ōdō-ko-le, the bottom of a broken bowl (v. kē).
le—hoah-lē-long, an auction. hoah-lē-lang, id.
le (C.), to talk long without stopping, especially in defending one's self, saying that all was quite right. le-le-lauh, id. chin-gāu-lāu, very fond of talking so. li-bā li-li, talking on far too much.
le (cf. la, le). phah-ā-á, to chatter; to talk empty foolish stories and jokes; to talk idly instead of working.
chhūi nā-phah-lē-á, id.
le—lē-á, the small rings in the front of a baby's chair. phah-lē-á, to make them turn by striking them to amuse the child. pa-ā, metal rings with small balls inside, shaven at idolatrous processions to make a jingling noise.
le (R. lū), po-le, glass.
le (C.), = A. lō, to bend down the head and rush on.
le (R. a plough, = col. lōc); also (C.), = A. lōe, a plough; to plough. le-khia-chha (C.), the upright spout of a plough.
le (R.), = col. lāu, lāu. le-li, the province of Ilī in Turkestan, on the N.W. borders of the Chinese empire.
le, very thin; tearing easily, as cloth. sān le-li, id.
le (T. 17). e-le, troublesome and fractions, especially of a fretful child (v. e.).
le (R. lē, elegant; excellent). ko-le, Corea, = tiāu-le, ko-le-chhāi, calabash.
le (R. name of a plant). chiit-le, a thorny medicinal plant (Tribulus?). chhōk-le (Cn.), id.
le (R. tōng, the dragon-fly). po-le, the largest kind of dragon-fly. pōk-le (C.), id. toā-le (C.), the cicada, = am-pō-chē.
le (R. gā, a sprout, = col. gē). bōh-le-ko, a sort of thick glutinous syrup.
le (=lō), to prunce off small twigs.
le (R. le, a small or univable, = col. lā). (Cn. le, a small; any spiral univable shell-fish; a spiral. le-ā, a small or univable. le-ku, its shell. le-phī, white inner layer of the shell (v. phī). le-tī, the cover of the mouth of the shell. le-kō, dried flesh of such shell-fish. le-phien, a slice of it.

kūg-lē-hong, a whirlwind (v. kūg). kālē-hong (C.), id. kālē-hong (C.), id. sēh bē-le, to put off settling a matter, &c. (v. sēh). in kē-ā-le, to make the queue into a knot at the back of the head (v. kē), lē-sī-teng (C.), = A. lē-sī-teng, a screw-nail.
chhān-le, field snails. lō-le, snails. ka-tia-le, a yellow sort of univalve. tek-le, a long tapering sort. hōe-le, a variegated sort. it-le, a glossy blackish-gray sort. ōng-le, a large good sort. bēh-le, a small sort. tsu-le, bāh-le, chiit-le, ka-tu-le, &c., various other sorts.
le (R. lō, to injure, as in fight). (Cn. la). ka-śi-le, puppet-shows. ka-lāng-le, trunks for carrying them. ka-le-koān, house where men live who exhibit puppet-shows. ka-le-hōk, dresses for puppets. ka-lē-chhāk, hard fighting hand to hand, with cutting and slashing, &c. ka-le-kēm, having the feet much turned outwards; also, a double angle (both right angles) in opposite directions in a moulding, as where a higher house is joined to a lower, or where a door in a wall is higher than the rest of the wall. poa' ka-le, to play or have a puppet-show. thiū ka-le, to pull the strings of the puppets. tiāu-ka-le, to commit suicide by hanging. tiāu-ka-le, id. (C. 15). ka-lāu ka-le, to talk indistinctly about a matter (v. lāu).
le (C.) hō-le-ā, take care!
le (C.), = A. lōe, né (mother). niū-le (C.), mother.
le (C.), = A. lōe, to scold; to revile.
le (C.) lē-khang, to make a hole.
le—pa-le, a padre; imitation of the Spanish word. lū-sōng pa-le (Cn.), said of an overbearing domineering man, who is always correcting others, but won't take correction himself (lit. a Manila padre).
lū-sōng pa-le, kong-ka-ki-tō (Cn.), id.
le (R. id.), ceremony; propriety; politeness; a fee; a small present. ū-le, polite. bō-le, unpoltise; unbecoming. bō-hāp-le, id. bō-le, politeness. lē-le, politeness; proper ceremonies; a ceremonial present on any occasion. chiit—ō le-le, a suitable present for the occasion. kāp—i kiā le-le, to perform the proper ceremonies, or give the fitting present to him. sāng le-gī, to make the customary presents at betrothal. le-sō, ceremony; politeness (v. sē). lē-māu, polite deportment; to treat with respect (v. maug'). lē-pāi, ceremonial worship; a week (v. pāi).
le-pō, the Board of Rites; the President of it. le-ki, the Book of Rites. chhō-le, the book of the rites of the Chow dynasty. lē-song, the master of ceremonies in solemn rites, e.g., funerals, great rites of ancestral worship, &c. chiitg-16, to call out (as he does) what is to be done at each rite. lē-thiaip, a document sent along with the presents at betrothal, stating the presents (v. thiaip). lē-hōk, ceremonial dress. lē-pān (Cn.), a wine-jug used at ancestral rites, &c.
chiit-tsoa-lē, one ceremonial visit. chiit-hong-lē, money wrapped in paper, and given to a teacher or doctor. chiit-pau-lē, id. pau-lē hō-i, wrap up a fee and give it him.
song-lē, offerings of flesh made to idols or spirits. chi-it-lē, offerings of liquor thus made. sōe-lō (X.), baptism.
chhā-le, fee given to constables when they serve a warrant. ka-lē, fee to jailer. phāng-lē, money
leb, an enclitic, often used at the end of a sentence.

leh (Cn. leh), to pinch or twitch, especially for curing disease. leh-soa, to pinch one's nose to cure a cold. khit-ku leh—khā, said of a thing suddenly stolen, or of a child dying very suddenly.

leh (T. lēh). khīn leh-leh, to fret, as a child. lē-leh, very troublesome, as a young boy; fond of talking and joking with men, as woman.

lān-san li-leh, in small quantities; not in full sets or large quantity. lī-li leh-leh, id.

leh [R. jūk, weak], soft and flabby, as skin of fat man; too soft and doughy, as cakes; soft and easily broken, as a string.

leh (T. lēh). lām-lām lēh-leh, constant talking in a querulous way; e.g. a woman talking on about a matter quite ended. gāu-lām-leh-leh, id.

leh [R. lēk, noise of thunder, &c., = col. nēh]. (C. nēh?, nēh!). khē-leh-leh, loud and quick sound of thunder. lēh-lēh-kīh, id. lēh-lēh-tān, id. nīh°-nīh° lēh-lēh, sound of rattling or shaking things together carelessly. lēh-lēh-hāū, id., or of thunder, or of beating metal. sai-lām lēh-lēh-hāū, the south-west monsoon roaring.

leh (R. lēt; to tear; to crack; = col. lēh). lēh-sū, the island called Little Quemoy. oā°-kō-leh, the broken bottom of a bowl. oā°-kim-ker-leh, id.

leh (C. lēh), to rip up; to slit up or slit open, without cutting separate. lēh-khūi, to slit open, as with a knife. lēh-lēh, to rip the belly, so as to remove the entrails. lēh-chit-khāng, to slit up and make an opening. chit-lēh, one long cut with a knife. thāi chit-lēh, to give a long slash or cut.

leh (C.), = A. lēh, a broad sun-hat.

leh (R. lēk, a sort of oak). pēh-lēh-kā (P.), a sort of oak; the acorn is sometimes eaten.

leh (C.), = A. lēt, wide open, as door.

leh (C.) ka-leh, = A. ka-lēh, name of a fish.

leh (C. lēh), (mere reduplication). pēh-lēh-sēh, very white.

lek — lēng-lek, to insult, as by abusive words. khit-i-lek (P.), to be sorely insulted by him, with words.

lek [R. lēk, to braid; to compel]. lek-sek, = lēk-sek, to extort money.

lek — lek-phi°, the nose wrinkled in displeasure. lek-phi° lek-bāk, to wrinkle nose and eyes, by arown, in anger.

lek, to make a line, as a mark; to make a fold, as in a dress where a plait is to be sewed. taūi lek, the water just beginning to ebb, just making the tide-mark. taūi lek-hūn, id. lek-hūn, to make a line or fold, as a mark, or as a disease does; to make a fold, as in a dress. lek-chit-sūn, to make a fold or plait, as on dress or cap (v. sūn).

phak-lek-soā°, sort of head-moulding.

lek — lek-lēng, to slacken, as a rope (v. læng).

lek — lek-chhūi, to stop striking or fighting, as on the intervention of others.

lek — lek-lēh-lāi, to sink down ill or fainting.

lek — lek-lēh-kīh, id.

lek — bin lek-sek, face pale (losing colour), as from fear or shame.

lek (cf. nēh°). lek-tā°, to lose courage. lūn-lek, to be afraid to do a thing.

lek — pēh lek-lek, very white, as cloth.
lék [R. to bridle; to restrain; to compel]. lék-bé, to rein in a horse. lék-bé-kun, images holding horses, as at temple of Steng-lông, &c. lék-tó, a certain rope in a vessel (v. té). béd-lék-tó, saddle-girth. béd-lék-soh (C), bridle reins. lék-soh (C), id.

ek-lék, to oppress; to compe in improperly. lék-sek, to exert money; to squeeze money (a. green).

lék-chhut-lái, to press out, as blood or matter from a wound. lék-huuh, to press blood from a wound. ni-lék-hút, the fat Buddha. bi-lék, id. puí-lék, id.

lék (cf. lák), to pull up, as one's sleeves, or the legs of trousers. lék-khah-khi, id.

lék [R. the ribs]. chiap-lék, the soft part of the loin on the hind quarter. chiap-lék-bah, meat from that part.

lék — ang-lék-kóe, a sort of salted shell-fish from North China.

lék [R. lók. a green plant; interchange with the next word]. lók-tau, a small sort of pea (v. táo).

lék-tek, a sort of bamboo; the shoots are much eaten.

lék (R. lók), light green; yellowish green. lék-sek, id. (a. oppress). lék-chhiam-chhiam, bright green, as fields after rain, or ugly green tinge of what was meant to be black. kim-ku-lék, a rich deep green (almost black), like a beetle. hoe-hióh-lék, rich green, like the leaves of plants. hoe-hióh-lék, gaudily adorned with red and green; too gaudy in dress. chháng kái hoe-hióh-liang-lék, gaudily dressed, as woman.

tang-lék, verdigris (verditer!). lék-té, green tea.

son-lék, green without any gloss. son-lék-pó, green cloth without gloss. iú-lék, glossy green; glossy green cloth. hok-lék, green cloth from Fuh-chau.

lék [R. to drop or drip]. lék-chheng (R.), a blustrous shade.

lék [R. lók, dry land]. lék-ló, read by land. lék-ló-koa, an officer in the army. lék-ló-thé, to take away. cé-ló-tal-si, military and naval. bô-chí, kiem lók (a long land journey and no pay), said of having a great deal of trouble and little benefit. bô-chí, kah lók-lé, id.

lék [R. to sink; to love to excess]. lók-ái, to love excessively, as son, &c. (v. lái).

lék (next word?). tim-lék, to hide and keep for one's self, as another's property; e.g. money sent to one's care from abroad and secretly embalmed.

lék [R. to conceal; clandestine; to hide]. un-lék, to hide and keep secret, as a thing, affair, or person. lék-khi-lái, id. lék-niáu, to keep a safe secret, not getting it in the books, so as to embezzle the price (e. copy).

lék (R. lók), to copy out, as items from an account-book. lék-niáu, to copy out the items in our books which refer to each customer, e.g. in order to collect debts (a. conceal). niáu tióh-lék-khi-lái, copied out these items. tióh-lék-lék-khi, id.

bô-lék (Ch. P.), = A. bô-lék, a table of contents.

lék — lék-kim, to plate a metal (especially silver) with gold, by the use of molten gold.

lék — lék-táu lék-tó, very much exhausted with any work, mental or bodily (v. té).

lék — lék-niáu (T.), = A. jiáu-niáu, the ornamental work between the legs of a table.

léng [R. sound, as of thunder]. phek-lék, great rattling sound of thunder. toa-phek-lék, id.

léng — ni-lék-to (T.), a small sort of reaping-hook.

léng [R. strength, — col. lát]. hoat-lék, powerful influence of an idol; magical arts of Tanisâ (v. boat). ho-gán-lék, able to distinguish good and bad at a glance. khah-hó tám-lék, rather courageous. sé-lék, influence and power. ú sé-lék, to have influence to back him and also ability. taá-sé-lék sa-jí tsáng, abundant wealth, influence, and ability. taá kióng, lék chín, money and strength all exhausted. táng-sim hiap-lék, with united heart and strength. lék-liong, the measure of one's strength or ability, esp. wealth and ability to pay. toái-lék-liong, of considerable wealth or ability. sûí-lâng à-lék-liong, according to a man's ability, as to subscribe. jin-lék pé thien-kong, art improving on nature (v. kong).

léng [R. to pass through; in succession; to experience]. léng-tái, in successive ages or generations. léng-niáu, in each successive year. léng-lái, from a long time back always till now. lâi-lék, the history of a person or affair from the first; the account of the origin and antecedents. lâi-lék put-bâng, antecedents not clear, e. g. some flaw or doubts about the title-deeds of the seller, or as some blot or want of clearness about a man's genealogy or early history. If-lék, a document stating the particulars of one's birth, literary rank, official rank, &c., given in to a superior officer, as on taking office, on rise in rank, or on visiting a high superior. thien lák-lék, to write such a statement. tâu lák-lék, to give it in to the superior. chiâng-li-lék, to make such a statement verbally on having an audience of a superior.

léng-lék, experienced in affairs; having seen much of the world. ké-lék-lé, id. otá-lé, id.

léng-léng, a sort of long-cloth.

léng [R. níi, mother, teat, milk, — col. ró, ló; lín, niái]. (T. ró), teat; udder; breasts of woman; nipple; a knob, as for a handle; milk; juice of trees, &c.

léng-thâu, a test. léng-chhung, the office of a test. léng-eng, access in the female breast. léng-hó, id., somewhat different form. léng-gám, another variety of access. léng-niáu, a smaller sort. bong-léng, to touch a woman's breast; if allowed, is a sign of consent to illicit connection.

léng-bó, a wet-nurse. chhí-léng, to feed with one's milk, as mother or nurse; to suckle. chhí-léng, to live on milk. sub-léng, to suck milk. lut-léng, to milk. táng-léng, to wean. gu-léng, cow's milk; soft salted curd. kiám-gù-léng, soft salted curd.

chhi'gu-léng, cow's milk, generally curdled, but not yet salted. gu-léng-chhiu (C.), cow's milk.

gu-léng-id, butter. gu-léng-pid (C), cheese.

ti-bú-léng, an edible plant (v. ti). chhiu-léng, juices of trees used for valuable purposes, e.g. Indiusrubber, gutta-percha, &c. (one sort used for making varnish, etc. adhere well). thup-léng (C), the juice of the "rabbit", or liquid-amber tree (used in gilding).

léng [R. a sort of set]. a net for catching fish in the meshes as they try to swim through. pâng-léng, to set such a net, as in a rapid stream or strong tide-way. bê-ka-léng, net with large meshes for catching the bék-ka. lát-á-léng, a finer sort with smaller meshes for the lát-á-kl.

léng [R. id., = col. ró]. lóng-tiú, a sort of thin silk stuff.

léng [R. líóng, the ridge-pole of a house, = col. níí].
lêng [R. lêng, to engrave]. lêng-chang, a barker at a funeral, with name and titles of deceased.

lêng [R. lêng, clear, plain]. lêng-kak, horn made thin and transparent, for lauters (s. Trapa; s. China root).

lêng [R. sort of Trapa]. lêng-kak, Trapa natans or bicornis; the fruit is eaten; it is red outside but white inside (s. clear; s. China root).


chhhiah-lêng, a red-coloured sort. choho-lêng, the best sort from Szê-chuen.

lêng [R. name of a vegetable]. pe-lêng-chhái, a vegetable like spinach (Convulvulus reptans). poe-lêng-chhái (C.), id., = T. chhiah-kun-chhái.

lêng [R. name of an insect]. bêng-lêng-ê, a child that is bought and adopted.

lêng — lêng-sit, to clip the wings. lêng-chhê (T.), cut off a small bit, as of meat.

lêng [R. insult; to disgrace; a surname. lêng-jiok, to insult. lêng-lek, to insult by abusive words.

lêng-ti, to put to death by cutting in pieces while alive (v. ti). lêng-ti-lêng, to annoy people very much (said of a child that won't sleep, or of a master who makes his hands or servants miserable).

lêng [R. able; power]. (Cn. lêng). koâng-lêng, authority, power. tsâi-lêng, ability. skill. lêng-kâi, skilful; expert; having much capacity for business (should not be said in Amoy, as it suggests a bad meaning). ù lêng-ûi, able to do a thing (v. ûi). bu-lêng (polite), I have not sufficient ability. bu-put-lêng, able to do all things; notwithstanding. bu-sô put-lêng, id.

lêng [R. spiritual; intelligent; efficacious, as prayers or divinities, or geomantic position].

lêng-hun (R.), the soul or spirit. lêng-chhû, paper houses burned for the dead. lêng-ûi, the place where the "hûn-sin" is placed in the rites for a person recently deceased; the spirit is supposed to stay there during the rites; if it is made of paper, sometimes like a house, sometimes like hangings. lêng-chhêng, the place in front of the hangings round the "hûn-sin." lêng-tchh, the table placed there. kad-lêng, to put up the paper or cloth house or hangings (lêng-tî) round the "hûn-sin." ti-lêng, to set up the hûn-sin, put up the screen or cloth partition round it, and make all things ready for the rites of "kong tâi." an-lêng, to begin these rites, as relatives and priests do. chhiah-lêng, to invite the spirit of the dead to come and stay in the "lêng-chhû" during these rites. khiah-lêng, to perform these rites. tû-lêng, to take away and burn the hûn-sin, with all the fittings, at the end of the ceremonies. thiet-lêng, id.

lêng-lâi, precocious and intelligent (v. îi). lêng-thong, of great mental discernment. ū lêng-khiah, well educated; having mental powers well developed. chih-"mi" cheng, ê-kâu lêng, blind men and dumb men are very sharp (v. cheng). khâu lêng, siêt pien, mouth clever and tongue ready, never at a loss for an answer some way or other, so as to get out of a difficulty. bûn-bût chi-lêng, the most intelligent of all things (said of man).

lêng-khi, appearance of intelligence, as in child or young boy; powerful influence for good fortune, as of a mountain as a site for a grave, house, or village. chhiah-tiâm lêng-khi, a good deal of cleverness (said as of boy at school); auspicious influence, as of grave, &c.

pâng-lêng, to lead down the auspicious influence of a hill, as some forms of rocks or ridges do. tûi-chhiah lôh-lêng, the auspicious influence descends this way. ù lêng-lôh, to have a good way for the auspicious influence of the fung-shuy (hong-sui) coming down the ridge from the highest peaks to the site of a house, city, or grave. ù-chh-ki lêng-lôh, do, of grave or house; also, beautiful in appearance, as person. lêng-mâi, veins in the hills that lead along the auspicious influence. lêng-chhî, a long ridge descending gradually and ending in a small eminence, counted a very lucky form. lêng-sin, place about the middle of the declivity of a hill where there is good lock for a grave or house-site. khiah-lêng, placed about midway on the sloping ridge of a hill, as grave or house. hûk-lêng, facing the origin of the auspicious influence, as a grave-site (v. hûk). huah sao-lêng, to call the good influence of the hill to come to the grave; done at time of burial by the geomancer (standing on rising ground apart, with sword and compass in hands), with shouting and gestures, with guns, crackers, &c. tûh sao-lêng, to search for a good grave site on the hills, as geomancer. liâh sao-lêng, id.

ui-lêng, majesty and power of an idol or god. ui-lêng-kong, the guardian idol of a Foo or Ting. lêng-tan, the Taoist elixir of immortality. lêng-sâi, powerful, as an idol. lêng-kâm, id. lêng-hîen, id. lêng-âiâm, id. lêng-êng, id.

pit-lêng, a sort of bird that imitates the song of several birds. pek-lêng, id. nà pit-lêng, said of a man who is good at talking and telling lies to make a case good. lêng-ûu, a sort of fish. kim-lêng-ki (Cn.), = A. lêng-êk. a sort of fish.

lêng (R. lêng), (C. often lêng), a dragon. liâh-lêng, to shampoo. sihâ-lêng, born in a year of which the dragon is the sign. sî phî-lêng, to have a polypus in the nose.

toa-lêng, the pillar-ropes for the helm. khô-thâu-lêng, a long narrow purse made so as to tie round the waist to hold up trousers, and at the same time to hold money.

tsai-lêng, a fire-engine. chiû-lêng, a portable machine for boiling wine.

hé-lêng, a match for a gun. hé-lêng-pau, a pouch for carrying the match. tauh hé-lêng, to light the powder, with the match. chheng-soa-lêng, a sort of gingall. chiû-soa-lêng (T.), id. chiûh-soa-lêng (Cn.), id. lêng-kông-chhêng, a large sort of cannon.

lêng-gô, upright sticks in the bow of a junk between which the anchor cable runs. lêng-chhîih, a dragon’s beard (v. chiûih). lêng-kut, a mineral, eq., from Sze-chuen, like bolomulite or fossil bones of a saurian.

lêng-ûng, the goal of the sea. lêng-ûg, id. hâi-lêng-ûng, id. lêng-kâ-taî, a waterspur from the sky. thiâu-lêng, pillars with dragons carved on them, as at temples. lêng-pô, a flowing robe embroidered with dragons. lêng-kon, a water-jug (like a kettle) with dragons on it.

lêng-hû-chi, the space just outside a temple door (v. hê). lêng-chhiah hông-lien, imperial equipage.
lēng

order. ǒng-lēng, the imperial commission to a high mandarin, which gives him the power of life and death. ƙiāh ǒng-lēng, to carry triangular flags with the word “lēng” before some initials (e.g. ɾng-lēng), as is done by thirteen little boys. tok-lēng, the boy who acts as head of that band, carrying a large flag. lēng-ki, a flag given to a messenger who carries the special orders of a high mandarin or of an idol. lēng-chī, an arrow given to a messenger by a very high mandarin, to show that his orders are extremely urgent. hoat lēng-chī, to give this arrow. hō-lēng, an order given to soldiers by a signal. thek-lēng, Tanist charms in unintelligible characters on yellow paper. hú-lēng, a charm made of green bamboo with the character “hō” written on it, and a bit of red cloth at the top.

chhut-lēng, to issue a military command. hoat-lēng, id. thoan-lēng, to transmit or deliver military orders given by a superior (v. thoan). siong-kēng put-jū chiong-lēng, I will (as you desire it) relax a little the rules of strict politeness according to which I should treat you.

gēh-lēng, the cyclical name of a month (v. gēh). sì-lēng (r.), the things that should be done and said in the four seasons. chhun-lēng, the usual sort of weather-thi, “kī” chhun-lēng, warm spring weather in winter. ta’ kīa chhun-lēng, the weather is now (in spring) the usual spring weather. hō-lēng, the usual summer weather.

lūt-lēng, the demon of thunder, who hastens the thunder on its way. kip-kip jū-lūt-lēng, as swift as the thunder-spirit (v. kip).

lēng-jin kho-āi, very lovable (lit. causing people to love). lēng-lōng, your son. lēng-āi (r.), your daughter. lēng-siok, your father’s younger brother. lēng-pek, do. elder. lēng-tsun, your father. lēng-tōng, your mother. lēng-tsé, your grandfather (all polite phrases).

lēng, the long mark left by the blow of a rod.

phah chit-lēng, strike, so as to leave a long mark or scar. phah kāu-o-bah-lēng, to beat till black and blue in long streaks.

lēng (R. besides; in addition). lēng-goa, besides this; in addition; separately; exceedingly. lēng-goa-khīau, exceedingly clever. lēng-goa-chhāh, to have one’s meals alone; to eat separately from others. lēng-ko krist, to live and have meals apart. lēng-ke kok-sit, id. lēng-ol lēng-ti, separate bowls and chopsticks, as for a vegetarian, or man with contagious disease. sèng-tit lēng-lō, khi-tsāu, one is enough (lit. one complete place), no need of more.

lēng (R. lōng; measure; liberal); loose; not tight.

chhāi lēng-teh, delay, or wait a little, as before doing something. kkhāh lēng--leh, id. kkhāh-liāu-lēng, less severe, as disease; mind more at ease; not so urgent, as affair; less scarce, as money; having a good deal of ready money, and not needing to work hard. chh-thāu liāu-lēng, money less scarce. chh-tsāi liōng-lēng, money pretty abundant. pàng-lēng, to loosen, as a rope. hun kkhāh-lōng, to let out, as a rope made looser. lek-lēng, id. o lek-lēng-tit, elastic; also, it can be put off a little without injury, as work or business. kkhāh-lēng (C.), kkhāh-lēng, a little more, better, or larger.

lēng (C.), = A. ni’ (C. also “liōng”). soa-lēng, the sloping shoulder of a hill.

li (T. i). pōi lēng-li lāng-li, the threads of the cloth too far apart.


li — li-li lo-lo, glancing about everywhere, as eyes of thief; constant chattering, and long, empty, useless talk (v. lo). li-la, unsafe to associate or have dealings with, as man who evades payment (v. la).

li — lō-li-lien, words called out at the beginning of a play (v. lien).

li (R. id.), a small weight, one-tenth of a “bun,” an atom or very small part of a thing; mean in dealings about money. li-li-ā, a very little; slightly. li-boāt, small and unimportant, as trade or gains. li-si, a very small quantity. chit-li-si-ā, id. bō-li-si, not the very least. hō-li, a very small quantity (v. hō). hun-li hō-hūt, very small divisions; niggardly.

phi-li, mean in money matters (v. phi). tâu-li, rather stingy and grasping. in khah-li, they are very minute and stingy about money. chin-kang-li, said to mean stingy fellow, as the Chin-chew people are generally poorer.

li-kim, the impost called “lekim” or “lekin.” li-kim-kēk, office for collecting it.

li-tōng, a small steelyard for weighing silver or fine medicines; generally marked so as to make a dollar = 7 chō 2 hun.

li — lō-li-thi, involved and confused, as a matter; not straightforward, as man (v. thi). li-bū li-lē, talking on far too much. li-lēh (T.), id. chi-chi li-li (R.), very intricate and difficult to settle well, as an affair with many troublesome details; very impracticable, as man talking over and over on unimportant matters.

li (R. id.) liu-li, a translucent material like glass (v. liō).

li (R. id.) tsoā-li, a strainer for lifting out boiled rice.

li (R. liām, a screen). mūg-li, a bamboo door-screen made to roll up; hung specially before doors where families live. pāng-mūg-li, to let down the door-screen. pō-li, a cloth curtain or blind (single) hung at a door or window. kiō-thang-li, curtain or blind of sedan-window made of cloth or bamboo.

li (R. a fence). li-ā, a fence of bamboos or thorns, or of dead reeds. tek-li, a bamboo fence or railing, gen. dead. li-pa (R.), a fence, as round a field.

li (R. a pear-tree, = col. lān). hon-li-bōk, a very fine hard-grained wood for furniture (rosewood).


li (R. id.), to divorce, as a wife. hiu-li (R.), id. li-bō, to divorce a wife; a divorced wife. li-tau, a bill of divorce.


li (R. id.) hō-li, a fox.

li (R. id.) liām-li, a door. bā-li, a sort of small cabin in a junk. li (C.), = A. 18 (a door).

li (C.), = A. 18, an ass.

li (Cn.), = A. jī, in some words.

li (R. a Chinese mile; a village). a Chinese Re or mile, about one-third of an English mile; but varies in different places. sa-li, three li, about one English mile (s. dress). sa-li-lō-li, id. bān-li, ten thousand li (v. bān). chhion-li-bō, a courier. chhien-li-kīā, a telescope.
li-pē, the board of office at Pekin, which appoints mandarins; the president of it. li-pāng, the office in a yamen which manages that department, e.g. having charge of inferior mandarins, and issuing certificates (kiet) to men of the district who get office; the secretary who manages it, who also often has charge of the treasury of the yamen, and acts as a check on the "li-pāng," as his own original department is very light. tham-kos" u-li, variscious mandarins. khō-li, a small official who has charge of the treasury of the provincial treasurer; a treasury clerk. tiān-li, a degree and title got by men who make out documents in criminal cases in the yamuns of high mandarins; having this degree he can be made sān-kiam or sān-si, without the usual literary examinations, and may thus rise to higher office. li-īāh, mandarin's writers and messengers.

pō-li, a man employed by the keeper of a "liān-pō," gambling house.

li [R. dysentery, &c.] li-chēk, dysentery. li-chīt, id. pēh-li, white mucous discharge in dysentery. chhīnghā-li, brownish do. pāng-li, to pass such mucous discharge; to have dysentery (a. leave). tsāo-li, to have dysentery. siāo-li, slight mucous dysentery. hiet-li, bloody dysentery. tsāo-hiet-li, to have it.

a-phień-li, bowel complaint caused by trying to give up opium. kim-khāu-li, a severe bowel complaint which takes away appetite and voice.

li [R. clever; expert;=col. lāi]. lēng-li, pretty; clever and intelligent, as child; neatly finished, as a piece of work: clean and neat, as room; settled properly, as an affair. lēng-li koāi-khā, clever and obedient (said of a boy or very young girl). pān kāu lēng-li, to settle up a matter all perfectly straight, leaving no cause of future trouble. chhēng-khi lēng-li, clean and neat, as a place, or as a woman; settled altogether satisfactorily and honourably, as an affair. pāa" put-chi lēng-li, clean it out quite clean, as room. sōng-li, comfortable and pleasant, as one's person, or as house or garden (v. sōng).

li [R. sharp; benefit; gain; interest; dangerous;=col. lāi]. li-khi, sharp instruments; edged tools. li-hāi, very clever; rather too clever; dangerous to have as an enemy.

li-piān, convenient, as place or thing (v. piān). li-khāu, pleasing the palate, as giving appetite to invalid.

li-pī, to agree with the stomach. li-sūi, to be diuretic.

li-ēk, benefit; to benefit (v. ēk). hāi-jin li-ēk, to injure others and benefit one's self (v. ū).

li-sek, interest of money.


dē-li è-lāng, a man who meanly hangs on the rich or powerful. tsāi-li, gain; wealth; riches. kiū-tsāi-li, to seek for wealth. bēng-li, fame and wealth. kiū-bēng kiū-li, to seek for fame and wealth. bēng-li hun-sim, fame and wealth delude the heart. uī-bēng uī-li, for the sake of fame and wealth, or weight.

put-li-ū-bēng, check uī-li, if not for fame, then for money.

put-li, disadvantageous; unlucky. put-li jīt-chih, an unlucky day. toā-tim put-li, causing very heavy loss. put-li tang-sai, tāi-li lām-pak, east and west is unlucky, north and south auspicious; as in some years.

li (R. id.), to leave; to be distant from. li-khūi, id. (v. khūi). sa-li, to separate from each other; to be distant. khāh-li-khī, very distant, as a place; e.g. house from place of work or from a friend's house. li-hū, to be far distant. li oā-ōā, not far off. li-phān, to open into chinks. khāh-li-teh, move slightly from the place; delay a little.

li-pièt, to bid farewell to; to take leave of. pun-li, to leave; to go away; to separate from one another. pāng-li, to let go; to let off; to abandon (s. dysentery). tsāu-li, to run away and escape. thōat-li, to escape (v. thōat).

li-jim, to leave a place where one has held office. li-sin, to escape from danger; to get away from some business that detains us. bō-tit li-sin, unable to get away, as from business. bō-chit-sī thang li-sin, I cannot get any leisure at all. ō-tit li-sinchāi-lāi, come as soon as you can get away. bō-līāng, never without some one present. put-lī-lāng, id. kōo-lo put-lī-lāng, street always full of people, m-thang lī-lāng, there must always be some one present.

ta-li, quite dry, not damp. khāh-ta-li, getting on now a little better in the world (v. ta).

tō li-li, fallen down flat on the ground, as man or horse; quite bankrupt (v. tō). chhī li-li, broken quite in two. kōe li-li, quite cured, as of opium. kōe-boe-li, unable quite to break it off, as opium-smoking.

lā (=ā). kōng-lā-liāng, to joke and jest.

līāh, to break off, as a splinter. līāh-chīt-tē, id. liāh-khi-lāi, to break off with the hand, as splinter; to split off (neuter). līāh-bin, to break off small splinters from a piece of wood slightly smoothed.

līāh [R. līk, a small quantity; in average, in general, or by rough calculation, = col. līāh]. līāh-sīāu, to make a rough examination of an account to see if it be correct; e.g. comparing a few places at random with vouchers or other accounts. līāh-khōa", id.; also, to take a rough estimate of our gains or losses, or of the state of an account (s. seize).

līāh (R. lēk') ka-līāh, a very large round bamboe tray. phāh ka-līāh (T.), to make one's body go like a wheel round and round with feet and hands.

līāh (R. līk), to seize; to arrest; to apprehend; to lay hold of; to force to do something; to lay on loosely, as thatch or tiles; to plait; as queue; to shampoo; to help men to get a sedan on their shoulders; to measure by span; a span length; to regard or consider as —


līāh-tāng, to become possessed by a demon, as an enchanter. līāh soā=lēng, to look for auspicious grave-sites, as geomancer. līāh-lēng, to shampoo. tāi-kūn līāh-lēng (Cn.), id. līāh-kūn, to beat the air in boxing exercise (v. kūn). līāh-soā, to pinch, &c., for the cure of colic or cholera.

līāh ēn-chhun, to hold in the hand and feed quails for gambling. līāh-kōi, to help the bearers to get the sedan on their shoulders.

līāh-lāu, to examine a roof or a vessel to find and stop leaks. līāh kiū-saat, to find fault wherever possible (v. sat). līāh i-ō pō-chhāt, to catch him telling a lie.

līāh tsāo-ān-nī", to suppose it to be so. līāh-hō tsāo-phāi", to count good to be bad. līāh-āng tsāo-chhīnāh, to mistake yellow for red.

līāh-chiet, to take off discount on goods līāh.
liāk

liām (R. id.), glue; to paste; to paste on; clanny; adhesive; to fasten together, as by paste or by hooks; a surname.

liām-liām, adhesive; adhering closely. liām-lō, id., lō-liām-hiu', sort of adhesive gum. liām-thī, adhering or sticking very closely. sa'-liām, joined together (lit. or fig.) sa'-liām ti-ton, united closely, as relations, or as parts of the body; very much involved (as an affair) with other people's affairs.

si'-liām, to grow soft and damp, as cakes or sweetmeats just before growing mouldy.

liām-he, to plaster with mortar. liām-pui-thāu, to make the gable-head with lime. liām-ka, to glue together.

liām (cf. ni'-chī', eaves). hui-liām tāu-piah, to climb over eaves and walls.

liām [R. a sort of halbert]. khau-liām, a sort of halbert, with a shaft about five feet long and blade about one foot long, crooked like a sickle. khau-liām-to, id. khau-liām-chi'hu', a spear with two prongs, one crooked and one straight. liām-dā (C.), a crooked knife for cutting grass and fuel.

liām-kia-to, the foot used as a hook for tripping up another.

liām [R. the shin or lower leg]. kia'-liām, the shin. kia'-phī'-liām, id. chhau-kia'-liām, having a sore or ulcer on the shin. chhau-phī'-liām, id. chhau-kia'-phī'-liām, id. si' kia'-phī'-liām, to get such an ulcerous sore.

liām [R. lm. rain; constant dropping]. hō liām-hi, constant heavy rains.

liām [R. bride's toilet or trousseau]. tang-liām, marriage portion given to a daughter (gen. of clothes and such articles; sometimes includes landed property).

liām [R. sparing; pure; uncorrupted], a surname. chheng-liām, pure and uncorrupted by avarice, as a mandarin. u'-liām-thī, to have a strong sense of propriety and respect for one's own character (v. thī). tiona-chū liām-chi'ai, faithful, filial, pure, and correct in conduct.

iōng-liām, a small sum added to a mandarin's theoretical salary, said to be paid in order to keep him from extortion and bribes. iōng-liām 6-gūn, id. lāng-liām (C.), id.

liām [R. name of a fish]. liām-hi, a large fish from Siam and Cochinchina, counted very good. toa-liām, the largest sort of it. si-o-liām, the smallest. tiona-liām, medium-sized do.

liām [R. the check. = col. liān]. liām-biān, character; respectability; prestige (v. biān).

liām [R. to dress a corpse for the coffin]. (C. liām). siu-liām, to put a corpse in the coffin. jip-liām, id.

liām [R. to gather; to collect]. liām-sōng, very sparing and economical in the use of money. liām kia'-liām, to use fewer or a smaller quantity. kia'-liām, very sparing in what it uses. na'-liām, na'-liām, by taking less and less you will gradually get free from the habit, e.g. of opium-smoking.

khek-liām, to embezzle by paying less money than should be paid, and pocketing the balance. khek-liām kia'-ki, to deny one's self in a matter of expense, or for the benefit of others. khek-liām gūn-hun, to pay a man the correct number of dollars, but worse or lighter, and pocket the difference. khek-liām lāng-ō-chi', to pay a man less than he should have, while drawing the whole. khek-liām i'-ā chhā-
liǎm, to pinch; to pinch off; to pluck with the fingers. liǎm-hiět-kāk, to pinch off and throw away. liǎm-chhái, to pick off the skin, leaves, &c., from vegetables before cooking. liǎm-khāng, to make a hole with fingers, as in a cap.

liǎm-mài, to get one's name withdrawn from a case (as by a payment) so as not to be further involved. liǎm-bō-tāg, cannot well break off the connection (v. tāg).

liǎm-chhī, (lit. to catch the tongue), said in scolding a child, &c. (v. chhī). thau-nī thau-liām, constantly stealing (v. than). hoī'-chhāu bō-nī, tit-chhāu bō-liām, said of a very gentle or very honest man.

liám [R. to reflect upon; to repeat], to recite or repeat, as a lesson or prayer; in consideration of — liám--tiōh, out of consideration for — liám--tiōh i-ē-chhēng, in consideration of his kindness. put-chhī liām-gī, showing much gratefulness, as for favour done to one's self or to relatives, &c. tāi-liām, on account of; in consideration of — siāu-liām, to think of with warm affection, as relative or friend; to remember kindness with gratitude. ki-liām, to think of with grateful remembrance, as of some favour or kindness, or as of parents' instructions. koā-liām, to think anxiously about. khaō-liām, id. sim liām, to bear on the mind, &c. a desire to do something. sim-sim liām-liām, id. hoāi-liām (R.), to cherish some feelings, e.g. affection. tuī-liām (R.), to meditate on kindness shown long ago.

liām-kō, to ask too high a price.

liām-chhēh, to recite books. oāt-liām, to say a lesson with one's back to the teacher. thiū-liām, to take a passage at random (ad aperutam) for the scholar to recite. liām-tsaī, to practise songs. chhīu-liām-hō, to sing well. liām-phō, to repeat the notes of a tune by name. liām-khōng, to recite religious books; to say off written prayers, e.g. Buddhist liām-khōng, to say certain Buddhist prayers or incantations. liām-sō, another sort. liām-chhū, to mutter spells (v. chhū). chū-liām, to curse. lōe-liām, to swear at one.

tsāl-piām, to talk incessantly (said in scolding); incoherent or delirious talk. liām-liām lēh-lēh, constant discontented talk (v. lēh). ngāu-thūng-liām, to grumble by talking indelicately when not daring to speak out. ngiāu-ngiāu-liām, id. m-thang-liām, do not mention it, as some inauspicious word. ū-lām teh-liām--goā, some one is speaking of me (said when the car itches).

liām, a handful, as of grass or grain taken in the hand when cutting. chūt-liām, one do. śi-liām-hō, crossed twice, as usual form of the string on a parcel. śi-liām-hō (T), id. phān-si-liām-hō, to tie a string so.
liàu, to do sawyer’s work. liàu-chhá, to saw up timber longitudinally. liàu-tsóa, to tear paper along a fold or crease, or along a straight edge.

liàu, to run off (in thieves’ slang). liàu--lái, to come (esp. by the roof), as a thief. liàu--khi, to go so.

liàu-thien, to run away, as a thief, esp. by the roof (v. thien), (s. careless).

liàu — liàu-ló, banditti; a band of robbers (v. ló).

liàu — phia*-liàu, the middle part of an animal (e.g. of a pig), including the ribs (v. phia*). liàu-bah, the flesh of this part.

liàu [R. sound of the voice, &c.] tríg-liàu, to change the time or rate in music. ké-liàu, id. (s. rope).

at-liàu-phëk, according to proper rules and time, as any work (v. phëk). káu-liàu, minute and exact in business, or in managing matters. kàu-liàu kàu-

liàu, just come to the time exactly proper for doing something; preparing just the proper quantity, neither too much nor too little. bò-liàu bò-siàu, managing matters in a careless or random way; u-liàu u-liàu, good at singing.

u-liàu — ù-liàu (C.), id.

liàu, to Wade. liàu-tsóu, to Wade through water; to ford a stream. liàu-téh, to Wade over the wet sand. liàu-chhán-hoá, to Wade through the wet parts of the raised boundaries between rice-fields.

liàu (T.), = A. jiàu. khiau-khiau liàu-liàu, crooked and uneven, as a piece of wood.

liàu (R. id.), to finish; finished; after; to spend; used to give a perfect or pluperfect sense to verb. kông-

liàu chi-hài, after speaking. si-liàu, after death. si-liau-lí, id. chi-hài—liàu, after having eaten. chi-hài—liàu, to eat up the whole (v. chiáh).

pái—liàu, all lost: ké-liàu-sí, sonh-liàu-táí, old affairs that are quite past, and should not be brought up again. bò—liàu, all spent, finished, or gone; nothing remains. bò-liàu bò-chin, endless. bò-liàu-sí, id. bò-liàu-kiôk, cannot be brought to an end, as a troublesome quibrel. kông-bóe-liàu, cannot manage to tell the whole.

liàu-koá*, to be deposed from office and rank. liàu-chhi* to spend money. ké-hé-liàu, property all spent.

kan-ta liàu, all lost or spent uselessly. pêh-pêh liàu, id. liàu-chhi, quite spent; all used or done. liàu teh-théh (Cn.), id.

liàu-liàu, altogether; in great numbers or quantities. si-liàu-liàu, they are all dead. lâng liàu-liàu, there are men in great numbers.

liàu-jién, understanding clearly; plainly understood.

it-bók liàu-jién, seeing all at one glance. liàu-chiêt, quick at observing the real state of a case, or forming a resolution without vacillation (v. chiêt).

liàu-gô (L.), to awake to know the emptiness of the world.

liàu (R. id.), a surname. liàu-lái, Rho, in the Dutch possessions.

liàu [R. liàu, a rope]. chhin-liàu, the rope or string of a steelyard. gô-liàu, the rope by which a cow is tied or led. gô-liàu-sóh, id. bò-liàu-sóh, rope by which a horse is tied or led.

liàu [R. materials; to expect; to manage; materials, of any sort]. bò-liàu, without materials; did not think of it beforehand; would not have expected it. liàu-tiôh, to expect beforehand.

kien-liáu kien-tiôh, all his guesses or predictions come true. liàu-chhut.
lién [R. the cheek, = col. liâm]. phi-lién, impudent; brazen-faced. ngó-sek-lién, a wild violent rough character. koái-lién, taking up a position of disobedience or opposition, as one (esp. an inferior) who had formerly always agreed or assisted. siáu-phi-lién, despicably mean and miserly in dealing, holding to the last farthing. sií-lién, to give a favour out of respect to a third person. bò-kò-lién, utterly careless of character; willing to do any shameful thing for a little gain. sit-lién, to lose one’s reputation or prestige; not daring to hold up one’s head, on account of something wrong, e.g. a great defect in some quarrel. lak-lién, to lose one’s respectability, influence, or prestige. lap-lién (C.), id. lok-lién, to become very poor or in lowest circumstances.

lién (R. id.), to swirl; to get money out of people improperly, esp. by threats. lién-hié, to brush the inside of the ears after shaving. lién phi-khâng, to clean or tinkle the nostrils, as with a bit of wood.

lién-pó, a sort of gambling (v. pó). lién hoe-bé, to twirl the teetotum, as keeper of gambling-house (v. hâ). lién phak-chhîò, to twirl cash for odds and evens. pêng-ka-lién-phak, to invert, as a cup. lién-chëi, to twirl a cash (s. sedan).

lién-â, an instrument for twirling opium in the flame. hong-chhé-lién, a toy made to turn with the wind. tsâo-lién, small rolls of twisted paper (used as matches). tsâo-lién-hé, do. lighted. tsâo-lién, to make them. tsâo-lién-teng, same dipped in oil and used as a light; also (without oil) used for binding books. tsâo-lién-kun, do. for binding books.

gâu lién-khâng, good at getting money out of people in all ways, as by cheating, intimidation, and various pretences. gâu lién-tsóán, id. gâu lién-chëi, id. lién làng-é-chëi, to get money out of people by all means; to extort money on false pretences, esp. as underlings of mandarins and mean literati. lió-lién, to get money out of people by hook or by crook; as by urgent dunning or by intimidation. gâu lo lién, good at getting money or getting a situation for one’s self by such means.

lién (R. id.), sedán or emperor or idol. khâng-lién, an empty idol’s sedan. lién-khô, carved sedan for an idol. pût-lién, id. lêng-chhîs hông-lién, imperial carriage and sedan.

lién-khô, persons who carry an idol in its chair. lién-khô, poles of an idol’s sedan. lién-chëi, a wheel used for grinding in a long trough-shaped mortar; a solid wheel without spokes; a single wheel (though with spokes), as in a wheel-barrow (s. twirl).

koân-lién, to perform rites to call the spirit to the image in the sedan. kâng-lién, to carry the idol’s sedan. lién-lién, to run along carrying it.

lién (C.), = A. lién, to trundle about; to stir about with the hand. lién-lôh-khî, to roll and tumble down, as a precipice. pë-lién-lién, quite round. pë-kâu-pë-lién-lién, very unwell.

lién (R. a chain). thik-lién, an iron chain. gân-lién, a white metal chain (used for suspending the pound, gân-lién, id. koÁ-lién, to wear a chain; to be chained. koÁ gân-lién, id. toÁ-lién, id.

lién — lién-këi, a flail (v. këi). lién-këî (C.), id.

lién (R. id.), to prepare in the fire, as gold, or as the elixir of immortality. thóán-lién (r.), to try in the fire, as gold or silver (v. thóán). lién-tan, to prepare the Taoist elixir of immortality. siú-lién, to follow the Taoist rules for virtue and health.

lién-khî-hót, to work up very carefully, as pills (v. hôt).

tók-jît teh-lién, constantly beating, as an apprentice or daughter-in-law. éng-ki lián-lîén, thresh with a flail.

liét [R. lék, wide open]. (C. lék). khui liét-liét, quite fully wide open, as door or window. khui khah-liét, open more fully wide. pêh-sî-liét, opened quite square and wide. mág khui sî-liét, door opened so.

liét (R. to arrange; several, a row, a rank. kui-líet, making a whole row, the whole length of the row. lâng chô kui-liét, the people sit in a row.

pâl-liét, to arrange in order.

liét-kôk, the several kingdoms; the feudal states of the Chow dynasty. liét-úi, polite phrase in addressing several persons. lin liét-úi, id. liét-úi pêng-úi, id.

liét (R. burning; ardent). chiet-liét, so pure and chaste as to commit suicide, as a widow who will not marry a second time, or as a virgin. liét-úi, ì. liét-úi put-kh jì-hu, a chaste woman will not marry a second husband. tiong-liet-sët, a temple (at the side of the Confucian temple) set up by the government for canonized mandarins who died for their country. tiong-liét-bió, do. set up by private persons.

kék-liét, using very strong or violent language, as in disputing.

liét-liét-háu, loud sound, as of the wind, or of stiff paper shaken, or of metal-plate struck, &c.

lih — lih-khî, very deceitful, intriguing, and injurious, as a man.

lih (C.), to tear, = col. lêk, to tear; a rent; to open out, as a seam or joint. thînh-lih, to tear open, as a letter; to tear, as cloth or paper. thoa-lih, to tear aunder, as by horses. phôa-lih, to rend aunder. lih-phôa, id. lih-khî, to open out, as a joint or seam. khî-khî lih-lih, having flaws and cracks, as pottery. lih-kê-lái, lih-kê-kê-khî, to tear alternately on opposite sides, as in making a strip of paper into a long string.

tûi-lih, a large rent. sôo-lih, a small rent. sôo-lih i-kau-tôa-lih, to make bad worse. ta'' lih-láh, now it is quite spoiled or ruined, as things or affairs; now it is all up.

chhi"-lih-lih, to laugh with the mouth open all its length. kut-chhî bah-lih, bones broken and flesh torn. son-pang tóe-lih, mountains falling and earth rending, as in earthquake.
lhong—lhong-chhöaⁿ, a strong sort of silk stuff (v. ehhoaⁿ).

liok—liok-chhöaⁿ, a sort of cooling medicine (v. song).

hiok [R. dry land; six, = col. lôk]. hiok-lô, by land; military, as opposed to naval. hiok-lô thêk, a general. hiok-thê (v.), id.

hiok-siok, in continuous succession, but small quantities; moderate, as gains, &c. (v. siok).

hiok [R. to kill]. sat-liok, to slaughter; to massacre.

liok [R. to seize]. (C. liok). bông-hê' kispliok, housebreaking and robbery with torches, generally having faces disguised with paint.

liok [R. to write down carefully; to record]. (P. lêk). bôk-liok, index or contents of a book; a list or catalogue. pô-liok, official notification to a man who has got a degree. têng-liok, to transcribe in red ink an essay for the Kujin degree (v. têng). siu-tsiî-liok, list of new Sew-t'ai graduates printed for sale. ku-jin-liok, do. of new Kujin. chin-sû-liok, do. of new Ts'in-sze.

liok [R. small quantity, = col. liô]. (C. liok). iok-liok, in general or on an average; speaking roughly and generally. t'ai-liok, id. phö-liok-á, slightly; to a small extent. phö-liok-á, id. phö-liok-á ts'ai, to know a little of it.

hut-liok, to do a thing without much care or attention; to slight; to treat with want of respect or attention, e.g. taking no notice of a man when he comes or goes.

liông [R. a dragon; imperial, = col. lêng]. (also C., = A. léng). kiêu-liông-pau, a pouch for ammunition. kiêu-liông-tin, an army divided (for battle) into nine parts, kiêu-liông-koan, a royal crown with nine dragons. kiêu-liông-pôá, a wooden tray with nine divisions. liông-sa, hills like an arm behind a grave on the left hand (v. sa). pêk-hô chheông-liông, two of the great Taut spirits (v. hè). liông-gân (R.), the face of the emperor. it-khiâu-liông-bûn, the lame man crossed the imperial threshold. liông-bûn-soa, a sort of shark (edible).

o-liông, Ou-long tea; also a small black cricket or "pek-out," the reddish sort is called "chibh-kau." ki-liông, a hornless dragon (v. kî). soa-liông-á (C.), a reptile like a snake with four feet. chhau-liông-á (C.), a sort of marine worm or mollusc. liông-iên-hiu, a medicine. liông-iên-hiu, id.


liông [R. good]. (C. liông). liông-bîn, good subjects. sîn-liông, good, as man. sîn-liông, well-behaved, trustworthy, and safe. liông-liông khoê-khoê; liông-gîn gek-nî, good medicine is very bitter; faithfu words displeases the ear.

liông-sim, conscience, especially as to duties among men. liông-sim-chhêt, a thief who steals only a part, leaving what he could have taken. thien-liông-sim, Heaven's law agreeing with conscience; I am perfectly honest and truthful. thien-thien-liông-sim, should act in good conscience. thien-sim, conscientious, just, and fair in dealings. tsân liông-sim, id.

liông (reduplication of liông). s'á-khiong-liông, to act violently and wickedly towards another.

liông [R. a beam, = col. nî]. tiông-liông,
liông

important or useful, as person or thing, &c. tông-liông, id.

liông [R. eminent; glorious; abundant, = col. liông].

khien-liông, the reign of the Emperor Kien-lông, liông-sông (better "liông"), in very great abundance (v. sông).

liông [R. long, a wolf]. liông-pê, = long-pê, very poor and miserable.

liông [R. a sort of grain]. (C. liông). kau-liông, a sort of distilled liquor. tô-liông-siôk, bêk-sâ-chek, the six grains.

liông [R. liông, cool]. liông-hiet (T.), cooling for the blood.

liông [R. two; both; a taél, = col. nêng, niâ, ni, lê, long]. liông-goân, both parties quite willing and pleased. liông-gô, a disappreension, so as to fail of doing what was expected. liông-kau-khiâ, unsettled in purpose; double-minded or trimming (v. khâ). liông-kha-khiâ, telling only half one's mind; concealing one's schemes and seeming neutral. liông-phak khui-chhiô, trimming between two opinions or courses (v. chhiô). koan it liông-khô, the character "mandarin" (koan) has two mouths. chin-thôe liông-ân, to go on and to draw back are both difficult or dangerous (v. lân). sien-ok put-liông-lip, good and bad cannot stand together. sâ-chêng put-liông-lip, if you employ bad men, the good will leave you. jin-tê liông-se, people and place both strange to us.

liông-gí, the emblem of the Yin and Yang, by a circle divided equally by two half-semicircles. liông-pông, the rank of Taïn-sê. liông-kôk tiâu-thien, fallen on the back, with feet towards the sky. liông-lông (T.), = A. lêng-lông, the two covered ways on the sides of the central court of a Chinese house.

sam khi-liông, three men opposing two (v. khî), it to liông-toân, said of ñi once determining a matter long unsettled (v. toân). it-jin tí, put-jô liông-jin gi, the counsel of two is better than one man's wisdom.

liông (C.), = A. lòng, to kick or push away with the sole of the foot.

liông [R. liông, eminent; abundant]. liông-sông, very abundant, as money or grain, &c. (v. sông).

chí-tê-sui liông-lêng, his money very abundant (v. täsi).

liông [R. to suppose, excuse, or assist], (C. liông).

lok-liông, about the quantity). liông-îk, id. liông-pit, I should say it must —; I should say that —. gê-liông--liông, considerate and gentle, as towards inferiors or person in fault. liông-lâng-ê-chêng, id. liông-chêng, to forgive or act with consideration and forbearance, as towards a man who is in fault; gentle, kind, and long-suffering. khâh-ôe liông-chêng, of a rather gentle or forgiving disposition.


liông-chít-ô, omit one stroke of the ear; pause a little, as in striking or in a legal process; stop a little, e.g. said by the bearer of our baggage asking us to let him rest a little.

liông [R. a measure, = col. liông, niâ], (C. liông, except in one or two phrases). liông-tsâ (C. liông), a gourd a span earlier than is absolutely necessary. Khâh-liông (C. liông, lông), a little larger; slightly more; rather better, as in sickness.

liông-tâi-siâu, to use more or less as we please (v. siâu). bô-hân-liông, boundless.

hô-liông, liberal; generous; forbearing. u-liông, id. u-tô-liông, id. tô-liông toa, id. tô-liông khoan-hông, id. toâ-liông, generous. tâ-liông, id. khoan-hông tâ-liông, id. hâi-liông, exceedingly generous (like the sea). chhiên-liông, too rigorous for one's rights; also (said by one's self), not able to drink much liquor. chiu-liông, ability to drink liquid (v. chiâ). lêk-liông, measure of one's ability (v. lêk). chi-liông toa, having high aims, e.g. for high literary rank. khi-liông toa, aiming at considerable matters; not too particular about small things. khi-liông sô, having small aims; too minutely careful about small things, e.g. small sums, or reproving for small faults. khoan-liông, to treat people with indulgence or forbearance. bô-lâu-liông, to go to too great an extreme, e.g. spending all one's income, exerting one's strength or influence to the very utmost, or taking too much liquer. ìu-sê, put-chô chin-liông, do not use your power or enjoy your good fortune to the utmost.

liông (C.), = A. nía. soâ-liông, the shoulder of a mountain, rising higher than the connecting ridge. soâ-liông-â, id.

lip (Cn.) lip-lip-â, = A. liu-lim-â, all but —.

lip [R. to stand; to set up]. siet-lip, to set up; to appoint or ordain. kiên-lip (R.), to set up or establish firmly. kiên-kông lip-gîáp, to establish one's merit and fortune. put-liông-lip, cannot stand together, as good and bad (v. liông).

lip-khek, immediately.

lip-sim, to determine one's intention; fixed purpose.

lip-i, id. lip-chî, id. kiên-sim lip-chî, id.

lip-chhun, the term about Feb. 4th. lip-bê, about May 5th or 6th. lip-chhùi, about August 7th or 8th. lip-tang, about Nov. 7th.

lit, = lút (C. bit), the rope that hauls up a Chinese sail, like halyards. lit-ô-sôh, id. chít-thiâ-lit, one such rope. chít-tiâu-lit, id. lit-chê, the upper end of this rope, where it is fastened to the sail.

liu (Cn.) tâ-hiu, to stumble.

liu [R. chhiu, name of a fish]. hê-liu, a small fish, a few inches long, that lives in ditches and pools. thê-liu, id. chhu-liu, a sort of salt-water fish.

liu (T.), = A. chhiu, to tickle with the finger, as the face.

liu — khít-khiu liu-liu, curled or tangled, as long hair (v. khîh).

liu [R. thêu, to draw out, = col. chhiu]. liu-khau, to draw lots. liu hê-chhiu, to draw lots to see which man is to pay the principal share of some common expense.

liu, to steal small things; to steal away secretly. tsêöe-liu, he has gone off suddenly and unexpectedly. liu-kê-khi, to make off suddenly, as from a creditor or from a man trying to catch him. liu-tâiù, id. liu-kiang, to get out of the way so as to escape from danger, or shirk duty and responsibility. liu-kiang kiâ-tâng, id. tsêöe--liu-kiang, he has run off to chít-liu-liu-khi, absent the whole day, as servant or scholar. chít-liu-liu-tâiù, id.

Kê-liù-khi (Cn.), quite lost, as opportunity gone beyond recall.

liu — koo-liu, very mean and low in money matters and in doing business.
liu — liu, liu, liu, very slippery, as road. kú liu-liu, very long (time). sam-jit put-kien, kú liu-liu, three days without seeing (liu) is very long. káu liu-liu, quite bare and naked. theh liu-liu (Cn.), naked; nothing whatever left, as by robbers.

liu (cf. niu). bé-liu, the utmost end; the extremity. sosé-beliu, the very top of a hill; the extremity of the base of a hill. teh-beh liu-bé, about to come to an end, as a family of bad sons. kó-liu (Cn.), a man's queue.

liu — liu-chhui, chiáh bák-chiu, a man should know by a glance what he has to do (v. chhui).

lió (R. to flow; to run on in course; to transmit; a sort; col. lió), to banish, as from the province; to choose out, as good or bad from a mixed lot; to lead about, as for horse exercise. phiau-lió, carried away, as by a flood (v. phiau). liú-chhi-sek, light greenish-blue, like duck's egg. liú-seng-thúi, an ancient weapon (v. seng). liú-pút-thái-sóe, the demon that causes eclipses (v. pút).

liú-bé, to lead about a horse, as for exercise.

<liú pháí-chí, to choose out bad cash. ké-liú, carefully selected out of a lot.

lún-lió, in rotation (v. lún). saé-lió-lóng, id. liú-lóng, to go on actively, as nature's operations, or as an epidemic (v. lóng). liú-thoán, to transmit, as from one age to another (v. thoán). liú-toán (T.), id. in-tap jú-lió, fluent at talking.

hái-lió, very mean. há-lió put-siáu, a good-for-nothing fellow. kú-lió, all sorts of priests, nuns, and sorcerers. sam-káu kuó-lió, a jack-of-all-trades.

put-jíp-lió è-láng, a useless fellow unit for any work. bé-jíp-lió, said of a very small mandarin.

hong-lió, dissipated; too fond of gaiety and pleasure.

hong-lió-láng, a dissipated man. si-kóe-lió, to go about associating with bad or low characters.

lió-lók, to wander about with no settled dwelling or occupation, as a man in great poverty.


lió-tó, to banish or transport, in general. grí-lió, to condemn to banishment, as to another province.

míng-lió, id. chhiong-kun míng-lió, to exil or transport. káh-háip chhiong-kun míng-lió, worse than transportation (v. káh-pié).

lió-hoán, to banish a criminal; a banished criminal. chhioh lió-hoán-ché, to borrow at heavy usury from banished criminals (those at Amoy are usually from the north). lió-bin, a vagabond; a wandering fellow with no settled occupation.

lió-bin-ná, id. lió-bin-ná-thí, pleasant warm weather in winter.

lió (cf. chió), to unwind; to draw in the slack of a rope gently.

lió (R. to retain; to detain; to keep over; col. lió). tau-lió, to detain forcibly, as men or things, e.g. for ransom, or to get payment of debt; to keep in confinement, as an enemy in a feud. siu-lió, to receive and entertain in one's house, as guest or lodger.

lió-tó, to reserve; to keep in reserve.

lió-jim, to make application to get a good mandarin reappointed (v. jim).

lió-sím, attentive; to pay close attention; to keep the mind on a thing.

lió-sím-tí, id.

lió (R. id., jí). lió-hóng, sulphur. lió-féng, id.

lió (R. id.). bién-lió, a square-topped crown with peonies, worn by sovereigns and idols.

tau-lió, the set of pendant of a crown or ornament.

lió (R. id.). lió-li, a translucent material like glass, but different. lió-li-thâu, a bald head (said in joke). lió-li-tong, a sort of lamp used in temples; a scabbard head (said in scolding or joking). lió-li-kong, an idol specially worshipped by vegetarians (said to have been the spirit of a lamp).

lió-li-hoé, a society for the worship of lió-li-kong.

lió — lió-khió, fond of keeping a feud or dispute open, as man; fractious, as child (v. khió).

lió (R. name of a tree). siáh-lió, the pomegranate.

chió-lió (Cn.), id. shé-lió (C), id. phé-siáh-lió, a white variety with light greenish fruit (good for dessert).

kim-siáh-lió, a plant used for dessert.

só-siáh-lió, a wild shrub with a white flower.

lió (R. id. = col. lóu), a tumour, worm, or swelling on the neck. bah-lió, id. huih-lió, such a tumour red and full of blood. hiet-lió, id. che-lió, one soft and round, and white when cut. tâu-cho-lió, id. toá-am-lió, a large tumour on the neck. si-lió, to have a wound on the neck. am-kún sì-lió tù-tiób, it can't be helped any more than a tumour on the neck.

phat-chít-lió, to raise a lump by striking.

lió (R. jí), name of fish. lió-li, a fish like the cuttle-fish, but counted better.

lió — lió-lóng-lien, words called out at the beginning of a play. lóng-lió-lien, id.

lió (R. id.), a willow; a surname. lió-ki, a willow branch.

lió-chiam, shoes with only one rib on the toe. lió-tiáu-thàng, a window made with long thin slips of wood. lió-tiáu-pin, a partition made with such slips. lió-tiáu-pó, gingham.

chió-lió, a willow with hard white wood. kóe-lió, a tree like the chin. só-ló (r.), the willow. súi-si-lió, the weeping-willow.


lió (R. id., cf. col. khió, gió), to grasp and pull towards one, as a rope or tail; to haul. lió-óu, to pull near by a rope, as a boat.

lió-lái, to grasp and pull towards one. lió-tiáu, to pull in the anchor-rope by hand, as to raise the anchor.

lió-chin, to pull up closer, as boat, by rope attached to the bow.

lió (cf. lió), a bank, as of thread. chít-lió, one bank.

lió (R. id.), a button, properly a twisted knot on end of a cord (used as a button); to button. lió-áu, to button a dress.

chién-lió, a pickpocket. lió-pó, sort of round cord (v. pó).

lió-á-géng, a small sort of lung-fruit (góng-géng) with little pulp.

lió-khau, the loop which serves as a hole for a Chinese button. lió-phán, double pipe of cord sewed on a dress, either to receive the button, or twisted into a knab (Chinese button), or ending in a loop used as a button-hole. pái-á-lió, a button of foreign shape.

lió-pái, buttons in general.

pi-ló, a flat button of foreign shape.

pó-ló, a knob of cutten cord used as a button.

phat-pó-lió, to make one.

kiet-lió, the knob on a Chinese cap.

lió-khau, the knob on the top of a sedan.

báu-lió-lió, very close or crowded.

lió (cf. lió, lió). pi-áu-lió-lió (Cn. T.), very smooth and level, as road.

lió (cf. lió), to catch with a running nose or lasso; to allure a man to some bad course. lió-kâu, to catch a dog with a nose. lió-ti, to catch a pig with a nose.

lió-láng khi-poá, to allure people to gamble, as
companions. chhông mi'-soâ" khî liù-ah (to make a vernaccelli nose to catch ducks), to try to do a thing with quite insufficient means.

liù — sá-liù, skillful; cunning. liù-liù, over-sharp in dealing (cheating somewhat), esp. said of a boy. liù-liù-â-pô, too sharp practice.

liù — liù-tsú-kid", a wicked boy or lad, as 15 or 20 years old.

liù, to take off, as a hat. liù-bô, to take off one's hat. liù-o-kun, to take off the bride's veil at marriage, as the bridgroom does. liù-phê, the skin grazed, as by a stroke; the skin peeling off, as at the edges of a sore when healing. liù-hiâh, baid on the forehead and crown of the head. liù-keng-thâu, having no cap or hat on; bare-headed.

kût-liù-liù, very slippery, as road. kng liù-liù, quite bare or naked (v. kng).

liù [R. liù, to flow, = col. lâu]. bô-sûn-liù, very unpleasant and quite contrary to expectation, e.g. all that is said being in favour of our enemy when help is asked.

liù, to soften in a covered rice-boiler (tiâh), as cakes. liù-ké, to soften hard cakes by steaming thus.

liüh [R. liök, six, = col. lâk], one of the musical notes, = liök.

liüh — liüh-liüh-á, slightly; better liôh-liüh-á (q.v.)

lo (cf. lu, tho), to dabble in mud, as a duck. ah-bô-chhui bông-lo, may as well ask for it, though with almost no expectation of success.

lo, to ask over and over in a coaxing way (e.g. surely you won't refuse me); to ask importunately, as for money or employment, or a favour for self or other; to get money or a favour by constant asking. lo-chî", to ask over and over for money. lo-liën, to get money by hook or by crook (v. liën). tit-tit-lo, to ask right on, taking no denial. kap-i-lo, to ask thus from him. bôe-kham--tit i-lo, could not resist his importunity.

lo (= lo). lo-so, troublesome, as a man constantly talking or asking or making difficulties. lo-lo so-so, id.

lo — li-li lo-lo, glancing about rapidly in all directions, as the eyes of a thief; empty talk, as mere formal expressions, or idle useless chattering, or repeated asking.

lo — hûng lo-lo, very distant.

lo [R. lôk, to roast or burn]. chhâu-hê-lo, a burned or singed taste, when something gets dried and singed in cooking. chhâu-hê-lo-bî, id. chhâu-lo chhâu-lo, id. chhâu-hin"-lo (T.), id. chhâu-tiâ-lo, singed in the frying-pan.

lo (mere duplication). po-lo-so, to praise very much. ho-lo, an interjection used in calling out to a man, like hot ho!

lo [K. id.] lo-chhia, name of an idol (v. chhia).

lo — ka-ì-lo, not yet completed; far from the end yet (v. ka).

lo [K. id.] lo-siong. consumption. lo-chêng, id. hu-lo ê-chêng, id. (v. hu).

lo [R. toil, trouble]. (Cn. lò), kong-lo, merit, esp. for services to the state. sin-lo, wages. siô-sim hâu-lo, to be exceedingly attentive to a man, as servant to master, or as attendant to sick man, or as a parasite fawning on an influential person. lo ji-bû-kong (r.), toil and no profit (v. kong).

liô-sim, thinking deeply or anxious about some matter. liô-sim-â, caused by anxiety or mental labour (said of the cause of a disease.) liô-sim peh-pak, much vexed or anxious about matters. liô-sim kê-tô, to give a great deal of thought and anxiety to the planning or management of a matter. liô-sim kô-tô, id. liô-sim lô-lêk, to exert one's mind and strength very much. lô-lêk, to labour very hard, or with all one's strength.

liô-lêk-mîa", a severe toilsome life. liô-khê, severe or toilsome, as labour. lô-bin siong-taî (r.), to oppress the people and take their money.

lô-tông, I will trouble you, sir, to —. I have given you a vast deal of trouble. lô-hoân-lî, id. lô-sin (R.), thank you, sir; for your trouble.

pit-lô, a small, lean, harâh-voiced bird, said to be unfilial. pek-lô, id. chhi koo, chhâ" pit-lô, the fowls one feeds are as small and lean as the pit-lô.

lô — lô-so, troublesome, as a man; better "li-so" (q.v.)

lô — liâm-lô, adhesive; sticky. lô-liâm-hiû, a sort of adhesive gum used for making incense.

lô-thi-thi, very much involved, as an affair hard to put right, or as indefinite talk (v. thi).

lô, muddy; turbid, as a liquid; of a dull or indistinct colour, as foreigner's eyes.

lô — o-lô-so, very black.

lô [R. lô, a great river]. thien-lô-pân, = thien-hô-pân, a ceiling.

lô [R. a net], (P. sometimes lô), a sort of gauze used for mosquito-curtains; a surname. pêh-lô, white stuff for mosquito-curtains. thinn-soâ"-lô, a very stiff stuff used for that purpose. lô-lo si-toan, silks, satins, and net. lô-lo grim-sîh, fine variegated silks, &c. lô-phê, a sort of kercieux worn by women. to-lô-nî", a sort of woolen stuff.

lô-bûn-tsoâ", a sort of lined paper. lô-tâu, a fine sieve in a flour-mill (v. tâu).

hê-lô, a trap for tigers. lô-bâng, a net (figuratively). lô-bông (R.), a net (v. bông).

lô-ki", a geomancer's compass (v. kî).

giâm-lô, the judge of the dead. giâm-lo-ông, id. siâm-lô, Sîm; Sîm and Laos. lô-hân, Buddhist saints or Lohans (v. bân), (Cn. lô-hân). pho-lo-bit, the jack-fruit tree.

lô — se-lô (C.), a brass wash-basin.

lô (R. id.), a flat gong without a boss (but "chêng" has a boss). lô-á, a small gong (used by peddlars). siô-lô, two small gongs set in a wooden frame. lô-kô, gongs and drums. chhê-ê-lô, a small gong (about 8 inches broad) with a shrill sound. chhê-ê-lô-á, a very small sort. lô-iêm-sê (T. lô-iêm-chê), a band of about a dozen boys at idolatrous processions.

lô-thüi, the clapper for a gong. phâh-lô, to strike a gong. thôân-lô, to give information by beating a gong.

lô [R. id., = col. lô], a large round wicker-tray; to clean grain by shaking it in such a tray. bi-lô, a flat round bamboo tray for shaking rice so as to separate the clean rice from the chaff or the rice still having the hull. bi-lô-á, a small one. lô-lô, to shake (as rice) in a tray. lô-bi, to shake rice thus so as to clean it. lô-bî thai-chhêk, to clean rice by shaking or ridling.

thò-lgô, a large round wicker-tray or frame for drying sugar.
lô (Cn.) = A. lô, consumption.
lô (Cn.) = A. lô, a prison.
lô (Cn. in reading phrases, and 'l', sometimes only),
= A. lô, a net. lô-hân (Cn.) = A. lô-hân, a Lohan or Buddhist saint (v. hân).
lô [R. lô, a creeping plant]. lô-tìn (C.), a creeper, shaped like ropes, used for stuipifying fish.
lô (R. id.), a sculling oar; a boat-scout. tsûn-lô, id.
pî-lô, a scull worked on the side of a boat. lô-bin, the larboard, left, or port side of a junk. lô-iâm, the bit of hard wood spliced on the scull to work on the pin. lô-iâm-khang, the cavity of the scull which works on the pin. lô-tê-khang, id. lô-tê, the pin or knob on which the scull works. lô-tiam, id. lô-lân (very vulgar), id. lê-khô, the hole in the stern through which the scull goes.
lô-lô, to work the scull; to scull. saî-lô, to scull a boat or junk. lô-hô-lù, to put on the scull (a. brine).
kêk-lô, to exert strength very much in sculling.
lô [R. id., to exert strength]. lô-lât, to thank for trouble taken; than you! hô-ô lô-lô-lât, thank you! I beg to trouble you. lô-lê-lôt, thank you! lô-lê-lô-ê, "and thank you!" said in return to a man who has said "lô-lât." sêng-lô-lô, to lessen the labour. hû-lô-lôt, to be afraid of toil or trouble, and so avoid a matter. tôh-khô-lôn-lô-lô-lôt, it will take more trouble or labour.
lô [R. jîôk]. lô-chô, a cap made of material like rattan, with horse-hair tassel. lô-bô (R.), id. lê-bô-îa, the tassel of such a cap.
lô [R. salt; careless or vulgar: = col. lô]. of brine. lô-thang, sort of brine. lô-ê, slightly pickled; not so salt as "sî." lô-hô-lù, to put into brine, as eatable to be pickled (a. scull). pênh-lô, to make of a sort of sauce, with flour, fat, spices, &c. khiên-lô, to mix some salt sauce or brine while things are frying.
chho-lô, wanting in refinement; somewhat vulgar in manner, but not intentionally. lô-bông, acting in a hurried, careless, or somewhat reckless manner.
lô [R. id., to be seized]. hîe-lô, civil and military mandarins together going with soldiers to arrest and punish criminals.
ô-lô-pâ, Europe (v. pâ). se-lô, the Russians. sai-lô, id. chhîâ""goâ khi-tu se-lô, it is a very difficult and dangerous thing you ask me to assist in.
ô-chhîâ""if khi-tu se-lô, he is asking you to assist him in a very troublesome and dangerous affair.
lô (R. id.), the kingdom of Loo; a surname. lêm-pan (the god of carpenters. lêm-pan-kong, id. lêm-pan-chhîâ, the Chinese foot used by masons and carpenters; ten feet want about two inches of our measure (v. chhîob).
pu-tô-lô, a Manchow title of high military rank.
ô-lô-bôk-chê, Urumutei, a place of a severe transportation (v. chê).
lô [R. lô, old, = col. lân, lân, &c.;] (also sometimes Cn., = A. lô). lê-kî, a Cantonese harlot. lê-chhû (Cn.), = A. niâu-chhû, a rat.
lê-kê-lô-chhîâ, a sort of low strangling tree, =kê-lô-chhîâ.
lô (Cn.) chin"-lô, = A. chin"-lâm, camphor.
lô (C.) tô-lô, = A. tô-lô, old used tea-leaves.
lô (R. hô, a door). thông-lô-kûî, = thông-hô-kûî, a sort of shop-counter.
lô [R. lô, a reed]. lô-sôe, a sort of millet.
lô (C. lô). tô-lô, used tea-leaves.
lòh  [R. lôk, joy; rejoice].  tiô-lôh, the city and district of Chüng-lôh, near Fùh-châu.

lôh  [R. lôk, united].  kho-lôh, a bamboo hoop and ropes for carrying loads; a cooly who carries loads.  kho-lôh-soh, these ropes.  lôh-a-soh, id.  lôh-á, these ropes fastened to the bamboo hoop.  poeh-lôh, sort of rope much used by porters.  poeh-lôh-soh, id.

lôh  [R. lôk, to lop off], to prune away branches (C.).

lôh—koe-thî thâu-lôh, the first cock-crowing.

koe-thî ji-lôh, the second cock-crowing.

lôh  [R. lôk, to fall, &c. = col. lak, lôh, ûnh, lân], to descend; to come down; to go down into; to lay down or write down; (a place); one compartment of a house.

tâ-lôh, where?  tô-lôh, id.  tô-lôh-û, what place?  ti-tô-lôh, where?  ti-tô-lôh chît-é, which one?  tô-lôh chît-é, id.  tô-lôh chît-é, id.  tô-lôh-lâng, to what place does he belong?  beh tâ-lôh-khi, where will you go?

Áu-lôh, the back compartment of a Chinese house, generally separated from the front part by a court.

chêng-lôh, the front part, on the street or road.  ê-lôh, id.  tîng-lôh, the middle part, where there are three, separated by two courts.  sa-lôh, these three partâ û-têng-lôh, to have a good site in respect of Fung-shüy.

lôh tsoe-sî-thûi, cut up into the four-quaters, as carcass of pig or sheep.

lôh-áu-jit, the day after to-morrow.  lôh-áu-nî, the year after next.  kôh-lôh chît-jit, yet one day later.  lôh-tsôh-jît (T.), = A. sîn-tsôh-jît, the second day before yesterday.

û hê-lôh, well-behaved; correct in conduct, esp. as to money matters; safe to deal with; of respectable position or character, so that he will not do anything very bad; having a pretty good foundation, or a fair chance of success, as an affair.  tsoe-sî u-hê-lôh, safe to deal with.  pân kâu u-hê-lôh, to manage an affair till it becomes pretty safe or straight.  pân kâu u chît-ê hê-lôh, id.  pân-liû u-hê-lôh, well managed and settled properly.  kia-khi u-hê-lôh, to send (as letter or parcel) by a safe mode of conveyance.

chhâ kâu u-hê-lôh, to examine till we get at the real state of the case.  iâu-bê u-hê-lôh, don't yet know the real state of the matter.  chhâ chît-ê hê-lôh, to examine so as to find the real state and circumstances of the case, as to safety, &c.  u sîm-mih" hê-lôh, what news of him, or it?  m-tsai i-ê hê-lôh, don't know where he lives, or how he is situated, or what are his circumstances and antecedents.  i-ê hê-lôh si tsai"-tû, what are his circumstances and antecedents?  lông-bô hê-lôh, no news at all.  bó-hê-lôh, disparate, as man; unprincipled; of bad character; untrustworthy; unimportant and useless, as a thing.  bó-hê bó-lôh, id.  kia-"liâu bó-hê-lôh, I fear the affair will go wrong, or that the thing sent is lost and cannot be traced.  kia-khi bó-hê-lôh, to have sent a thing by an unsafe mode of conveyance, so that it is quite lost without any trace.

hoat-lôh, to manage or arrange an affair.  hî-lôh, to manage well, esp. household matters.  bó li-lôh, does not manage well, as household.  siet-bôe-lôh, unable to establish, as a custom or rule.

chhi"-lôh, to ascend and descend.  lôh-lài, to come down.  lôh-khi, to go down.  chhihm—lôh-khi, to get heavily in debt.  chhihm-lôh-khi, to swallow, down (&c.) páng-lôh, to lay down, as a thing; to repress, as a passion or emotion.  jît lôh, sunset (v. jît).  chhi" lôh-tôe, a star setting.  chhi" lôh-tôo (T.), the Pleiades setting.

lôh-pit, to begin to write.  lôh-lô, to put on the sculling oar.  lôh-chhiù, at the very first putting one's hand to a thing.  lôh-chhiù, chhi phah-phài', at the first touch he spoiled it.  lôh-chhiù chhi-ûk", he won as soon as he began to play.  khan-lôh-chhiù, better acquainted with the way of doing a thing than at first.

lôh-khoân, to put down a name on an ornamental scroll (v. khoán).  lôh-mîf", to write down a name.  lôh chit-ji, write down this word.  lôh hit-ji, write down that word.

lôh chit-ji, to omit, one word in writing by mistake.  lôh-ji, do. (one or more).  lôh-sîn, to have a miscarriage (v. sir).  sit-lôh, to lose (v. sit).  lôh-sîn, to lose capital; to lose in trade.

lôh-kö, to become cheaper (v. kö).  lôh-chî", to become much poorer, though still having some wealth.

lôh-pôh, to sink from affluence into poverty.  lôh-im, in a low, dark, damp, unhealthy situation.  lâu-lôh, to flow down; having no friends or relations to take care of us.  lông-lôh (C.), desolate or decayed, as place.  lôh-sûn, to fall into consumption.

lôh-sûn, to fit a mortice joint (v. sîn).  lôh-ngtû', to agree well together, as persons.  lôh--lông ke-kau, to receive submissively the rule of the family she enters, as a bride.  lôh-nîg, to come nearer the terms of the other party.

lôh-áu, to be swallowed (v. âu).  thia"-lôh-hî, to hear distinctly (v. hî).  lôh-chhim, to get into deep water.  lôh-khô, to come down with the ebh-tide.

beh-lôh-sai, about to set in the west, as the sun.  lôh-tsûn, to embark.  lôh-lôh, to go to school, as thrice each day.  lôh-hî, to go to the market.  lôh-hák, to go to stool.

lôh-soa", to come down from a hill; to set behind a hill, as the sun.  lôh-kîa, to come down a flight of steps.  lôh-bê, to dismount (v. bê).  lôh-pân, to retire from duty, after having taken one's turn, as underling in yamun.  lôh-sa, to come from the north of China to Amoy, as junk.

lôh-kheh, to be taking in passengers, as vessel.

lôh-hê, to rain.  lôh-seh, to snow.  lôh-sîng, to have hoar-frost; to snow.  lôh-sîng lôh-seh, to snow and have hoar-frost.  lôh-mâm, to put salt on a thing or into a dish.  lôh-pân, to manage.  lôh-pûi, id.  lôh-kîo, to set down a sedan.

lôh (T.)  H-lôh = A. H-leh, very troublesome, as boy, &c.

lôh (T.), = A. lôh.  liâm-lôh, very troublesome among most people.  li-lôh, id.

lok  [R. lôk, to descend or lay down, = col. lak, ûnh, lân, &c.], to lay down; decayed and sunk, as fruit, or as leg with sores in it.  lok-teh, to lay down.  kiâ-lok-teh, to deposit; to commit to a man's care, as money or some article.

lok-chhi, quite dispirited and faint-hearted, from bad luck or want of success.  lok-soong, appearance of being in very reduced circumstances.  lok-lêen, to become very poor and in bad circumstances.

lok-tsûi, to step unintentionally into water.  lok-lôh kau-á, to step by mistake into a ditch or drain.  lok--lok chhihm-chhân, to step by mistake into deep miry irrigated fields.

lok-lôk, very shabby, as road; having places sunk and decaying, as over ripe fruit or diseased leg.  noî"-noî" lok-lôk, sunk and decaying, as limb.  tân
lok-lok, very wet and slushy, as roads. lok-chhih-chhih, id. ká-lok-lok, very thin, as rice paste. lok-thuí, thigh full of sores. phah kau-lok-thuí, to beat till great masses form on the thighs, as before a mandarin. phah kau-lok-lok, to beat till it makes open sores.

lok (= lak). phi'-lok, the nose. phi'-lok-kóng, id.

lok [R. thok, a bag, = col. lak]. a small bag. tsõo-lok, paper bags, used in shota. chit-lok-hún, one small bag of face-powder. hu'-soá'-lok, a long bag for holding a number of incense sticks.

chhiú-lok, sort of gloves put on the hands of a corpse when buried.

lok—lok-khâu, to gape the throat and mouth.

lok (more reduplication). kok-lok-phâng, a deep glen or dell (v. lok).

lok [R. connected, = col. lôh]. lién-lok, sort of combination of a people of a town under-head of men of each street or so, to prevent rebellion, riots, or plundering; each house or two furnishing a volunteer. bién-lok, id. lién-lok-thâu, the head-man of a town thus band together.

keng-lok, the part of the body where some disease has its seat. tâ-lok-chhit-é keng-lok, in what part of the body?

lok [R. a sort of wheel, = col. lak]. kan-lok, a spinning-top. kien-lok, id. têng-kâ-lok, to throw down a top to spin.

lok [R. id.; also, a surname, = col. lôh]. lôk-tê, a camel.

lok [R. id.], a deer; a stag. lôk-tû, a cage for carrying criminals. hoe lôk-lok, mottled, spotted, variegated.

lok-jâng, young stag's horns, medicinal (v. jâng).

lok-kun, stag's horns. also, lâng-gê, the upright sticks on the bow of a junk, between which the anchor rope runs. lok-kak-chhâu, a small plant (med.) with leaves like horns. lok-chhong-hoe, a sort of flower (v. chhong), said to be = soan-chhâu.

hé-lok, very deceitful, as by words, appearance, or actions. hé-hô lo-k-lôk, id. hé-hô-chhâu, deceiving by lying words. chhô-bé-kâu kô-lôk (a dog with cropped tail aping a stag), said of aing the appearance of dignity chi-lok gi-mâ (to point at a stag as a horse), to accuse falsely.

lok [R. to descend; to fall, = col. lôh, Hâh, lak, lôk]. u-tî-lok-lok, to be depended on, as a man; safe or sure, as a matter of which there is sufficient evidence (v. lôk).

kâ-lok-lok, quite spoilt post remedy, as an affair. lî-fô-lok, to wander about, as poor man with no employment (v. lîh). lôk-phek, miserable (v. phek). lôk-hoa li-tî, very miserable.

lok-kha-seng, ground-nuts, = thô-tân.

lok [R. rocky; dull; miserable]. lôk-môyâ, a stonemine miserable life. lôk-lochê, miserable life because of sins in a former life. lok-chhinh-lok-chhinh, having a very miserable broken-down look, as opium-smoker.

lok [it joy; glad]. khôchâ-lok, enjoying great pleasure; very happy. tsok-lok, to show delight by gestures or appearance. an-lôk (R.), happy and comfortable. an-an lôk-lok, in comfort and ease, with nothing to trouble one.

kêk-lok ê-sê-kâi, a Buddhistist phrase for heaven. lôk kêk, pi-seng, sorrow comes when joy is at the full. thîng-lok, delighted; pleased (often has a bad sense). thîng-thîng, going about idly and fond of low pleasures (v. thîng).

lok-khôk, licentious (v. khôk). tsâi-sî mî-lok; si, lôk kâ-kû kôb-pau-hôk, he who is always melancholy in life shall carry burdens for the ghosts after his death.

lok [R. official salary]. hông-lok, the official salary of a mandarin. hôk-lok, good fortune and rank (v. hôk). lok-ûi, a tablet set up in honour of a good mandarin in his lifetime (v. uì). sit jîn-chi-lôk, tam jîn-chi-u, he who lives on a man's money should share his sorrows.

ông-lok, a travelling doctor, quack, or fortune-teller.

lóm (P.), the worst part of a prison; a dungeon or inner prison. lóm-á-tê, id.; also said in scolding a liar; you quack! ông-lok-chhûi, deceitful lips.

lóm (P.), = óm-lóm, to collect into a mass.

lóm (C.), = A. lám (cf. lop). lóm-chhûân, soft muddy fields. lóm-thê, id.

long (cf. lang, nng), to shove endwise into a hole, as a stick, or as a pillow into its case, or as a pen into its cover; said also in a bad sense in vile foul scolding.

long-kê-lâi, to push in, as a beam through a window or hole. long hit-tsâu-khâng, to shove into the store, as a stick of wood.

thâu-pia-hâng, to put the feet of a captive through holes in a wall, as a sort of stocks. toî-îâ pia-hâng, may your unconfined corpse be pushed through a hole in the yamun wall! (done to any of the subordinate), (said in scolding an underling of a yamun).

long-kê-khi, to run off stealthily and unobserved (as if through a hole). long-jîp-khi, to enter stealthily and unobserved; to draw one's arm into the sleeve of one's dress.

lut-long chhû-tâm, to steal away unobserved and unexpectedly in an undignified manner, so as to be out of the way.

lut-long teôe-i-khi, id.

long-pang, to work one's passage in a vessel.

long (cf. long, lâm). chhîm-long-long, very deep, as water, or as a large house. khoî-long-long, very spacious, as a house; tôk loose, as clothes (v. khoî).

khôa-long-long, very loose and wide, as sleeves.

long—t-long-long, circling round, as wall or line; long and round, as a stick. long-á-chhâ, an unsplit billet of wood.

long—lin-long, running about, as children at play. sêh-lin-long, to run round in a circle, as children.

phi-chit-lin-long tông, to make a complete circuit, as in a walk. hîâu-lin-long, very licentious (said only of a woman).

long [R. hông, lóng]. C. lóng]. lin-long-kô, a rattle used by peddlers and by children. long-long-hâu, to rattle (neuter), as the sound of a rattle.

long [R. long, sound of water]. long-long-hâu, sound of a rushing stream of water, as in a gutter or torrent. tsâi long-long-hâu, id. long-long-kô, id.

long—kap-long, small horn whistles tied to pigeons, sounding as they fly. bô-long, sort of bells on horses. koâ-bé-long, to wear such bells, as horse.

long—khjà-bé-long, to sit astride on a person, as in play, or as when beating him.

41
long ( = lang). hoah-le-long, an auction; to sell by auction.

long [R. a young man; a gentleman, = col. nü], long-long (polite), your son. pök-chêng-long, a man who abandons a woman. hô-long-kun, my good husband long-kun tsâ-tê, a rich and handsome young fellow. hô-long-kun tsâ-tê, id., said, in reference to a bride being allied to such as desirable youth. poah-kiâu long-kun, bôe-bôe chât, there is honour among gamblers, but traders are thieves. long-kun-lâ, an idol of the surname Bông, worshipped by song-singers. ji-long-sin, a military idol different from the above. ji-long-kun (Cn.), id., ji-long-tê-kun (Cn.), id., ji-long-biô, his temple.

long [R. a basket, = col. lâng, long] a muzzle; to muzzle; to put on a horse’s head-stall. long-thâu, a horse’s head-stall. bé-thâu-long, id. bô-koâ-long-thâu bô, a lad who goes about doing what he pleases under no control.

long [R. a bag; to put in a bag]. chiu-long, gloves. pheo-long, an envelope. thin-long, envelope for a card. tsô gîm-long, to make a shrewd guess of the future. goá kâ-li-tsô gîm-long, I will tell you what will be the sure result of your action; I warn you of the misfortune you will bring on yourself.

long-long khêng-ti-pê-tê, slow away in a bag.

long (R. id.) phau-long (R.), the scrotum, = lân-pha.

long [R. a sort of palm-tree, = col. nüg]. kong-long ([f.]), a plant of the palm tribe (Cyclus or like a date-palm).

long – sa-liu-long, acting in turn; in rotation.

long – tô-long, to help one out of great trouble or poverty.

long [R. id., cf. col. liang]. chhiá-long, wolves. hê-long pâ-piu, very fierce and wicked men. hâi-long, a northern animal with very fine, dark, soft fur (beaver). hâi-long-bô, a cap made of its fur. hâi-long-khâu, cuffs made of it.

long-pêe, in great poverty (V. poe), long put-long, siu put-siû, quite unfit for work; out of employment and miserable.

long [R. matter from a sore, = col. liang]. thâu-thâu-long, a large boil on the buttocks. âu-long, very stinking (said in vile scolding).

long (R. id.), strong, nourishing, and heating, as food; opposed to “chêng” of a light andcooling nature. sek-tî long-long, the colour is very deep. bâk boa kâu-long-long, rub down the ink till it is thick and black. m-thang siu-long, don’t make it too thick. tên-phau-kha long-long (esp. C.), make the tea stronger.

long [R. a covered porteau; a cloistered or covered way]. lêng-long, the two covered ways (under the broad caves) on the opposite sides of the court of a house, connecting the front and back premises. liêng-long (C.), id.

long (R. id.), lông-hu (C.), a farmer. si-long kong-siong, the four classes of employments: scholars, farmers, workmen, and traders. sin-long, Shin-nung, the god of drugs, worshipped in medicine-shops. sin-long tâi-tê, id.

long (C.), = A. long. lin-long-kê, a sort of musical instrument. lin-lông-long, the sound of it.

long (cf. long, lê). lông-liu-lien, words used at the beginning of a play.

long — chiu-long, a foreign wine and spirit shop.

long (cf. long, tàng), all. long-saông, id. long-hô, all are good; all is right. long-T, all these are present; have them all. long-bô, not at all; have none of them. long-m-si, certainly it is not. long-m-thang, you must not in any account.

long (cf. lok). kâ-long-long, very watery, as soup or thin rice paste.

long (mere reduplication). kông-long, to talk away; to talk idly or tautologically.

long — lin-in-long-long, loud noise and turmoil, as of heavy things moved about, or of men treading heavily, or of loud rapid knocking. lin-long, do., but not so loud. lin-long-hâu, id. lin-long-kô, id. long-long-hâu, the waves rearing.

long (mere reduplication). kông-long-phôa, to dash in pieces by striking.

long, to strike with a heavy stone, or with the end of a heavy beam, as with a battering-ram. long-khui, to burst open (as a door) in that way. long-mignon, to batter a door thus, in order to open it.

long (cf. long). long-kê-khi, to run off. si-koe-long, to travel about in all directions to considerable distances, as for trade or amusement.

long (cf. long, lam). khoah-long, too large and loose, as clothes. khoa”-long-khao”-long, id. long-không, id. long-không-toa, id. long-long-không-không, very spacious, as a house; too large and loose, as clothes.

long (cf. 10), a great bar across a door or window, fastened at the two ends in the walls or frame; to fasten a door or window by such a bar, horizontal or perpendicular. khiá-long, a perpendicular bar for a door, fastened in the threshold and lintel. mông-long, a horizontal bar quite across a door. thang-a-long, a perpendicular bar for a window.

long [R. flaming]. hé-long, a sort of congrev rocket for use in war.

long — hi-khang long-long-hâu, ringing sound in the ears long-long-hâu, id.

liu-long-lien, words said at beginning of a play.

long [R. a wave; dissipated, = col. nüg]. pho-long (R.), waves. kô-long-siû, the island of Kongso or Kulangso. hông thâm, long chêng, winds and waves quiet. hông pêng, long chêng, id. pêng-hong chêng-long, id. kông-hong tâi-long (r), wind and waves stormy.

long-tông, profigate; ill-behaved (V. tông). long-liû, money all wasted in folly.

long [R. to brandish; to instigate, = col. long], to egg on (esp. by falsehoods), as to injure others, or to begin a quarrel, or to come into great danger; to instigate to evil, especially to feuds and quarrels. bù-long, to make a fool of (V. bû, to insult). bù-long, to brandish (V. bû, to brandish). long-thui, an instrument like a club, for beating and stirring indigo in the vat. long-ohí, to work up indigo with it. phâh-long, to whip up (a horse) to its utmost speed.

long-koân, to make improper and selfish use of authority committed to us, or of trust placed in us. long-pê, to manage secretly something improper, as in a legal case. long-kû, to be the prime mover in a plot for deceiving people. long-long, to spread bad
lun — ché kâu lun-lun, to sit with the back somewhat bent, so that the head hangs down a little.

lun — pa-lun tśag-chih, to lick one's lips, as when thirsty, or when there is a pleasant taste on the lips. pa-lun pê-chhuâu, to chew the cud or ruminate, as the cow. pa-lun pê-lâu, to bolt one's food without chewing; to talk about a matter indefinitely and indistinctly, intentionally avoiding clear expressions. pa-lun—lôh-khi, to bolt one's food; to swallow without chewing, as a pill. pa-lun-thun, id. (v. thun). pa-lun-thâu (C.), to cover up one's head in bed in the coverlet. poa-lun-thâu (C.), id.


lun — giá-sêk-lun, a composition like glass with particles of gold in it, used for making small ornamental bottles.

lun (R. id.) lôn-lâu, by turns; in rotation. chiáu-lên-lô, id. chiáu-lên (C. lin), id. lôn-khau, to take turns by lot. kau-lên (C. lin), to give over to another in turn. lôn-tng (Cn.), to have charge by turn, as of some special duty.

lûi (R. id.), a wheel. chhia-lên, the wheel of a cart or carriage (v. chhia). gêng-lên, the wheel used in a long mortar. lôn-küi, the rim of a wheel. lûi-fê-lên, quite round.

lôn-bôe, transmigration.

kut-lên, the larger joints of the body. thûi-lên, the thigh-joint. chhût-lên, the wrist-joint. thût-lên, to dislocate a joint. tàng-lên, to turn, as the eyes. chhun-lên (T.), = A. chhun-lún, to stretch one's self.

lên [R. name of a mountain, = col. lôn]. khan-lên, the sacred mountain Kwen-lun (v. khan).

lên — lân-lâm-sîo, lukewarm. lâ-lên, id. lân-lâm-4, id. lân-lâm-tsui, lukewarm water.

lên [R. relationships]. jîn-lên, the five human relationships. ngû-lên, id. thîen-lên, the three natural relationships (parent and son, husband and wife, brothers). thîen-lên chi-lek, family unbroken by death or emigration. thîen-lên lôk-su, id. loân-lên, incest. géô-kî pâi-lên, to commit incest.

bêng-lûn-têng, the great hall in a Confucian temple.

lôn (K. id.) tim-lên, to perish.

lôn (Cn.) po-lôn-chhài, a sort of vegetable.

lôn [R. a large roller; to use it], to roll with a large stone roller. chiôh-lên, a large stone roller in the form of a truncated cone, used for rolling grain or seeds. lôn-khuâu, to crush cakes of bean-cake with this roller. lôn-bêh, to separate chaff from wheat (or barley) by it.

lôn (cf. lôn, jîn). lah-lên (T.), insufficiently dried and too soft, as catables. lôn-pô (T.), = A. jun-pô, shrivelled, as cucumbers too long kept after pickling.

lôn [R. lôn, warm]. lôn-poah (Cn.), = A. c., a small earthen pot for cooking.

lôn (R. lôn, warn). lôn-poah (Cn.), = A. c., a small earthen pot for cooking.

lôn (K. id., to be patient; to endure). thun-lôn, id. chiái-lôn-lâu, just have patience; don't get into a quarrel so quick. bông-lôn, just bear it as well as (you can). bôe-lôn—lite, impatient; cannot be borne. lôn-kaâu, to bear hunger. lôn-kôkê, to bear cold patiently. lôn-thiâă, to bear pain. kâ chiái-khi-kiun, lôn-thiâă, to elongate one's teeth in severe pain. lôn-jîo, to keep in urine very long. lôn-khâu, to repress the manifestation of anger. lôn-khi, id. lôn-khi thun-sîn, to repress one's feelings and keep quiet (v. thun). lûn-khi kîu-tsâi, to express anger for the sake of money. lôn-chhâu, to curb one's appetite for fear of illness. lôn-chhâu kîu-chhâu, to restrain one's feelings and keep silent; to curb one's appetite. khiâm-chhâu lôn-chhâu, to be very sparing in eating.

lôn, to finehe; to be startled; to be afraid of. kâ-lôn-sîn, to shiver, as with fear, cold, &c. (v. kà). nê-sâi-lôn, no need of fear. lôn-lâng, to be afraid of people. gôt-chhi-lôn—lî, I don't wish to have anything to do with him, afraid that he will cause trouble. lôn-lek, to be afraid to do a thing. lôn-neh', afraid to meddle with a matter (v. neh'). lôn-thâng, to be much afraid of going somewhere (v. thâng).

lôn — kün-lôn-tsän, struggling, writing, or twisted (v. tsän).

lôn — kün-lôn—tsâu, to burst away by violent efforts. khit—lôn—tsâu, to lose hold of a man, (from his struggling), so that he escapes. khit—lôn—khi, to fall over and over in attempts to get him to pay the expenses that he is expected to bear. kâu-biân, to refuse over and over to pay such expenses, so as at last to get free of them.

lôn [R. intercalation]. lôn-gêh, an intercalary month. lôn-gô-gêh, the intercalary fifth month, just after the ordinary fifth month, &c. sa-nî chhit-lôn, in the third year there is an intercalary month. gô-nî tsâi-lôn, in the fifth year (the second after) there is another intercalary month. bô-bî, kiam lôm-gêh, no food to eat, and then it is an intercalary month, when no money is received of the usual income. lôm-jit, an intercalary day.

lôn [R. to discuss]. phi-lôn, a comparison; for example; suppose that — pî-lôn, id. phêng-lontê, to be extremely minute in finding fault, as in a piece of work or in money matters. kâng-lôn, to discourse upon, as on doctrine or on a book. gi-lôn, to discuss; to reason with another. tâm-lôn, to converse. phêng-lôn, to criticize, as conduct or character, generally, but not always, unfavourably. lôm-khu (r.), in regard to; concerning.

put-lôn, no matter which — bô-lôn, id. khâbô-lôn, easy, liberal, or generous, as in business transactions, or as in entertaining guests. sa—chiâă bô-lôn, when entertaining friends we don't count how much they eat. chhi-kiâă bô-lôn-pêng, you feel your children without stint (v. chhi).


lôn — lôn-lâm, having a pleasant slight moisture, as face; gracefully formed, as characters; gentle in manner (v. lâm).

lôn [R. jîn, lôn, soft; delicate; supple]. = jîn, tough. lôn-pâi, thin tough cakes like scones. siâng-kol-lôn, a cake of two or three layers of different colours; best made at Hài-têng. sang-kol-lôn, id.

nêg-lôn, soft and delicate, as the skin of the land of a fat man, or of a man not engaged in manual labour; or as fine fur, silk, or dough.

lôn-pêng (T.), = A. bûn, to cook rice dry.

lôn [R. lôn, name of a mountain]. soa—lôn, a long low flat hill without any marked feature. chit-lôn-soâ, id. lôn-à-bê, at the end of the long low spur of the hill. ko-lôn, to cross such a low ridge.

lôn (mere reduplication). hûn-lôn sit-lit—khi, to faint away.
lut (cf. tht., thút), to slip out of place; to be loosened, as a knot; to lose an office or situation; to loosen and strip off, as hair or feathers, by scalding; to swindle. lut--khi, to slip out of its place; to get loosened by accident, as a knot; to lose an office or situation. lut--lóh-khi, to fall off, as a shoe, feathers, &c.; to fall down, as trousers. phah-lut, to let something slip out of its place, as by careless use. thau-lo phah-lut, situation lost.

lut-koá", to lose office, as mandarin. lut-khú, to dislocate, as joint. lut-tsó, to get out of the socket. lut-miíng, to lose hair or feathers that do not grow again, as animal growing old; to lose the hair, as a fur, or sheep skin, or velvet, &c.; to loosen, as hair or feathers, by scalding with boiling water. lut-thâu-miíng, hair, of old man, falling off. lut-mií" (C), to buy off a man who threatens us before a mandarin.

lut-Á, a swindler. lut--láng, to swindle people. lut-long chiù-tsáu, to steal away secretly and noiselessly (v. long).

lut -- kng lut-lut, smooth, glossy, and shining.

kóng-óe chiáp-lut-lut, to talk very fast.

lut (T. tut). púi-lut-lut, very fat.

lut (Cn). lut-ho, to take a light from another light.

lut (mere reduplication). thut-lut, to rub hard with the hand or foot, as in washing, &c. (v. thút).

lát -- kút-lút-sút, very slippery.

M.

M and B are not distinguished by the Amoy people. Many words are spelled indifferently with either letter. In many cases the colloquial form in M comes from a reading form in B.

Many of the words may be written with or without a nasal; therefore no distinction is here made in the alphabetical order.

mín, a flower-bud. hoe-m, id. phah-m, to produce flower-buds.

thó-m (T.), a clod of earth.

mín (M. mí), bœ, the plum. má, a small yellow plum. mó-m, small yellow plum dried and smoked.

chiú-m, the fruit usually called arbutus (properly Myrica sphaera). chiú"-m (C), id. áng-chiú-m, the red edible arbutus. phé-m, the white do. phé-bit chiú-m, id. chiú-m-piá", arbutus dried and sugared. chiú"-m-hó (C), rains at the time when the arbutus is ripe.

mín (= bính). thín-thúh-m, a toy that makes a humming noise.

mín (Cn.) kú-m, = A. ké-ng, the great owl.

mín, a round excrecence on the belly of a female crab. chín-m, id. chín-m, do. of crabs.

mít (R. hút, woman; female). mín--ñ, female, said of some animals, as crabs; sometimes said in a depreciatory way of one's own daughter; also (T.), said of pigs and some other animals. kàng-m (T.), male and female, said of many animals.

mít (R. bùi), wife of father's elder brother. phé-m, father's elder brother and his wife. mín-chihn, wives of paternal uncles. chín-m, id. chèk-phé-m, id. tít-m, wife's mother. chih-m, mother of son-in-

law or of daughter-in-law. mí-pó, wife of paternal grandfather's elder brother; polite address to a very old woman. mí--ñ, polite address to old woman. sáng-kè-m, a matron who goes for a few days with a newly married bride.

mít (Cn.) toá-m-siak-kôe, = A. toá-hú sl-kôe, very abundant or numerous.

mí -- hô-m, the Chinese raspberry; it grows on a low trailing shrub. hô-m (Cn.), id. toá-pún hó-m, a sort of rasp that grows on an erect shrub

mít [R. put, not]; will not; to refuse; to be unwilling; sometimes used at the beginning of a clause with a very slight meaning, somewhat like "but," or "yet," or "well then."

bô-m --, certainly; without exception or doubt. mí-nâ", not only (v. ná"). mí-tán, id. mí-si, is not; bad or false (v. si). kám-m-si, is it not? (v. kám). mí-koán, it is no matter (v. koân). mí-sai, it is not needed; no I thank you. mí-bién (Cn.), id. mí-kâ", dare not; inoffensive; well-behaved; I'll never do it again. mí-thang, must not; you must not. mí-tsun, will not permit; said in scolding dogs.

mí-hó, bad; dead (v. hó). mí-bát, not managed so as to keep the secret. mí-bat, I don't know. mí-un, unsafe. mí-koân", notacenamed. si-tsóe mí-koâi" mí-ké, statute neither tall nor short. mí-tiô-h, wrong.

phah-m-kí", to lose (v. kí"). khoâ-m-kí", to look but not see it. thin"-m-kí", not hear. tâi-m-ké, unable to overcome him. tug-m-khi, I cannot bear such honour.

goâ-m, I will not. koát-toán-m, certainly I will
ma

not; to refuse absolutely. m-khi, will not go; refuse to go. m-tih, does not wish; do not care for. beh-m, will you or will you not? beh a-m, id. li ná-beh, goá ná-m, the more you wish, the more I refuse. iáh ná-beh, iáh ná-m, half willing, half unwilling. áh ná-beh, áh ná-m, id.

m-kú, yet; notwithstanding. m-á, but indeed; yet now — li-beh, goá m-á m, you are willing, but I will not allow it. m-á tióh-khi, but (yet) you should go; after all, should go. m-tióh-khi, id. m-tn-tióh — you had better — m-to — id.; well, after all — m-tóh — id. m-chiah, id. m-chiú, id. m-chiú bée-tit-khi, well then I cannot go. m-tsóng tióh-khi, no help for it, but just must go (v. tsóng).

m-lañ-lañ, is not he old! chit-é mé-té, but this is too short! (as a rope).

ma (cf. má, bong). e ma-ma, very dirty and black; very dark, as place with no light.

má — ma-ma-khâu, to sob very loud and bitterly, esp. child. ma-ma-hâu, constantly crying or asking for something.

má (cf. bong, bông). tsái-ma-ma, quite drunk. m-chiah. id. chia chiah kâu-ma-ma, id.

má (C. P. sometimes), = A. máo, hemp. úí-má, = A. sú-má.

má (T.) má-ní, = A. m-ní, next year.

má [R. a horse, a surname, = col. báu, hú]. má, son-in-law of the emperor. chhien-li-ma, an express courier. pat-tsún-má, a picture of eight fine horses.

má-siòng, very speedily; immediately. má-siáng, id. má-siòng beh, immediately will.

má-siòng khui-tsún, beat just about to start.

má-siòng gím-i hœ, to return on horseback with flowered robes, as a new graduate. it-giôn hong-chhut, sú-má lân-tiú, four horses cannot catch back a word once spoken.

má, an enclitic interrogative particle; often written "ma.

má, better "má-h", a particle used at the beginning of a sentence, with somewhat of the sense of "but", or "after all", or "well then."

má (mere imitation of the sound). má-káu, Macko (v. kán).

má (T.), = A. mó, full; only used in some special phrases.

má (R. id.), grandmother. láu-má, id. má-chhin (r.), id. án-má, grandmother! ng-má, id. lâi-má, father's mother. goá-má, mother's mother. toá-má, principal wife of grandfather (said in relation to grandson descended from a concubine). sú-má, the concubine, who is his real grandmother. ji-má, id. thái-má, mother of mandarin or graduate. sien-siá-má, mother of teacher; a female doctor. siá-má (Cn.), a servant; a witch. má-í (T.), id. ná loé-má—nîh, said of a woman who is too imperious and violent (v kêu). khi-chhô in-má khôn, is dead.

kong-má (grandfather and grandmother), ancestral tablets. chêng-kong-má, a temple for the tablets of persons who have no posterity. bàn-sin-má (Cn.), collective title of female ghosts that have no posterity. sau-kong-má, the god and goddess of small-pox. sau-niú-má, the goddess who protects children from small-pox. chêng-niú-má, the goddess of the Philae, and of unmarried girls. má-tau-pó, the queen of heaven and goddess of the sea (v. tsó). koan-im-má, the goddess of mercy. hu-jin-má, the goddess of childbirth. chhân-thâu-má, the spirit of a shrine for tablets that have no posterity. thô-tí-má, a goddess of the earth. töe-má (Cn.), the earth as a goddess. thi-má (Cn.), name of a goddess (v. thi).

má ("má"). s má-má, very black.

má (T. Cn.), = A. m, to scold; to revile. húi-má (T.), to scold very violently.

má (better má), enclitic interrogative particle.

má (Cn.), = A. bah, flesh; meat; said quite rarely, usually "bék."

mái (P. Cn.), = A. bê, rice cooked soft.

mái [R. to buy, = col. bê]. mái-chioh, to bribe; to suborn (v. chioh). mái—chiah put-bêng, mái—chiah ti-tong, the seller bears the responsibility, and not the buyer. phái-chhái-mái, to compel rich men to pay large contributions, under the name of money for buying rice.

mái [R. to sell, = col. bê]. mái—chiah ti-tong, the seller bears the responsibility. mái-kan, to keep a brothel (lit. sell lewdness).

mái — mái-siap, a very durable light reddish wood.

mái (C.), kiá-mái, = kái-bûi, to make a salutation to a person at a distant place.

mái (C.), = A. bê (younger sister). mái—hu, husband of younger sister. goán-mái—é, the husband of my younger sister.

mái (R. id.), (T. bân), a sort of helmet worn at the ceremony of "ang kàng," thâu-mái (R.), id.; a helmet. chhêng-kah ti-mái, to wear a coat of mail and helmet.

mái [R. a sort of spear]. siá-mái—chhiú, a sort of crooked spear.

ka-ki múu—tún, to contradict one's self.

mái — múu-mái, not particular in calculating or inquiring; letting things pass easily; without much spirit or energy. kap-i múu-mái, taking it easily with him; letting him off without much examination. múu—mái—táí, the matter is of small importance, and may be let pass, e.g. said by a third party to men disputing. siu—mái, too easy and negligent. chit—é thang-mái, this matter must not be treated carelessly, or allowed to pass, as of small importance. bôi—mái—tit, it cannot be allowed to pass; it will not do to put it among the rest, bad among good; he will not let anything pass that is not up to the mark. bông—mái, just let it pass; take it, though not so good as it should be. kâ—li bông—mái, well I will just let your work (or thing, &c.) pass. chhîn-chhái, kâ-li—mái, id. kâ—i-mái—ksi, let him off easily, in anything. kâ—goá—mái—ksi, just take it off my hands, though it is inferior, beh—mái—ksi, willing to let the matter pass easily, e.g. buyer taking a worse article among good ones.

mái [R. mâ, hair, = col. mûg]. mái—pêng, a fault; a defect; something wrong.

mái (R. id.) máu—chhái, a large sort of grass or reed.

mái (R. id.) bin—mái, appearance of the face or countenance. lông—mái (R.), id. siông—mái, cast of countenance. goa—mái, one's manner and outward behaviour. lín—mái, a man's age and the appearance of his face. as written down when he is enrolled as a candidate for degree, or as a soldier. lín-
mâu' put-chú, his age and look do not agree with the description. ló-mã́, polite deportment; polite in manner or politeness; to treat politely, or with respect, bô-lô bô-mâu', disrespectful, impertinent.

mã́i [R. mã́], to feign, forge, or pretend]. mâu'-alt, pretending to know things of which he is quite ignorant; acting as an impostor. mâu'-sit-kuí, a barefaced impostor.

mauhl', to eat or munch slowly, as a toothless child or old man does; also to embezzle money, as part of money entrusted, or as price of goods sold, but not marked down (Chn. T. in this second sense only “pauh”).

ühr-käu-mauh', to munch slowly, as a toothless person. mauh'-chhit, to embezzle money intrusted, and pretended to be paid.

me (C.), A. mĩ́, to take up with the fingers.

me (C. mĩ́), the bleating of a goat. iṹ mě'-mě́, words used in calling goats. mě'-ě (C.), a lamb. mě'-hi (C.), a small cicada that makes this sound.

mḗ (R. bèk, bright, mower, = col. blin). (T. mā́i), mě'-ní, next year.

mĩ́ mě́ (C.), within about ten days of the end of the year. mĩ́ mě́-tau, id. mě́-chê (C.), A. to-chê, exactly one year after birth.

mě́ (C.), chhe'-mě́, blind, = A. chií'-mĩ́.

mě́ (C.), A. mĩ́, night.

mě́ (C.), A. mĩ́, sharp.

mě́ (C.), A. mĩ́, the awn of grain. bēh-mě́ (C.), = A. bô-čhin, the beard of barley or wheat.

mě́ (C.) kěh-mě́-chhāí, = A. kché-nũ-chhāí, a sort of vegetable.

mě́ (R. bèk, fierce; violent; brave, = col. mĩ́). kinh-mě́, quickly; be quick. kim-mě́, id. thâm-mě́ (C.), id. thiâm-mě́, id. mě́ (C.), quick. mě́-mě́ (C.), id. khâm-mě́ (C.), id. kiň-hâm-mě́ (C.), id. khah-mě́ (C.), quicker. mě́-kôh (C.), quickly; easily done.

mě́ (R. mā́), (Cn. T. mā́, mā́), to scold; to revile; to rail at; to curse. lôe-mě́, id. jôk-mě́, to scold insultingly. thek-mě́, to reprove an inferior very violently. chiū-mě́, to curse. phah-mě́, to strike and revile, or scold. mě́ chit-chiū, to scold or rail at great length. mě́-thí oahn-ťoe, to grumble and rail at heaven and earth.

mḗ (C.) meh'-tsái, this morning. meh'-tsái ý-hū́i, morning and evening.

mḗ (T. nī́). chhāu-mḗ, a grasshopper.

mḗ (C.), a small sort of grasshopper.

mḗ (C.), A. mung. iṹ-mḗ-mḗ, small, as a very small boy.

mḗ (C.), = A. mě́, sound of sheep or goats bleating. iṹ-mḗ-mě́, words used in calling goats.

mḗ, mḗ-chit-é́, to start suddenly; much slfther than “hiáh.”

mḗ (R. bèk, the pulse). (Cn. T. bèk). the pulse. huũh-mḗ, id. khi-mḗ, id. iṹ-khī-mě́. healthy. bô-khi-mě́, sickly; delicate; of feeble constitution or temperaments. bô-khūi bô-mḗ, id. (v. khūi). khi-mě́ khēh-khiá, the blood acting more freely, as after a good walk, or after some sorts of medicines. khi-mě́ khēh-chhāu-khiá, id. sīmeh́, state of the pulse just before death. meh'-thoa, pulse gone, as of a dying man. meh'-tim, the pulse in such a state that you must press before feeling it. meh'-phū, the pulse such that it felt on the first touch. bong-mḗ, to feel the pulse. hoâ'-mḗ, id. khoá'-mḗ, id. hâu-mḗ, to feel the pulse the second time. kūi-chî-mḗ, how many beats of the pulse?

mḗ-kū́g, the place where the pulse is felt at the wrist. mḗ-kố, id. at, or at temple, but specially at wrist. chihú-mḗ, the pulse of the hand. kun-mḗ, veins, as appearing on the skin. mḗ-lí, the doctrine of the pulse.

tōe-mḗ, veins or strata in the earth, in geomeany. lêng-mḗ, veins in the hills supposed to lead along the auspicious geomeanic influence.

mi [C. mĩ́], to take up in the hand by putting all the fingers below, as small things. chit-mí-ā́, a small handful. mi-thoán, a sort of gambling (v. thoán). mi-chhâm-ā́, to draw a bamboo lot. mi'-bak, to gain a little money on a transaction in a surpclipitious way (v. bak). mi'-iám sī-sim-koá, be content with what has taken place and can't be improved. mi'-oa, to draw in one's fingers towards the palm, almost close shut. thâu-mí-bi, to steal a small quantity of rice.

mi̍́ - liám-mí, = liám-pĩ́, immediately.

mi [R. bèk, dark]. (C. mĩ́), night. mĩ́-sí, night-time; at night. mĩ́-tká'-sí, id. mĩ́-kan, id. mĩ́-thâu tág, the night is long; as in winter. mĩ́-lit, day and night (v. jî́k). jî́-mí, id. Am-mĩ́, dark night. gēh-am-mĩ́, a moonless night. kim-mĩ́, to-night. bin-nã-mí, to-morrow night. tsâ-mí, last night. poân-mí, midnight; about midnight. têng-poa-mí, the first half of the night. é-poa-mí, the latter half of the night. chiá'-mĩ́, about a whole night. thâu-mí, the whole night; through the night; said of something that takes a good part of the night, e.g. a long night-journey. am-hê tiâu-mí, late rain last through the night. keh-mĩ́, to pass the night.

mi [R. bèk, conned, enduring], earnest and important, as in entreaty. mi'-chhá, very urgent and important, or earnest and persevering (v. chhá). kâu-chhá-mí, so very important! mi'-mi'-kiú, to ask importantly. mi'-mi'-beh, id. mi'-nòa, very earnest and important. mi'-nòa-kìú, to ask importantly. kông-oé mi'-nòa, very urgent in pressing a request.

mi'- mi'-mí-khuń, falling asleep over and over again as often as awakened.

mi [L. bèk], (C. mĩ́). chhi'-mĩ́, blind. chhí'-mí-gu, an unlettered illiterate clown (lit. cow). chhâ-'mĩ́, unable to see clearly at night (s. earnest).

mi (R. bèk). mi'-chhek-mĩ́, the sharp sound of rice.

mi (R. bèk). (C. mĩ́), the sharp edge, as of a knife, to-mí, the sharp edge of sword or knife. um-mĩ́, it is sharp. bô-mĩ́, edge blunted, as by use. to-mí, having the edge turned so as to be blunted. chiū'-mĩ́, the edge becoming sharp. bôa kâu-chhí'-mĩ́, to sharpen till the edge is very sharp. bôa kâu-kê-mĩ́, id.

kê-mĩ́-kaak, well-finished, as an essay or any sort of work; very intelligent and sharp at searching out everything, as a man. kẽ'-mĩ́ kẽ'-kaak, id. um-mĩ́-kaak, having sharp edges (not rounded), as a table.

mĩ́ (= bī, mĩ́). mĩ́-to-hû́t, name of Budhha.

mĩ́ (T.) bã́k-chhá-mí, = A. bã̃k-chhá-mû́, the eyelashes.

mĩ́ (R. bỗu), cotton. mĩ́-hœ́, raw cotton.
miâ

hoan-mì, foreign raw cotton. ka-pòk-mì, a coarse sort of raw cotton, not yet cleared from the seed, used for quilting and stuffing. miâ-pò, cotton just as gathered with the seeds in it. miâ-tiâu, raw cotton in pieces of about a foot long, ready for spinning. miâ-bé, id. miâ-bé, id. miâ-tiâu, to make ready these long pieces of raw cotton. miâ-se, cotton-yarn, esp. phang-mì-se, to spin cotton. miâ-se-tsao, a sort of thin, soft, tough paper. miâ-tsao, id. miâ-tsao, id. miâ-tiâu, a fine and strong stuff of silk with some cotton mixed. si-mì, a mass of cotton and silk mixed in a soft thick form, used for absorbing ink for stamping, or for a sort of ink-box for examinations; also for quilting.

pê-mì, small threads on the surface of cloth. tsao-mì, paper broken down into dust; also (C.), ash of a half-burned match. kòe-mì (C.), = A. bé-bi, tender.

pha-bì-mì, to beat cotton with a bow and string. phè-mì, waxed or quilted with cotton, as dress or coverlet. jip-mì, to put in a large quantity of cotton, as into a pillow. phàng-mì, to spin cotton.

miâ-sim, cotton wicks. miâ-chiob, a warm quilted cotton coverlet, not in a cover. miâ-phè, do. in a cover. miâ-phoe (C.), id. miâ-hi, a coat or jacket waxed with cotton. miâ-phàu, a long quilted robe.

miâ-chhìu, the cotton-tree.

mì [R. bêng, fierce; quick, = col. mèi]. kim-mì, quickly; be quick!

mìi [R. bi, mi]. o-mì-tô-hùt, Anima Buddha (v. bi-thòt).

mìi [R. bìm], dough; thin flat strips of wheaten dough, used like macaroni. miâ-tiâu, these wheaten strips. phah-mì, to make it. chhit-mì, to cut it into these strips. sâh-mì, to boil it. bâu-mì, to mix it with other cereals. chhì-mì, raw strips of dough. sêk-mì, do. cooked. bah-mì, do. mixed with shrimps and pork-fat. tau-mì, potato-starch cooked with oysters (v. tau). hûn-mì, dough in strips (sm) mixed with rice-vermicelli (bi-hûn) in a bowl ready to be eaten.

miâ-soâ, vermicelli made from wheat. miâ-kôa (Ch.), id. miâ-soâ-kêi, a frame for drying vermicelli in making it. miâ-soâ-chhê, cross-bars of that frame. miâ-thài, a sieve for straining boiled vermicelli or macaroni, &c. miâ-phi, frame for drying boiled do. miâ-hûn, wheaten flour. miâ-tsao, wet dough.


miâ-toâ, tickets for getting one or more meals, given on manadrins' birth-days.

chhat-mìa, a very strong cement made of flour and varnish, used for filling crevices of coffins, &c.

miâ-sî (Ch.), = A. tâi-chhiu, a sort of salt sauce.

mìi [R. bi, tail; col. bêj], classifier of oysters. tao-mìi, id. a large oyster.

mìi, id. a word used at the beginning of a sentence, esp. in Cn.

mì [R. bi, mi], chhâm-mìi (K.), to flatten.

mìâ [R. làng, name; fame; reputation], a name, but not a surname; classifier of persons, esp. soldiers or chair-bearers. kùi-mìâ, how many persons as cookies, &c.

miâ-sîa, fame; reputation, good or bad (v. sîa).

chhut-miâ, famous; illustrious. âu-miâ, having a bad reputation.

miâ-ji, name of person (v. ji). làng-miâ, a man's name. tòe-hô-miâ, name of a place (v. hô).

thò-miâ, the common colloquial name of a man or place when it differs totally from the literary name, having different characters. tsông-miâ, a general term or name. tsùn-miâ, name of a vessel, as on the vessel. pâi-miâ, the name by which a vessel is registered, different from the above. hûi-miâ, a name that must not be pronounced, sometimes not even written, e.g. name given at birth, afterwards disused. jù-miâ, name used in childhood. jù-miâ, name taken when grown up (often at marriage), by which a man is usually named. tsû-miâ, id. chi-heh-miâ, name given by teacher to pupil. koâ-miâ, name assumed on becoming a mandarin or graduate. miâ-thiâp, one's calling-card with writing on it saying that he pays his respects.

miâ-sî, name and surname. kê-miâ oâ-sî, to change one's name and surname. oâ-miâ koê-sî, id. oâ-miâ kêo-sêng, id. pien-miâ, to give a fancy name, as to goods. hû-miâ, to give a name. kl-miâ, to record a name or names, as in a list. lòh-miâ, to put down a name. tiân-miâ, to mark names, as in a list.

mûa [R. bêng, clear; distinct; = col. bûn, mè]. chhang-miâ, very intelligent; clever.

chiè-miâ, the "feast of tombs," when the graves are visited, having been repaired; about April 5th.

miâ, the resinous part of wood, which very easily ignites; esp. from the roots of fir-trees. chhâ-miâ, id. miâ-ti, a pair of chop-sticks made of resinous wood, given with a bit of onion (chhang) to a boy on first going to school, that he may be "chhang-miâ,"

mìâ [R. bêng, to command; fate; fortunate; life], the decree of Heaven; fate; fortunate; good or bad; life.

al-miâ, life. tûg-miâ, long life; long-lived. té-miâ, short-lived. jîau-miâ, to spare life. jîau-sî-miâ, id. kùi-miâ, to save life. tò-miâ, to escape alive. bóe-miâ, to buy long life, by burning idolatrous paper. ti-miâ ê-sô-tsäi, a vital place. ti-miâ, to pay life for life. pê-miâ, to make satisfaction for a death by money or by death. thô-miâ, to require the death of the murderer, as the ghost of the murdered man. phe-miâ, to risk one's life (v. phe). piâ-miâ, id. thon-miâ, to labour very hard (as in weak health) at the risk of health or life. al-lâng beh-miâ, unexpectedly getting back what we had given up for lost, as something stolen (or trace of it), or a bad debt. sa-hun-miâ, only three-tenths of an average life-time. kà-sâ-tûn-lâng sa-hun-miâ, sailors are very short-lived. kî-tn-sûn tâu-bé, sa-hun-miâ, sailors and horsemen are so.

sin-miâ, state of bodily health or constitution. lâm-sin-miâ, in delicate health. lông-sin-miâ, strong and well. m-chhâ sin-miâ, in delicate health; to have on very ragged clothes. chhut sin-miâ, to exert one's self very much or to the utmost. kà-chhut sin-miâ, not afraid of fighting, or lawsuits, or dangers. chit-sin-chit-miâ, one whole life long. thoa-sin-boît-miâ, to exert one's strength very much. thoa-sin-thoa-miâ, do., to the utmost, when quite unfit for such exertion. sa-si-sin-si-miâ, to exert one's self to the utmost. chit-sin-chit-miâ, one's whole life-time. oân-sin chunoch-miâ, to murmur at one's fate.
mung (C. sometimes miⁿ⁴, muⁿ⁴). mung-mung, very small. iuⁿ-mung-mung, id. hōⁿ-a-mung, small drizzling rain. hōⁿ-a-mung-mung, id.

mūng — chhauⁿ-a-mūng, very small grass and such small plants.

mūng — taⁿ-mūng, a small edible green sea-weed that grows on rocks overflown by the tide.

mūng, a sort of fern, especially brake. soⁿ-a-mūng, id. koah-mūng, to cut brake for fuel.

mūg (l. hūⁿ, C. miⁿ⁴), a door; a gate; a gateway; classifier of guns, crackers, anchors, helms, fishing-hooks, &c.

kēk-mūg, to the utmost extremity, as of misery or want (v. kēk). khah-toaⁿ-mūg, more on that side, of reasons or ideas; more probably —. khah-toaⁿ-mūg mūⁿ⁴-siⁿ, more probably it is not.

kăuⁿ-mūg, Mohammedanism; a school of boxing or fencing. hit-chiong-mūg ēⁿ-lâng, that sort of people, depreciatory.

ôe-mūg téⁿ, not able to say much, as when reproved (v. ôe).

kheh-mūg put-chiⁿ-ông, having a great many customers and callers from distant places. siⁿ-mūg ēⁿ-seng-liⁿ, a quiet small trade (v. siⁿ). tāg-mūg ēⁿ-seng-liⁿ, a safe steady trade, that lasts long, as in articles which people are always using. khah-tāk-mūg, giving good or steady profits, as such a business; more profitable, as a situation with more pay. khah-ū tāg-mūg, to be steady, as such a trade; to be last- ing, as friendship.

tāng-mūg, men married to sisters. tāng-mūg-êⁿ, husband of one’s wife’s sister. tāng-mūg-tōuⁿ, id. chhin-ke-mūg, the nearest connections by marriage. bē kē-mūg (C. bō-kē-mūg), not yet married, though betrothed. jip-mūg liⁿ, to have a sea at the earliest natural time after marriage.

khoe-mūg, the mouth of a valley. sam-to-mūg, the region of Sam-te. (&c.) êⁿ-mūg, Amoy. kim-mūg, Quemoy.

sin-mūg, the soft place on a child’s head where the sutures join. hōⁿ-khau-mūg, the space between the thumb and the fore-finger. hong-mūg, the touch-hole of a gun. im-mūg (r.), the female organs.

gē-mūg, a yamun or yamen; a mandarin’s office and official residence (v. gē). mūg-thāuⁿ, a mandarin’s confidential secretary for general business. mūg-chhinⁿ, id.

tsuⁿ-sien-mūg, the gangway. tsūⁿ-mūg, a gate on a canal where it enters a city wall. tān-mūg (C.), flood-gates. tāng-mūg (C.), id. siⁿ-mūg, a city gate. koan-mūg, a gate in a pass. âiⁿ-mūg, a gate in a street. âiⁿ-mūg-khang, a small door in one leaf of a street gate.

chit-tēng-mūg, one gate in a series. toaⁿ-saⁿ-mūg, a single-leafed door or gate. siang-siⁿ-mūg, folding doors or gates. soⁿ-a-mūg, the outer gate of a hill temple. toaⁿ-mūg, the principal door of a house or yamen. thâuⁿ-chēng-mūg, front door. âu-bē-mūg, back door. âu-mūg, id. jiⁿ-mūg, the second gate of a yamun, counting from outside. thiaⁿ-mūg, half-door. thōⁿ-mūg, gate of court-yard.

tāng-mūg, a door or gate faced with thick tiles for safety. thang-â-mūg, a window or window-shutters opening with hinges like a two-leaved door. gēⁿ-thang-mūg, a doorway made quite round, as in ornamental grounds. pōⁿ-mūg-ká, a small door, as in one leaf of a gate. mūg-tsūⁿ-hōⁿ, a small half-door, as...
mág

a plant with prickly seeds. thâu-míg-chái (T.), id. tág-thâu-míg, the Tai-pings. tág-míg, id. (a. door).

sî-míg, to grow hairy, as articles growing mouldy.

boat-míg, to grow hair or feathers, as animal; to begin to grow hair again, as place where there was a wound or scab. thái-míg, to molt. thág-míg (C. thái-mé), to shed hair or feathers (a. door). lut-míg, to lose hair finally, as animal, or as fur or velvet; to take off feathers or hair with hot water (v. lut). thut-míg, having lost one's hair.

míg-kha, the middle of the forehead, just below the place where the hair ends (a. door). míg-kae, a circular rim of hair left unsheaven. mág-sui, de. grown longer, but not yet plaited into the queue; also, hair at side of woman's head (v. sui). mág-kúg-chhi kia, hair standing on end (v. kúg). mág-kau-á-thâng, a sort of hairy caterpillar.

mûng — koâ'-míg, the rattan bands which fasten the sail to the mast.

múng [R. bién, to sleep, = col. bán]. mûng-chîng, a bedstead; a large bed.

mûng (Cn.) koe-míg-tsoâ, = A. mî-se-tsoâ, a soft, thin, rough sort of paper.

mûng (Cn.) mûng-hêu, = A. mû-se-hêu, a sort of crab.

mûng (R. mû, a demon). mûng-kûi (P.), = A. mû-kûi, the devil (a. door).

mûng [R. mî, to rub or feel about], mûng-se (P.), Moses; and so with some other Scripture names, e.g. thê-míg-thát (P.), Timothy.

mûng (R. bán, = col. án), (C. mûi), late, either as to day, or year, or proper time. siu-mûng, too late.

taâ-mûng, morning or evening (v. taâ). mûng-por, the latter part of the afternoon, about 4 to 5 o'clock.

mûng-tât (Cn.), supper. mûng-kiaâ, a son born to his father in old age, when he has had no son, or at least none alive.

mûng [R. bán, name of a plant] (C. mûi), kâm-míg, a very poisonous shrub with a yellow flower, and a leaf somewhat like sìri leaf; it is said that goats eat it with safety. kam-míg, id. kam-míg-thâu, its root.

mûng (R. bán), (C. mûi), to ask a question (never to ask for a thing); to interrogate. míg-ji, to ask the meaning of a character. míg-lô, to ask the road. sa-chioh-míg, to make polite inquiries, as on meeting. míg-pok, to consult a man who divides by tortoiseshell.

khoa-miaâ míg-koà, fortune-telling.

sim-míg, to make official examination in court, as mandarin. sin-míg, id. chhong-kun mûng-liù, to condemn to transportation or banishment (v. liù).

chheh-míg, themes for the third Kûjun examination.

mûng (P.) kâm-mûng, = A. kâm-moâ, to have a cold; feverish.

mûng (Cn. T.), = A. mîb, a thing.

muô [R. bô, to touch, = col. bong; cf. Cn. bô], to make the first play in gambling; the second is "ô," muô'-li, I make the first play in gambling with you.

muô sî-pat, to play with six dice. muô thâu-kâu, to make the first play with three dice (v. kâu).

muô (cf. hong). âm-mo'-mo', very dark, as night.

muô (L.), = A. mûng, sort of reeds or grass for fuel, esp. brako. ta-moâ, = A. ta-mûng, sort of edible green rush-wood.
moa

moa—moa"-i, with rounded edges, as furniture.

moa—moa"-jia, the sloping roof of an open shed or open verandah. moa"-chìn, id. si-a"-moa, a small shed built at a wall. moa"-si-a, id. moa"-pià, an open shed leaning on a house or wall; the shed radical. moa"-pià" (C.), id. tah moa"-pià, to put up such a shed.

bông-moa", the circular back of a grave.

moa—[R. mä, = col. bā], (T. bo; P. mä), hemp; hemp-seed; coarse hempen cloth worn in deepest mourning. iâ"-moa", hemp. son"-iâ"-moa", a medicinal plant, said (in Cn.) to be good for dysentery. seng-moa", a medicinal plant (v. seng). fig-moa", common hemp. kheng-moa", a weak sort of hemp (almost like flax) that does not stand water. e-moa", black seeds of hemp. pêh-moa", white seeds of hemp.

moa-tek, a sort of bamboo with large leaves and long joints.

li-moa", to pick hemp-bark into fibres for making ropes.

moa"-khö, refuse from making oil from hemp-seed.

moa"-iâ, oil made from hemp-seed. o-moa"-iâ, dark hemp-oil, counted strengthening. pêh-moa"-iâ, clear hemp-oil. pi-moa"-iâ, castor-oil. moa"-kut, dried peeled hemp-stalks. moa"-kò, id. moa"-phö, hemp-bark peeled off but not yet torn up small. moa"-jiâng, sort of oakum made from old sacks and ropes, &c. thiaj-moa"-jiâng, to pick old sacks, &c., into oakum. moa"-jin, hemp-seed. moa"-liâng, a large, shaped confection made with hemp-seed. at moa"-liâng, a sort of gambling by breaking one. moa"-chi, a sort of confection (v. chi). moa"-lû, another sort. moa"-tsö, another sort. moa"-phang, a diamond-shaped confection. moa"-phang-chhöah, lattice-work. moa"-tsöah (C.), id. moa"-të-söah (C.), id. moa"-të-hoan (C.), lozenge or diamond shaped, moa"-të (C.), a small diamond-shaped confection. sat-bû nê-moa"-nê, rice very numerous.

moa"-phö, coarse yellowish hempen sackcloth. moa"-sa", funeral dress of deepest mourning made of it. moa"-hök, id. moa"-khöe, mourning cap for sons, &c. moa"-kè, mourning head-dress of it, worn by widow or daughter-in-law at funeral. moa"-kâm, sort of hood worn at funeral. moa"-tsöa, long twisted piece of coarse hempen-cloth tied round men's caps at funeral. moa"-nî, short piece of hempen-cloth hung from lintel of house in deepest mourning. moa"-tseng, lanterns bound round with coarse hempen-cloth hung up in deepest mourning. tiâu moa"-teng, to hang them up, as after parent's death (said by children in mourning). moa"-teng-chê, debts to be paid when father dies. chheng-moa"-tai-hâ, to wear very deep mourning. thoa-moa", to tie round one's waist long strips of hemp-bark (twisted like coarse rope) hanging down behind, as son, daughter, or daughter-in-law at funeral. thoa-moa"-chheng-söh, id., said by daughter-in-law or adopted son, if it be proposed to put them away, meaning, "I have done the most solemn funeral rites just as if a child."

thoa" (R. boën), to deceive by concealment or false appearance. saa"-moa", id. mâ-sai saa"-moa", you need not try to deceive me. moa"-phien, to deceive (v. phiën). jia-moa", to deceive by concealment. khia-moa", id. nû-moa" (r.), id. moa"-si-lûng-bâk, to put on a false appearance in a man's presence.

moa" (R. bân), a large sort of eel; a conger-eel.
moa

Mo" a, id. hái-moa, id., from the sea. ø-hi-moa, a river ed. chhi-moa, a sort with greenish head. lô-moa, a very large fresh-water conger (said to be very lazy in the daytime). lô-moa-kut, a lazy fellow who lies about idly all day, generally indulging in low pleasures. ná-lô-moa, said of such a fellow.

tás-pô-moa, a stick with an iron hook at the end for catching seals (v. koa).

moa" [R. moa, hair. moa"-khi (C.), a small sort of crab.

moa" [R. boán, (T. sometimes moa"), full; crowded; the whole; to - , to complete, as a term of office (but never "-" to fill, or "-" full of); classification of games chance. kâu-kui-moa", how many games of cards has he won?

sió-moa", a term about May 21st or 22d.

moa"-gêh, a full month, esp. of woman after delivery. tsêe-moa"-gêh, to perform rites and make presents to the parents at that time. moa"-jim, to complete one's full term of office. sa"-ni-koa"-nim-mi moa", said of a man not staying long in a place.

moa"-chut-lai, overflowing, as a liquid. ti"-kâu-moa"-chut-lai, full to overflowing. ti"-moa"-moa", very full of a liquid. ti"-moa"-moa", crowded, as room, with persons or things. pâ-moa", staffed full, as of food. chhiung-moa", quite full; very abundant. tsêe-bi-moa", very abundant.

moa"-sí, everywhere in great abundance. moa"-sí-koe, everywhere. moa"-tôe, all over the ground. moa"-thîo-kha, id. moa"-bîn, all over one's face; one's whole face. moa"-poô, the whole business (v. poô). moa"-soa", all over the land. moa"-kâ, all through the sea. moa"-seng-khu, over the whole body. moa"-seng-khu ni"-thîa, all over sores. moa"-pâk, whole heart full (v. pâk). moa"-sim hoa"-hi, to rejoice with one's whole heart.

moa"-sim cân-huân, to hate with one's whole heart.

moa"-chîok sim-l, desires satiated (v. l).

moîi" (C.), = A. bê, soft-boiled rice.

moîi" (C.) sió-moîi", = A. sió-bê, younger sister.

môc" (P.), = A. bê, soft-boiled rice.

môh", drooping and nearly withered, as leaves of a tree; feeling very uncomfortable from hunger. meh"-môh", id. meh"-loh-khi, to subside, as a swelling. isu kau-meh"-môh", feeling extremely hungry.

môh" - meh"-khi, to steal, as small things.

môh" (R. bêk), thin cuticle of the skin; thin film on pean, nute, &c. meh"-môh", very thin, as paper, or as slip of bamboo; very small and light, as a bundle.

pêh-môh", the cuticle of the skin. lá-gia-môh", the white woolly membrane enclosing the eggs of the tarantula. tâu-môh", the thin pellicle of a pea or bean. tek-môh", the inner lining of bamboo used as the tongue of a flute.

kim-môh", gold-leaf, real or false; brass-foil.

tas-pô-meh", slightly cooled, unwell, or out of sorts; feel dull, anxious, uncomfortable, or grieved from being harassed with many troublesome affairs. tiôh-chhin-môh"-nah", a sort of eruption (v. na"

môh" [R. bôk, wood; tree, = col. bôk]. tas-pô-môh"-bih, miscellaneous leaves used for adulterating tea (v. tasp).

mui" (C.) muî"-mûi", = A. mûn, mûn, small, as rain or dust.

mui" [R. bê, a frog] am-mui" (esp. T.), a young frog or tadpole.

mui" [R. mûï", bôe, a plum, = col. nû.]. mûï"-hoe, a sweet-scented flowering shrub like an almond.

peh-mui", the white sort. láh-mui" (v. lâh-mui"), the yellow sort, Chimonanthus fragrans. lâu-mui", id. hûm-mui", another sort.

peng-mui", yellow plums preserved in sugar. ti"-mui"-chíâ, a condiment made of sugar and pounded yellow plums.

lông-mui", a boba.

mûi" [R. a go-between, = col. bûn]. (C. also bûn, bôe). koa"-mûi", a sort of female jailer for females: she also arranges marriages when the mandarin orders parties to be married. hoat-lôh koa"-mûi", to hand over (a woman) to her care, as men are given over to the "goân-chhe.

mûi"-lâng (C.), = A. hû-lâng, a go-between for making a marriage.

mûi" (C.), = A. mûg, a door.

mûi" (R. mûi", bôe). mûi"-thôa" (R.), coala.

mûi" (R. id.). each. mûi"-lâng, each man. mûi"-pái, each time.

mûi" (C.) chihö-mûi", a shrub like sioe with a coryst of small, edible berries; the stem is very full of knots, and is much used for pipe-stalks.

mûi" (C.) kam-mûi", = A. ka-mûg, a very poisonous shrub.

mûi" (C.), = A. boân, mûg, un, late. mûi"-tang, = A. un-tang, the harvest in or about the 10th month. soah-mûi", well on in the afternoon; not far from sunset. soah-mûi"-â, id.

mûîi" [R. bê, a frog or toad; cf. mûi"], am-mûi", a young frog.

soa" ná"-tôe, in the depths of forests and mountains. chhi-m-khei" ná"-tôe, in deep woods and ravines.

ná" — ná"-ân, the throat (v. ân).

ná" (T.), to take fire accidentally. hó ná"-taoa" (T.), suddenly taking fire accidentally. hóe ná"-taoa" (C.), id.

hó ná"-taoa" (A.), sort of eruption on children. hó ná"-taoa" (T.), id.

N.
nā (R. lüm), (T. nāi), a basket; a surname; whence this is the prevailing surname, a basket is not called "nā", but "kheng". nā-kiā, the handle of a basket. nā-keh, the horizontal divisions of a basket in several layers.

nā-tāu, a basket with no handle. nā-tāu-ā, id. nā-tāu, a basket made in several layers or compartments one above the other. 30-nā, a cradle. 30-nā (C.), id. kau-nā, a basket with semicircular handle and no divisions. kā-nā (T.), id. pīn-nā (Cn.), id. tīn-nā, a rattan basket. bin-nā, a bamboo basket. chhāt-nā, a painted basket. tiū-nā, a basket used by students going to the examinations.

teh-nā, to send some small thing back in the basket that brought presents (v. teh).

nā — nā-tāu, the Pandanus or screw-pine: appearance a good deal like the pine-apple plant.

nā’ [R. 10, name of a plant]. nā-pōk, carrots. nā-pōk-chhāi, id. nā-tāk, id. (s. harrow).

nā — keh-nā-chhāi, a vegetable like a Savoy cabbage, but it does not form a heart (C. keh-mē-chhāi).


nā — nā-tāk, sort of harrows used in wet fields (v. tāk), (s. carrot).

nā [R. gām, a steep rocky hill, = col. gām]. lōng-nā, the city or department of Lung-yen-chow.

nā’ (C.), = A. noa, to hinder. nā-2-sāh, to separate by using the hands, as men quarrelling. nā-khu, id.

nā [R. jū, the more — ]. nā — nā — , the —. nā-kū nā-hō, the longer the better. li nā-2-beh, goā nā-m, the more you wish, the more determined am I against it (v. m).

nā — (lān), like; similar to. nā-chhin-chhūn, id. nā-pe-nīh, as if flying. nā-hi-nīh, like a flax, or white — 3, it would seem as if there are —

nā” [R. to take, to seize]. chhiok-nā” (R.), to arrest, as criminal. chhip-nā” (R.), to arrest quietly.

nā” [R. that; there; what; which? — col. tā, tō]. nā-li (R.), how? where? (v. hī, inside)!

nā’ (R. lām), ka-nā’, a Chinese olive (not the real olive), (v. kā’).

nā” [R. kiēn, a son, = col. kiā’, kān, ā, nā, &c.]. ka-nā”-sun, great grandson.

nā’, a final particle or affix of nouns, sometimes used instead of the usual ā after words ending in n. (cf. lā; cf. Cu. ngā’, ngia’, kā’, therefore originally = kiā’, and same as former word.)

gīn-nā, gīn-ā, a son; a boy. kin-nā-jit, kin-ā-jit, to-day.

nā’, to protrude rapidly, as the tongue. nā-chhā, to put out the tongue for a moment, as in wonder or fear. chhā nā-chhut-lāi, id.

nā” [R. tiēn, lighting], to flash, as lightning; to glance brightly, as something glittering.

nā-khōng, lighting (v. 30h).

nā-kiā, to glitter. kin-nā-sā, shining; glittering. kin nā-nā, id. kin-nā-nā, id. o-nā-nā, blue, glossy, and shining.

nā — nā-ōa, doing things very carelessly. hū-nā-sāh, id.

nā, to singe or burn slightly. nā—tiōh, id. khit-hō nā—tiōh, to get singed by fire.

nā, to sun for a short time. nā—jit, id. phāk-nā” (T.), id.

nā” [next word?]. kūi-nā”, several (v. kiū). hoan-nā”, in every case that; every one who —

nā [R. jioj, if, like], if; supposing that —, nā—si, if it be (s. only). nā—bō, if not so; if there be none. li nā—beh, if you wish nā” is generally thus placed second in the clause.

nā” [R. tān, only]. nā—si, only (s. if). nā—ū, there is only. nā—sāi, all that is needed is —. nā—sēi—, only these. nā—tō, only; said at the end of the clause. m—nā, not only.

nā—chhī, id. kkhān—m—nā, a good deal more.

nā, to wait at a place; to stay for a short time.

nā—teh, id. nā—chhōh, id.

nā, to singe, scorched, or burn slightly, as by powder or fire. khit-hō nā—tiōh, to be slightly singed or burned, as a dress, or as one’s skin.

nā—l, a final enclitic particle, especially after a nasal. mīh—nā—nah, what would you be at?

nā” [R. thap, concave; to sink down, = col. lap], concave; having a deep hollow in it, as a sunken face; sunken, as a surface. chit-nāh, a small hollow, as on the face, or on any surface. nā—io, having the middle narrower than the rest of it, as an hour-glass.

nā” — tiōh — chhin-mōh—nā—nah, to have a reddish eruption like fried-bits; it lasts but a short time. kkh chhin-mōh—nā—nah, id.

nā” (C.), to do bits of work in an irregular way.

nā” — chit-ah, nā”-hit-ah, id.

nā” (C.), to interrupt a speaker, as by an explanation or contradiction.

nā” (T.), (cf. nā”), to droop, as leaves in drought. nā—lōh—khi, id. hiōh-nā—nāi, the leaves are drooping.

nā” (T.) nā-hoe, = A. lēhn-hoe, the water-lily.

nā” (T.) nā—pōat, = A. nā—pōat, the guava.

nā” (T.), = A. nā, a basket.

nā”—pāng—nā, to lay basket-work traps for crabs. chhī—nā, basket-work traps for crabs.

nā—nā, do for fish.

nā” [R. mother; milk, = col. nē, lē, ni, lēng]. nā—nā, title of the wife of a district (Hien) mandarin; also (C.), of the wife of a Kujin, who in Amoy is called "thāi-thāi".

nā” [R. truly; also]. kau—nā—hī, the contracted form of the 16th or 17th radical (v. kau).

nā” [R. a resource; how?, = col. tā, tā]. bū-nāi, having no alternative; having to do it, or accept or submit, though not as we would wish.

bū-hū tiōg—tāu, sō-chhut bū—nāi, having no other resource, marries another husband, taking him into the family to take care of her children. sō chhut bū—nāi, it was because in the circumstances no other alternative was possible. bū—nāi—hī (r.), = bū-tāi—ē, no other resource; no alternative.

nā” [R. kā, to trust; to depend on; to scorn; to accuse falsely, = col. lai]. siet—nāi, very forward and impudent, as a beggar, or brazen-faced woman.

kau—nāi, very impudent and troublesome, as man who makes much loud talking and row, or who will not pay a debt, or confesses an unquestionable fault.
nái" [R. to endure; patient]. jím-nái" (v.), patient; patience.

nái" [R. le]. (C. le; Cn. lién, nái”). nái"-chi, the fruit called li-chi or lai-chi; Dimocarpus Litchi.

nái" (T.). khé-nái"-chiú, = A. khé-lién, a tree with lilac flowers.

nái" (T.). nái"-hióh, = A. hú-hióh, the kite (v. hióh).

nái" (esp. nái”). náng-nái"-nái" (T.), drooping, as leaves in drought.

nái" [R. le, angry; anxious; displeased, = col. lú]. hóst-nái", to get angry. àu-nái", displeased and vexed; impatient and displeased.

nái" [R. le, brain]. tháu-nái", person or item of principal importance in an affair. chhút-tháu

chhút-nái", to take the initiative or responsibility. bô-tháu bô-nái", no one taking the responsible management, so that nothing can be done. kúi-tháu

kúi-nái", very cunning, crafty, and false (lit. demon’s head).

nái" (= lú). náu"-tháu tsùn-áh, to shake one’s head and neck about in a light and improper manner.

nái" [R. le, noise or confusion]. jióng-nái", to make a noise and disturbance. káu-nái", violent angry disputation. nauh" (esp. T. Cn.) = A. ngaúh, hauh", to snap up, as a dog.

né" (C.) = A. le. kin-ne", the fine fibrous parts of nerves or muscles. thi'-ésái" lán-ê kin-ne", kut-êkéh. Heaven knows even our muscles and bones.

né" (C.) = A. ñu", thus, = A. ñu-né".

né" (C.) = A. ni", to spread out, as clothes; to lay, as roof tiles. ni"-tsóo", a very poisonous sort of serpent.

né [K. nái, mother; milk, = col. leé, lin}. (C. né"; T. né). án-né, mamma: ŋú-né, id. in-né, his mother; often has an improper meaning.

né" (C.) = A. ni", to exert one’s self. kiú"-né"-kóng, to talk very big; to brag.

né" (C.) kháh-né", rather more than. chít-táng kháh-né", somewhat more than ten feet (cf. làng, e. "besides").

né" (C.) phi"-khang ñg-né", nose stuffed, as with a cold.

néh" (cf. lèk). lún-néh", afraid, e. g. afraid to meddle with a matter. lún-lún neh"-néh", id. lún-chít-e, neh"-chít-e, id.

néh" (cf. lèk). kéh"-néh", great noise, as of striking or of thunder (v. kéh). chhék"-néh"-néh", loud sound of thunder (v. chhék).

ní" (= lén, líin). milk (v. lén). bíhú, a wet nurse. chihá-ní-lát soó-chhút, to exert all the strength one has got from sucking down a tumbler.

ní" [K. lèk, = col. nih". ní-níi, to kill by strangling with the hand.

ní" [K. lèk, to drop]. a-níi, a sort of distilled spirit. a-níi thán ló-chíú, this spirit mixed with a weaker fermented liquor; said in an aftertaste that the other inebriates on something being done “án-níi” (“thun”), when this play on the word is sometimes made.

ní" (K. lám). to take up a small thing between finger and thumb. thau-níi thau-líám, stealing (v. lám). tông-níi-sái, to take up small quantities of things in the fingers, e. g. as an acquaintance looking at things in a shop.

ní" (C. ne"), (T. ni", hi", hi). án-ni", thus. Ar

ní" (R. lién), a year. ní-hè, a year of age. pah-ní-hè-lú, after one is dead. ní-kí, years of age (v. kí). ní-kò, a year, as to date. hó-thí-níi", a year of abundance. phái-thí-níi", a year of dearth. ní-gèh, years and months. ní-kú géh-chhím, for a long time, e. g. twenty years or so. ní-tsoéh, a year and its terms (v. tsoéh).

ní-bé, end of the year. ní-chhím, near the year’s end. ní-chhím, id. chhím-níi", id. ní-tau, the last few days of the year, e. g. for about two weeks. ní-tau-pí, close to the end of the year. tsóe-ní-tau, to perform the rites for the end of the year. tsóe-ní-pí, to keep the fire, ní-tang, harvest (v. tang). ní-kiet, a balance at the end of the year.

kín-níi", this year. kúi-níi", last year. tsá-níi", a former year. chén-gíi-níi", id. chhí-níi-níi", the former year. tsáu-níi", year before last. lóh-tsáu-níi", three years ago. ōng-níi", in past years; year by year in the past. éng-níi" (C.), id. siáng-níi" (C.), id. àu-níi", the year after next. àu-níi", in some future year, either next year or later. mé-níi", next year. má-níi" (T.), id. sin-níi", the year about to come in, said near the end of the old year. goán-níi", first year of a reign. jí-níi", second year of reign. níng-níi", two years. táng-níi", having taken the degree of Kujin (or higher) in the same year. lái-níi", a lucky year for some special position of house or grave.

tióh-níi", our year come (in turn) for some duty or office, esp. for having charge of some idolatrous rites. tng-níi", id. tái-níi", same day in next year, esp. one year after death (v. tái). tsóe-sá-níi", to perform rites on second anniversary of death. hó-níi", to pay visits or send cards on last day of year. ní-níi", to take leave of the year with rites. kó-níi", to pass from one year to another; to enter on a new year. ní" kó-níi", year before next. kó-níi-píngg, some rice cooked on the last day of the year, and eaten next morning; so as to have food all the year. kó-níi-chhái, a bit of vegetable, &c., thus cooked and eaten. sóo kó-níi-púm (C.), to burn small-heaps of earth and rubbish at end of year.

ní" (C.) booh-níi", whatever are you about? what do you want now! booh-tsóo-níi", what can I do? (seem to have no resource). tsoá-níi-uí, how?

ní", toá-níi", large shrimps from Manila. tioong-níi", a smaller sort.

ní", toá-níi", = toá-lóng, the tiller rope.

ní" (K. lám). ni"-chíi", the caves of a house (v. chi').

ní" [R. lién, united; connected], a sort of medicin. ŋí-ní, a medicine used as a bitter cooling medicine (Chelidonium). chhão-níi", that medicine from Sue-bien (justiciaria). hóng-bó-níi", a medicinal fern root (or justicia?) from Sue-bien. thó-níi", an inferior native sort, fern root. thó-ńg-níi", id. soá-ńg-níi", id. chháu-níi", id.

to-níi", a wild azalea, with an edible fruit like a small grape. tioong-níi" (Cn.), id. tsái-to-níi", a plant (not edible) with large leaves and large purple flower.

ní" (C.) ka-níi", = A. ka-ng, complete.

ní" [R. to agree, = col. li]. tioong-níi", the name of Confucius.

ní" (cf. bli, hi). ní-lók-hút, one of the Buddhas (v. lék).

ní", woollen cloth; tweeds; flannel; broad-cloth;
a musket. \textit{niáu"-siú (R.)}, birds and beasts. \textit{pek-siét-niáu"} (hundred-tongued bird), a man who is never at a loss in argument (v. \textit{siét}).


\textbf{niáu"} (Cn.), \textit{niáu"}, the scar of a wound.

\textbf{niíh"} (cf. \textit{niíh", "pincers").} bák-níh", the place at the keel where the foot of the mast is made fast.


\textbf{niíh"} (= \textit{niíh"}, lin.) \textit{ló-níh"-hít}, to shake from side to side; to oscillate. \textit{ló-níh"-hít}, id.


\textbf{niíh"} (R. \textit{niíh"}), an enclitic particle, used esp. in comparisons and interrogations. \textit{m-tsái-niíh"}, I don't know. \textit{niíh"-niíh"-niíh"}, what is the material? \textit{niíh"-niíh""-niíh""-niíh""}, like a fungus, that is, as if flying.

\textbf{niíh"} (T.) \textit{chhháu-níh"}, = A. \textit{chhháu-méh}, a grasshopper.


\textit{chít-níh"}, here; this place. \textit{hít-níh"}, there; that place.

\textbf{kun-níh"}, yet after all it is just the same (v. kun).

\textbf{niíh"} (R. \textit{káa}, a bridle; to force; to struggle; escl. \textit{niíh"}, láh.), (C. \textit{te}), to grasp or squeeze in the hand; to knead between the fingers; to take up a small thing with the fingers downwards. \textit{niíh"-gá}, to squeeze in the hand. \textit{niíh"-khi-lá}, to take up in the hand with fingers down. \textit{niíh"-niíh" tám-póh}, to take some secret unjust gains in a transaction. \textit{niíh"-phóh}, to break by squeezing. \textit{niíh"-si"}, to struggle with the fingers or hand. \textit{niíh" ám-kán}, to seize by the neck.
niū

a surname. tiōng-niū, the ridge-pole. thong-niū, the great horizontal beam of a couple for a gable-roof; the great beams which support the rafters of a floor or flat roof. chiū-niū, to set up the ridge-pole with ceremonies. niū-thiau, a pillar built to support a great beam, with a hole in it for the beam. niū-thiau, great beams and pillars. phi’-niū, the ridge of the nose. sā-niū, the straight pin of a Chinese padlock, which goes through the staple.

niū (= niū). oan-ke niū-chè, to have a violent feud (v. niū).

niū [R. lōng, a measure; to measure, = col. lōng, niū], to measure, either length or capacity. niū-chhng, cubical mensuration. niū-bī, to measure rice. niū-tsēe-chiū, to measure quantity. niū-tāng-tē, to measure length. niū-tāng, to measure how many "tāng" of ten each. ēng-kha niū-koht, measure by paces.

su-niū, to result together. chit-lāng tsū-tiūn, m-tāng niū-lang su-niū, two consulting is better than one deciding.

niū [R. lōng, cool]. niū-sōa, a state umbrella, carried before mandarins or idola (v. sōa).

niū—niū, á, the silk worm (lady). niū-á-hiō, mulberry leaves. niū-á-si, silk, as spun by silkworms.

niū [R. lōng, two; a pair; a tacl; = col. nāng, lōng, niū], a tacl; about an ounce and a third, = ten "chhng." it is one-sixteenth of a "kun." a tacl of silver is about 6. 8̅. kun-niūing, catties and tacls. niū-siā, the denomination of tacls. nīng-niū, counting the tacl a very little lighter. ngi’-niū, allowing no discount or allowance at all.

niū—bō-niū-siú, much smaller than was expected; shrinking very much, as vegetables, &c., when cooked (v. siú).

niū (= niū). oan-ke niū-chè, to have a violent quarrel or feud. oan-ke niū-toā-chè (C.), id.

niū [R. lōng, to measure, = col. niū, &c.] a large steel-yard for heavy weights (but "chhng" is a smaller steel-yard) to weigh with. niū-tō, its weight. niū-kau, its hook.

niū [R. jūn], to yield; to give way; to give place. sa-niūi, to yield or give place to another, or to one another. niū-u, to abdicate the throne; to give place politely to each other. niū-u, to give place, or yield situation, &c., to him. thē-khuih niū-u, to relax one's attack a little, as in striking, or in entering an accusation. chit-niū, chit-ū-phā, if you yield a little he will be all the more exacting.

niū—tsēe-gi-niū, to make things for amusement, or just to pass the time. tsēe-gi-niūi, id. bō-gi-niū, without any work whatever to do, however slight; so idle as to take to games.

ng [Cf. long, ngāg. (C. niū)], to shove endwise into a hole, as some long thing; to creep in, as into a hole. ngg-khang, to creep into a hole, as insect. ngg-jip-khi, to shove a long thing into a hole, e.g. a billet of wood into the mouth of a stove, or as one's arm or leg into trowsers, or boots. ngg hit-tāu-khang, to put a long bit of wood into the mouth of the stove; to creep into it, as rat or cat.

ng [R. lōng, a young gentleman, &c.] si-ngā, the vice-president of a Supreme Board. gū-ngā, a star worshipped on 7.7 along with "chit-lū;" these are two stars in a diamond-shaped group of four.

ng—taū-ngā, a wood which dyes reddish brown; also used medicinally.

ng [R. lōng, a sort of palm]. pin-ngā, the areca palm; the betel-nut (a Malay word). pin-ngā-sū, Penang island; said also of a small rocky island shaped like a betel-nut.

ng—bāh-ngā, the fat mixed among the lean of meat. bāh-ngā-u, the fat mixed with the lean of pork, just below the skin. ji-ngā-u, id. ji-ngā, the thin layer of fat between the skin and the flesh, esp. of the pig (v. next word). ji-ngā-bah, this layer of fat with a little lean in it. hâm-ji-ngā, a swelling on the abdomen (supposed only skin deep, while "kē-tiōng" is very serious).

ng, the soft inside, as of a pulmo-skín or of bamboo. tin-ngā, the softer inside part of rattan. bīh-ngā, the softer inside layer of the bamboo (but not the undermost), used for wicker-work, but much inferior to the "phā" or outside. ngā-tāu, one whole long piece, e.g. of cloth. ka-ngā-siū, a whole boxful. ka-ngā-tē, one lump or mass. kiet ka-ngā-tē, to coagulate or form into one lump or mass.

ng [R. lēun, united; connected], to stitch very loosely together, just sufficiently to hold together and in place till sewed more firmly (esp. Cn.).

ng [R. thoān, a globular mass; united; complete; = col. thāng, thng] (C. niū, niū). ka-ngā, complete; entire; undivided. kui-ngā, id. ka-ngā-tāu, one whole long piece, e.g. of cloth. ka-ngā-siū, a whole boxful. ka-ngā-tē, one lump or mass. kiet ka-ngā-tē, to coagulate or form into one lump or mass.

ngj (T.) jī-nūg, = jī-āng, sulphur.

ng [R. jūn, lōun] (C. niū), soft; tender; delicate; yielding; merciful; flexible; weak; weary. ngi’-ngā, hard and soft, &c. (v. ngi’). ngg–lōh-khi, to sink, as an ill-made foundation. hiōh ngg–khi, leaves drooping, as in drought.

ng-≠, the afternoon drawing towards sunset. jīt khaah-ngā, the sun less powerful, as in afternoon, or late in year, or clouded.

ng-chiā, delicate; feeble; weak as to power or influence. ngg–lūn, soft and delicate, as fur, or silk, or hand (v. lūn). ngg–jun, soft and delicate, as cakes. ngg–liōh, elegant; delicate, as hand (v. lūh). ngg–âu, soft and unpleasant, as a dress that has lost its starch; drooping, as leaves in drought. ngg–sē, weak, as wicker-work or thin boards. ngg sim-se, weak and elastic, as boards of floor or bed; elastic, as iron wire. ngg sō-sē, soft and watery, as dough.

ng chi-čhi, soft and tenacious, as a cake; weak, as a child that cannot stand though old enough. ngg–kō–kō, very soft; as dough; very weak and delicate, as child difficult to bring up or that cannot stand for weakness. sin-miāng ngg–kō–kō, of delicate constitution, as man. ngg–kō–kō, very soft, as dough. ngg–ō–ī, id. ngg–khiūh–khiūh, id. ngg–khiūh–khiūh, id. ngg–khiūh–khiūh, id. ngg–khiūh–khiūh, id. ngg–khiūh–khiūh. ngg–khiūh–khiūh, very weak in constitution; too soft and unpleasant to eat, as eatable. ngg–khiūh–khiūh, id. ngg–hai–hái, very weary and sleepy so as to be nodding; too soft and useless, as man; too soft, as dress that has lost its starch. ngg nāi–nāi (R.), drooping, as leaves.
nög-läng, a man who belongs to a weak clan or family. khaüh-nög-päng, a weak (or weaker) branch of a family. nög-sim, compassionate; merciful; readily granting a favour or request, or assisting the miserable. sim-kös nög nös-mi, very compassionate or merciful (lit. soft as cotton). nög-chhü, to come down in one's talk after being very determined and violent. khaüh-nög-chhü, more willing to come to a settlement. khaüh-nög-lé, easy and pleasant to deal with in a business. löh-nög, to come nearer the terms of the other party. chhü-án-pang-khaüh-nög, let down your terms a little, as in a dispute. nög-niü, giving a very small discount by counting the tael somewhat lighter. nög-gün, id.

nög-säng, weak and worn out; in a state of lassitude; all weary and aching. nög-säng-thi nög-thâu, id. nög-säng-khök, doing business very slowly. dön-kap-i nög-säng-khök, id. e.g. gradually offering more for a thing, or making cautious and prudent advances to a man in some delicate or doubtful or dangerous matter. kha-säng, chhü-án-limbs, weak and sore with sickness, or hunger, or weariness. kha nög, chhü-án-nög, id. or, as from sad or new. chhü-pang-nög, to relax the muscles of the arm. nög-kháu, having weak, as congenital or from long sickness. chhü-kau-nög-kháu, to stand or work in water till one's legs are weak. kia kau-nög-kha, terribly afraid, as at imminent danger, or in order to keep out of danger. nög-kút, gristle; impotent in legs, as so not to be able to walk. nög-khám, the soft part of the side, between the thigh and the ribs.

püi-nög, fat and plump (v. püi). tüi-nög, soft silks. nög-tao, soft dough. jí-úi-nög, the written character too slim in form.

nög (cf. nung, (C. nüü), to creep or rush in or out. nög-khái, to creep or rush through or into. nög-khái-khái, to creep through and escape when just almost caught, as through a crowd or a secret passage. nög-hé, to rush through a fire, as house on fire. nög-hé-thâu, to rush through the fire and escape. nög-hé-phang-thâu, id. nög-hé-khe, to rush through a circle of fire, as at a theatrical play.


nög (mero reduplication). khang-nög, to hide; to lay past.


nög (R. loäng, tün). (C. nüü), an egg; spawn. chhü-án-nög, a stone rounded by water. kha-áu-nög, the under part of the heel. chhü-áu-nög, the elbow. hé-nög, a preparation of dough, eggs, &c. së-ñög, to lay eggs, as fowls or other birds. chhøah-nög, to lay great quantities of eggs at once, as butterflies. päng-nög, id. sah-nög, to boil an egg. sa-liap-nög, three eggs.

hi-nög, hah spawn or roe. pih-nög, tortoise's eggs. kap-nög, pigeons' eggs (egg). nög-thañ, embryos egg in ovary. nög-nög, a large egg about ready to be laid, but with the shell still soft. chhü-án-nög, the first egg laid by a fowl; when a boy goes first to school the teacher makes him roll it before Khoe-seng; if it roll straight he is to be clever.

koe-nög, a hen's egg (C. ke-nüü). koe-nög-chheng, white of hen's egg. koe-nög-jin, yolk of do. (v. jin). koe-nög-ko, sponge-cake. koe-nög-bin, a well-formed, healthy, plump face, neither too round nor too long. koe-nög bát-bát, to u-phang, the closest affair has some hole in it. ah-nög, a duck's egg. ah-nög-chheng, the white of a duck's egg. ah-nög-chhü, very light pale-blue. poäh ah-nög, to play a game with painted duck-eggs. hip ah-nög, to hatch duck-eggs by artificial heat in husks of grain.

nög [R. löüng, two; a taæ= col. niüü, lóng, niüü], (C. nüü), two (but never "second"). nög-iüü, two sorts; different. sa-sim nög-i, purpose unstable. nög-sa, two or three; about three. sa-nög, about two. nög-pah, two hundred. chiit-pah khùn-gnög, a hundred and two (but 120 is "pah-si").


nögth (On.), = A. nhüü, in (a place), (usually encircled).

nöö [R. lüü, old, = col. lân, làn, &c.] ke-nöö, a solitary old man who gets a ticket from the district mandarin allowing him to beg money not subject to the head of the beggars. kip ke-nöö-pái, to give this ticket. ke-nöö-i, an old man's asylum. ke-nöö-së (Ca.), id.

nöö (C.), = A. nög, two.

nöö (R. id.) nöö-nöö, without spirit or energy; taking things too easy; letting things take their course. nöö-jöök, spiritless; without energy.

nöö (R. löüng, = col. së.), to hinder; to keep off. nöö-chi, to prevent; to hinder. nöö-taë, to hinder or prevent something just about to be done. nöö-kuhui, to separate, as combatants. nöö-taëh, to hinder by stretching out our hands, as in separating combatants. nöö-le, to step the road. nöö-kiö, to lay hold of a mandarin's chair in order to hand in a petition.

iaim-sün-nöö, sort of salt excise-men.

nöö (R. löüng), a fold, pen, or inclosure for animals, usually with no roof, but not always. chi-nöö, a well-curb. gu-nöö, a fold for cattle; a cow-pen. tu-nöö, a fold or barrier for sheep or goats. bë-nöö, a stall or inclosure for horse, with or without a roof.

nöö — liâu-tiong-nöö, to split the difference, as in a quarrel or bargain.

nöö, to knead and work up, as dough, &c.; to press with the hands in kneading; to roll with the hands, as tea-leaves. nöö-sa, to knead and squeeze down clothes in washing. nöö kiäm-chhái, to press out the juice from salted mustard leaves before putting them into jars. nöö-ké, to knead and roll dough in making cakes. nöö-mi, to knead wheaten dough. nöö-chhöe, to knead rice-dough.

phah-nöö, to handle too roughly so as to crumple or damage, as some fragile thing. khäah- phah-nöö, having a good deal of wear in it, as strongly made dress or furniture. böö-kham—tit phah-nöö, cannot bear to be made about much, as a sick man.

nöö — poäh-nöö, to hold friendly intercourse, as in business or friendship. sa-kap poäh-nöö id. poäh-nöö put-chi-kü, long intimate.

nöö (R. löüng, lazy; idle, = col. naa). nöö-chhoö, lazy, careless, or negligent at work; doing work in a perfunctory, idle, or untradesman-like way; utterly without energy, as opium-smoker.
chhi'o, id. noa"-chhoá° chhi-kè-khi, quite forgetful of the matter, from not having given attention at the time.

hoá°, to writhe and struggle to get free; to roll about on the floor in play or pain, as child or dog. tó-teh-noa", rolling on the ground so.

hoá° (R. làu, rotten; putrid; boiled very soft and tender; lazy, useless, or easy-tempered. noa"-tsoa", very cheap; very abundant (v. tsao')).

phoá-noa", all torn and ragged, as dress (a. urgent).

chhêng phoá-noa", to wear very ragged things.

noa"-lôh, too soft, as doughy cakes, &c. noa"-kê-kês, very soft, as cooked food; soaked all through, as by rain. tsù-noa", to boil soft; to boil to rags. kùn-noa", id.

chhau-noa", putrid. chhau-thâu noa"-hi, face covered with boils and eruptions. hiu-noa", rotten.

noa" hiu-hiû, very soft or rotten. noa"-noa" lok-lok, full of rotten sores, as a sore leg. noa"-bâk, eyes with sores on the eyelids or just below the eyes. khâ-bak noa", a disease of the ankles of girls when the feet are being compressed. noa"-sien, soft scurf; ringworm. noa"-sim, having the heart decayed, as a vegetable; also (Cn.), a tree somewhat like an ash, with light pinnate leaves and trunk that easily decays.

lâm-noa", slovenly, esp. in dress or person. noa"-sêng, very easy-minded; taking things too easy, e.g. neglecting duty or passing over injuries. lâm noa", lazy useless man, with no energy. noa"-thê, soft mud (said of a soft, gentle, submissive temper).

noa"-thê bô-chhi, said of a gentle easy man, who receives injuries without resistance.

chhih-i boe-noa", I have not strength or ability for his work; often includes the idea that he is too hard a master.

noa" [R. làu, idle; lazy]. noa"-chhoá°, = noa"-chhoá°, neglectful; lazy; perfunctory, &c.

In the words which consist of ng alone (in the several tones) there is an indistinct vowel sound heard in the nasal consonant, neither before nor after it.

The words that have ng as their initial are often interchanged with those having initial g (q.v.).

ng (R. long) tîong-ng, middle (v. tîong).

ng (= nûg). ng-ng-kîo, to whine, as a child.

ng-ng-hau, id.

ng (R. long), (T. v), young rice plants, raised in a seed-bed to be planted out. ng-tîa", a seed-bed for young rice. ng-chiôh (Cn.), id. iâ-ng, to sow rice in the seed-bed. tsai-ng, to plant out the young rice.

ng (C. w.), to cover up, as with the hand, or with a cloth; to hide by covering up; to cover up an affair, that it may not be known.

ng pak-tô, to hold one's belly, as when in great pain.

ng-iap, to hide a thing behind our back or about our dress. ng-bin, to cover up the face. ng-chhiu, to cover the mouth. ng-hi, to stop one's ears so as not to hear. ng hi-khang, id. ng phi-khang, to cover or close the nostrils. ng bâk-chiu, to cover the eyes.

ng [R. liûn, a young fowl]. (Cn. loa). koe-noa", a young fowl that has not yet hatched chickens.

noa" [R. làu, to lean upon; to soar; to accuse falsely, = col. loa]. mi"-noa", very urgent and importunate in beseeching (v. mi'). phoá-noa", shamelessly urgent, as beggar who won't go without getting money (a. rotten). chhau-phoá-noa", id. (v. chhau). sai-phoá-noa" (T.), id. sai-phoá-noa" (Cn.), id.

hoá°, salvia; spittle. pôb-phêh-noa", white salvia at the mouth, as in disease. thâm-noa", phlegm. kâu-phi-thâm-noa", quantities of mucus flowing from the nose. phi-"thâm-noa" oûî-hûi-hûi, said of a man who is always getting little benefits from us (as a meal or a smoke) and making no return. phi-"noa", to spit (v. phiû). thun-noa", to swallow one's saliva. kut-lât chhih-lât: pin-toa" thun-noa", the active lives by his exertion, the idle has only his saliva to swallow. khoâ'-lâng-chiôh kâu-thun-noa", mouth watering at seeing others eating. aî-chiîh kâu-lâu-noa", mouth watering for food. aî-chiîh kâu-thâ-noa", id. lâu-noa", saliva running from the mouth.

noa" (T.) chhi-"noa", = A. chhi°-loa, a large green caterpillar.

nûi" (C.), = A. ngû, to creep through.

nûi" (Cn.) nûi"-chi, = A. nûi-chi, the fruit called li-chi or lai-chi.

nûi" (Cn.), = A. liûn. nûi-hûi, the water-lily. tsai-nûi-hûi, a small white sort, used medicinally.

nûi" (C.), = A. nûû, soft. nûû-bûi, walking like a woman (said in scolding).

nûi" (C.), = A. nûû, to creep through.

nûi", (more reduplication). khûi'-nûi" (C.), = A. khûi-nûû, to exhort much.

nûû" (C.), = A. ngû, an egg.

nûû" (C.), = A. iûû, a pumelo. nûû°-â, id.

ng

FIG. (R. hûng). (C. ëì)., yellow; a surname. fig-sek, yellow. kim-fig, a rich golden yellow. tâng-fig, id. kiu'-fig, dark yellow with a tinge of brown; turmeric. tin-fig, gamboge. khin-fig, light yellow. bit-fig, honey-coloured; a bright light yellow. fig-hoá°-hoá°, yellowish. tám-fig, yellowish. fig-phâ-phâ, yellow, as fruit. fig-gâm-gâm, very yellow. fig-phih-phih, yellow, as face. fig-gim-gim (T.), very yellow.

chhi'-fig, pale, as face in disease (v. chhi°). fig-sang, yellow and emaciated; having a sickly look (v. sang). fig-sán, yellow and wasted. fig-lôh-khi, to grow yellow and sickly. khïia-fig, to have its leaves yellow and withered, as a plant in drought, or when just transplanted. chht-jît soa-tsai, sa'-jît khïia-fig, it takes three days before a plant loses its withered look after being transplanted; a man who moves into a new place is not at first very comfortable or successful.

fig-ki', a yellow dye. fig-si, a wood very good for oars. fig-gû, the common cow or ox. fig-phang, the honey-bee. ko-fig-chiû, the great owl. ku-fig (Cn. ko-û), id. fig-koe-hûi, = êng-koe-hûi, a good sort of fish.
ng

341

ng-pi, an imperial proclamation. ng-kim, gold; yellow gold. ng-kim-tsoa, yellow paper. ng-se-
t, this mud. ng-rti, from a wound.
g (R. hong), (C. a), ng-chung, jaundice.
hiam-ang, id. ng-thân, a disease of children (v. than).
g = öe; to answer to a call; yes; sir;
g (R. hong), (C. hui), liu-ang, sulphur. jiu-
g, id. = hong.
g [R. öng, a king]. tsed-lang-ng, to act im-
periously towards others, as an older child towards the
younger. lâng-ng, lâng-ng, the god of the sea.
giam-lö-ng (CN.), = A. giâm-lö-ng, the judge of the
dead; the god of Hades. kâh-seng-ng (CN.), = A.
khâng-seng-ng (v. kheh).
g [R. öân, crooked, bent], (C. a). ioe-ng (C.
lö-roi), the crooked body of a plough.
g [R. öng, a shadow; col. i], the shade; shade
from heat; a shadow, esp. a steady deep shadow, as of a
house, hill, or tree.
li-mu, the shade. bih-ang, to rest in the shade.
tiam-ng, to keep in the shade.
lâng-ng, a man's shadow or reflection in the water.
chhiu-ang, the shade of a tree. chío-ji-ang, to cast
the shadow of a character on a rock so that its shape
may be traced on it (v. chiu). hê-ang, the parts which the
lamp's light does not reach; the places that are in
shade from the lamp. soch hê-ang, to creep along
stealthily in the places that lie in shade from the lamp.
pâg i-ê hê-soâ-â-ang (rely on the shade of his um-
brella), to take advantage of a man's travelling to get
cheaper, more easily, or more safely, &c. pêng lâng
niû-soâ-â-ang (of his state parasol), to depend on a
man's influence to get our affair set right.
g (C. u), ng-â, a small basket used for selling
or weighing things.
g (C. u), kau-ang, a very low sort of pawnshop
where they lend 90 cash, counting them as 100, and take
very heavy usury; they often receive stolen goods. kau-
ng-â, id. kau-ang-a-tiam, id. goa-ang poeh-
ng, I am so poor that the lowest pawnshops (kau-âg)
will not take my things; if I have to pay I must pawn
at a lower pawnshop than exists.
g (C. u), a sleeve. chhiu-ang, id. pih chhiu-
ang, to turn up the sleeves. chhiu-ang-tòe, in the
inside of the sleeve. chhiu-ang-kui, the inside of the
sleeve where things can be carried secretly. chhiu-
ang-sok, an outer sleeve, serving as a cover to the sleeve.
bê-töe-ang, cuffs made in the form of a horse's hoof
for ceremonial dress. khoa-ang, wide sleeves. khoa-
ang-sa, a dress with wide sleeves. och-ang-sa, dress
made with narrow sleeves, esp. worn by women.
ng-chàu, end of sleeve, cuff. ng-siû, women's cuffs.
ng-tho, outer sleeve, used as a cover for the sleeve.
chhuang-ang, to put in a triangular piece in the inside
of a sleeve in making a dress. chia-ang, to join a
piece to make a sleeve long enough. chia-ang-châu,
id. chia-ang-bô, id.
g (C. u), to take things under the arm.
ng (R. giân), (C. u), a surname.
ng = än, prefix to some names of relations when
addressing them. ng-nê, mother! ng-má, grand-
mother! ng-ko, paternal aunt!
g (K. hiông), to face towards; to look towards; to
have a desire towards; to expect; to watch or tend, as
animals.

ngau

sa-âng, facing each other. sim sa-âng, sympathiz-
ing with each other.
ng-bâng, to hope for; to expect. bô-âng, having
none to look to, as parents whose sons are all dead or
have gone wrong; no hope of reforming, returning, or
again prospering.
ng-tâng, self-willed, obstinate, and idle, as child or
young person who will not do what is ordered. ng-
thg, id.
g-gù, to tend cows when at grass. ng-iâ, to
watch and tend sheep or goats, as shepherd.
g-thâng, looking towards heaven. ng-bia khi, go
in that direction. ng-tîng, facing upwards. ng-
chînâ, id. ng-â, facing downwards. ng-chêng,
facing forwards. ng-ân, facing backwards. ng-pak,
facing north, &c. chê-pak ng-lâm, having its back
to the north and facing south, as a house (v. lâm).
g [R. ân, obscure; a halo], (C. u), dim, as eyes
from long looking, or from glare of sun, or when just
risen from sleep, or from leaning on the hand, some-
times seeing motes dancing.
gôb ng-âng, the moon dim, not bright.
ien-ng, eyes dim, so as to see quite indistinctly, as
from long looking; or from long writing, esp. by lamp-
light; or in weak health; or when but half awake; or
from being dizzled. bâk-chiù ien-ng, id. bâk-
chûi ìng, id. bâk-chiù ng-h, id. bâk-chiù-
châu ien-ng, said of some very urgent matter in
which we cannot bear delay, esp. being terribly short of
money and quite unable to get any. khoaâ kâu ien-
ng, to look till our eyes are dim.
ngâi = ng. ngâng-hâu, to whine. ngâng-
kiô, id.
ngâ (R. i), (C. ngê), elegant, as a literary compo-
sition, bûn-ngâ, literary; polite; elegant. put-
ngâ (r.), unpolite.
ngâ (CN.), = A. â, suffix of many nouns; also, en-
critic suffix in names of boys.
pê-ngâ, = A. pê-kiâ, father and son. to-ngâ, a
son. to-ngâ, a knife. tsân-bô-ngâ, a daughter.
hoan-ngâ, a foreigner.
hoan-ngâ, the boy called "hoan."
gaiî = gi-iâ, to doubt; to feel suspicion.
gâiî (T.), = A. gêg, to grind.
gâiî (T.), = A. gêng, gông-ngâî, the dragon's
eye or long yen fruit.
gâiî (T.), = A. gui, impediment, &c.
gâm, = gâm. gâm-â-hî, a small fish.
gâi (K. i), one of the eight diagrams. liok-
gâi, id.
ngâu (R. go), to stew or boil to a jelly. ngâu-
ko, to make (medicines or preserves) into a jelly. ngâu
iôh-ko, make a medicinal jelly. ngâu-ko, to manufac-
ture glue or gelatine. ngâu-kut, to boil bones to a
jelly. ngâu-iô, to melt fat slowly in order to
purify it.
gâu (T.), ngâu. bô-ngâu'-kun, no joke; quite a
serious matter.
ngâu = ngâu-ngâu-pûi, barking away, as a
dog.
ngâu = ngâu-ngâu-hâu, grumbling secretly in a low tone of voice.
ngâu (R. i), by change of tone from "liok," to
rejoice]. (CN.), = gân, fond of —, to delight in —, as
pleasure, good or bad. ngâu sio-chiû, fond of spirits.
ngâu-tsat, id., sliced and prepared with honey. ngâu-hún, powder made from water-lily roots; said also of arrow-root.

ngâu, to catch in the mouth, as a dog does.

ngâu [R., ngá, a pair]. chit-ngâu, a pair in laudaciousness. chit-ngâu-hái (lit. a pair of king-crabs), said of unnatural lust.

ngâu (cf. ngâu). ngâu - ngâu - háu, to grumble; to show dissatisfaction by indistinct words when afraid to speak out. ngâu-ngâu-kio, id. ngâu-ngâu-liâm, id. toā-tek-ngâu, standing grumbling so.

ngâu — lòh-ngâu, to agree well together, as relatives, or as men working together.

ngâu — tàng-ngâu, a sort of frog that makes a very loud noise.

ngé (C.), = A. ngá, elegant; polite. ngé (C.), = A. ngí, hard; stiff.

ngèh, = ngèch (R. kiap), (C. T. only ngèh; Cn. ngèch), to take up with pincers or chopsticks, &c. ngèh-kio, = pincers; tongues; spits for setting a fracture. tiah-ngèch (esp. T.), nippers; pincers.

bák-bái-bé ngèh hō-sin, the wrinkles at the outer corner of his eyes could catch flies (said of a wrinkled old man).

ngèh (C.), = A. ngèeh, pods of peas, beans, &c. ngèh, = ngèch (R. hilap), (C. ngèh; Cn. ngèch), to carry under the arm; to catch with toes, or between the knuckles, &c. ngèh-khi-tiâu, take it firmly (in that way). chim-kông-ngèh, surrounding an army or troop by two bodies of soldiers, like crab's claws.

ñgh — ngúh-ñgh-hài, to whine. ñgh-ñgh-kio, id.

ñgi (R. gông, kông, (C. ngü), hard; stiff; daring; determined not to yield a jot; strong, as wind.

ñgi-nag, hard and soft; firm and yielding. poa-ñgi-nag, at due medium between too much firmness and too much yielding. chiah-ngí, bò chiah-ngí, quite determined not to yield in the least.

ñgi tō-ngi, neither party willing to give in in the very least. ngí - chhiâu, determined to have the quarrel out; will not make any compromise in the feud. ngí-seng, very stiff-temper. ngí-phiah, id. ngí-sim, id.; heart hard and unrelenting. sim-koāng-khàh-ngí-thih, heart harder than ire (in the sense of showing no pity, or refusing to make up a dispute). sim-koāng-khàh-ngí-chiōh, de. than stone. kiông-păng ngí-kak, the most powerful section of the most powerful division of a clan.

giām-ngi, strong, lusty, and bold (as a strong young man); powerful; stiff, as a bamboo or piece of wood. chihái-thâu giām-ngi, doggedly determined, as refusing to make up a quarrel, or determined to get a great deal of money out of people. chhúi-thâu ngí, id.

ngí-liâu, sailing as near the wind as possible (v. liâu). sāi-ngí-pèh, to sail right on, on one tack, with a strong wind; very bold and obstinate, listening neither to advice nor entreaty. liāh-ngí-pèh, id. (both senses).

ngí-chiēn, to recommend very urgently for employment. ngí-pò, very urgently demand to be accepted as bail or security for a man accused (v. pò).

ngí-khi, very honest; of great integrity; very open, blunt, straightforward, or plain-speaking; not afraid to tell a man his faults to his face (dist. gi-khi). ngí-

ngâuh, 342

ngâuh, straightforward, and not afraid to give offence (v. thit).

ngí-liau, too stiff and hard (v. liâu). chhèr-ngí, too hard and rough, as cloth or fur; too stiff in form, as written or printed characters. ngí-chhái, too stiff, as fur, or as language. ngí-chhái, still, as starched cloth; strong, hardly, and ready for hard work. ngí-hiuh, too hard, as cakes. ngí-khàu-hhúu, top hard, as a couch, or as catabley stiff with cob, as limbs.

ngí-niú, counting the tacl at its exact weight, and allowing no discount. ngí-tsóō, a strong perennial spring that runs even in long drought. ngí-piah, a solid partition (v. piah). ngí-tsóō, hard soil (shallow). ngí-ljó (C.), = A. soâ-ljó, road by land.

chhí-thâu ngí, speech thick and indistinct.

ngiā (R. gông, to go out to receive ceremoniously). gî. ngiā-chhin, to receive ceremoniously, as a visitor. ngiā-sín khí-kú, to take to the new and forsake the old; fickle. ngiā-sàng, to go out to meet on arrival, and accompany on departure; to treat with great respect.

ngiā-pút, to carry idols in procession. ngiā-sâng (C.), id. ngiā-sâng, to carry in process; in on. ngiā-gê (C.), to carry a richly ornamented 'fram' in idolatrous procession. ngiā-túi (P.), id. ng tōng, to carry lamps in procession in honour of the called "ông-lâ." ngiā-sang-kâng, the procession; at the beginning of frost. ngiā-hi-sín, procession of military mandarins in spring.

ngiā (Cn.), = A. á, final affix of some nouns, especially diminutive, = ngí.

ngiâh (R. gôk). gông-ngiâh, very much astonished; suddenly surprised.

ngiâu, to tickle. ngiâu-ngiâu, sensation of tickling. náu-tóe ngiâu-ngiâu, feeling of irritation in throat, as when about to cough or to vomit. úi-ngiâu, easily tickled. bôo-úi-ngiâu, not easily tickled. úi-ngiâu-kia'-bô, a hnearked husband. úi-ngiâu-chhâu, the sensitive plant.

ngiâu (cf. giau, giaâu*). ngiâu-ngiâu, unintelligible, as foreign speech or indistinct talk; the sound of a dog's bark. kông-oé ngiâu-ngiâu, to talk indistinctly and unintelligibly.

ngiâu (cf. kiau, kiaâu), (T. kiau), to arise up with a lever; to lift a small thing with the finger-nail; to carry one load on the end of a pole over the shoulder; to give a gentle stroke with an ear; an upstroke in writing. ngiâu lâng-ô-phái, to bring up a man's faults. ngiâu pât-lâng kí, to get another man put out of his situation. ngiâu-chhit-ô, to give a gentle stroke with an ear, &c. ngiâu han-tsoi, to dig potatoes. ngiâu-khi-lâ, to rise up from lying down; to lift up things, as in searching for something, &c.

ngiâu — ngiâu—lah, he is dead and gone (said of a man). hit-ô-lâng ngiâu-hhâ-khi, id. ngiâu-hhô, id. (lit. as dead as a shrimp). ngiâu-thên, id. (as shell-fish).

làu-ngiâu-ngiâu, worn out and useless, as a feeble old man.

ngiâu (cf. kiau), to protrude the lips. ngiâu-tâm, upper lip naturally turned up. chhái-tâm ngiâu-ngiâu, id. ngiâu-chhâi (T. kiah-chhâi), to protrude the lips, as a secret sign.

ngiâu — ôe-ngiâu*, still able to move by a muscular twitching, as animal not quite dead.
ngih^" [noun] "cyclical".

ngiakh"-ngiakh"-chhoah, to tremble with fear.

ngiakh"-ngiakh"-tsun, id. ngiakh"-ngiakh"-tang, to be in constant motion; always at work; restless.

ngih"-ngih" ngiakh"-ngiakh", restless motion, or sound of it (as of child or animal); indistinct talking, as of men secretly consulting, or of a man diseased, but unwilling or afraid to speak openly. ngiakh"-ngiakh"-hau, unintelligible talk, as of a foreign language, or of many confused voices. ngiakh"-ngiakh"-liam, to talk indistinctly, as when making light of a thing.

sang-ngaiah-ngaiah", very lean and emaciated.

ngih" (cf. khii, giib). ngih"-ngih" ngiakh"-ngiakh", in restless motion; talking with intentional indistinctness (v. ngiakh"

ngiO (Can.), = A. nga (R.), image; suddenly.

ngii (C.), = peh-gin-ngiu", = peh-jin-hiu", a sort of tree (v. bih^)

ngi^u" (R. ji), to bend.

tsa^n-thau ngi^u"-tau, to shade about one's head and neck, as disobeisded boy, or as light and ill-behaved girl.

ngi^u (Can.), = A. i^a, thin tiles.

ngi", = nga, a large white fish (v. g6). g6 (R. g6). nga-tong, = g6-tang, a sort of tree.

ngi (R. g6), tsa^u-j6, a medicine, said to be he^ ing so called because brought from the country recently called G6 (Woo).

ngi^ (R. g6). nga-khi, the leech.

ngi (T. g6). au nga, a very dangerous swelling of the glands of the throat (cancerous), gen. fatal in about a week. na-au nga, id. si au nga, to have this fatal disease; often said in swearing or abusing, that this deadly disease may come on the lying throat.

siang nga, this disease when there is a swelling on each side of the throat.

ngi (R. g6, g6), daotli siong nga, the beautiful lady in the moon (said of a beauty). kiong nga, female slaves, &c., of the empress (v. kiong).

ngi (R. g6, g6), goan-ng6 (k.), two ancient animals like turtles (v. goan).

ngi (R. g6, g6), i nga thoan ngi, error (as a false report, &c.), spread from one to another, and so on.

ngi (R. five, = col. ga). nga^o-l6^-lang, men from all parts.

nga^o-te, five idols with three eyes (v. te).

toa^o-ng6, the 5. toan^o-jit, id. nga^o-lan, the five relations of man. nga^o-siông, id. (v. siông).

nga^o-hok, the five degrees of relationship (v. hok). nga^o-hok, the five blessings (v. hok). samk0an nga^o-hok, to look over and over very carefully.

nga^o-kok, the five brains. nga^o-keng, the five classes (v. keng). nga^o-hang, the five elements.

nga^o-sek, the five colours, variegated (v. sek).

nga^o-chhai, variegated clouds (v. chhai).

nga^o-hong-k6, five-coloured flags, either on one flag or one of each color. nga^o-bi, the five flavors (v. bi).

nga^o-seng, the five sorts of Kansas.

nga^o-koan, the features of the face, with the organs. nga^o-ts6ng li^ck-h6i, the internal organs.

nga^o-chiam, the five extremities of man or fowl (v. chiam).

nga^o-toan si^i-tiu, id. sip-nga^iim, the native dictionary of the Chinese form of the Ching chow dialect.

ng6-ka-phi, a medicine (v. ka, to increase).

ng6 [R. a rank, properly of five men], a surname. i^a^-ng6, the garrison at station of military mandarin (v. i^a). tui^-ng6, ranks of soldiers; rank and file.

ng6-ch6ng-ts6, ranks in good order. b6-tui b6^-ng6, not keeping good order, as troops.

hang^-ng6, gaudu.

tsa^-ng6, calm, self-possessed, and collected, as in danger or before a mandarin or superior.

ng6 (R. id.), a cyclical character, =g6 (mid-day).

ng6-si (R.), from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. tiaong^-ng6, noon; 12 o'clock at noon. tsu^-ng6, midnight and mid-day; quite straight opposite; the pole-star. tsu^-ng6-chhi", the pole-star. tsu^-ng6 tui-chhi, quite opposed in purposes and desires. kap^-goa tsu^-ng6-chhi, quite opposed to me in desires and wishes. b6^-chi^uu tsu^-ng6, doing things in an improper way, not according to proper rules. b6^-tsau^-ng6, id.

ng6-b6n (r.), the side-doors near the front of a palace.

ng6 (R. I., me, = col. goa). b6^-ji^-ng6, without partiality for one's self; quite fairly and honestly, making no distinction between you and myself. kap^-li b6^-ji^-ng6, I act quite openly and honestly towards you, without any deceit. b6^-hun ji^-ng6, having complete community of interests and desires. put^-chhit ng6 so^-liu, it does not differ from the least I reckoned before.

ng6 (R. id.) ng6^-g6k, disobedient to parents.

ng6 (R. id.) ng6^-hi, a good sort of fish (mullet ?). it, ng6: ji, ang-sa: sa, chhiu": si, b6^-ka, the "tung" is the best of fish; the second, third, and fourth best are —, &c.

ng6 (R. id.), (Can. ng6). ng6^-siông (R.), a human image; an idol. ng6^-chhiang (C.), id.

ng6^-ji, by chance; suddenly and unexpectedly.

ng6-g6^-ji, id. ng6^-g6^-ti6h, to meet with unexpectedly.

ng6^-ji, id. ng6^-g6^-thia", by chance.

ng6 [R. go, to starve]. jim-ki siu^-ng6", to endure hunger patiently and willingly. tham-chhi^oo chia" ng6^-k6i, a glutton becomes a hungry ghost.

ng6 — öng^-ng6, a pettifogging lawyer; a literary man who is always engaged in lawsuits or incurring and assisting others in them. ts6^-ng6, to be such a character.

ng6 [R. go, to awake]. hiâu^-ng6, to understand; to come to understand. ho^-ng6, to repent. chip^-put-ngo6, doggedly persisting in his wicked ways.

ng6 [R. go, proud]. kiap^-ng6, proud. k6^-ng6, proud and unceivings; &c. ng6^-ng6, to awaken.

ng6 (R. iap), (C.T. ng6h; Cn. ngiéh; A. ngéh, ngéh), to take up with tongs, chop-sticks, pincers, &c.

ng6^-h6, pincers. h6^-ng6, tongs with curved points.

ng6 (R. iap), (C. ngéh, kei; T. koeh). t6^-ng6, pods of beans or peas, including the pea or bean. t6^-ng6, large pod. s6^-ng6, small pod. chit^-ng6, one pod (entire).

ng6 (W. iap, hiap); (T. ngéh), (Cf. ngéh, khléh), to catch or squeeze, as between claws of a crab, or knuckles, or a half split piece of wood; to hold tightly, as with pincers; to carry a thing under the arm or between the arm and the breast; to hold tightly, as package strapped between two bamboo poles to be carried; to lie between two places (as a region), filling up the inter-
**ngői**

mediating space; (the supports of a flag-staff; an instrument for taking weights.)

**khít-chhá ngôeh--tiôh,** to be caught by a half-split piece of wood. ngôeh--tiôh, id., or as by a crab. ngôeh--khî-lâi, to pull out, as a tooth. ngôeh-ôa, the two halves (as of pincers) uniting.

**siang-pîng ngôeh-ôa,** id. nàng-pûn Sa"-ngôeh, two open books half-shut so as to keep each other open.

ngôeh-phoà, to break by pressing, as between the knuckles, or as fruit or eggs crowded together.

**keng-thâu ngôeh-ngôeh,** the shoulders high, either naturally so, or from leanness, or from opium-smoking.

kiu-kiu ngôeh-ngôeh, having a shrinking frightened manner.

ngôeh khaâ-bák, to torture the ankles by a sort of wooden screw or vice. Pâng-ngôeh, to take off that torturing instrument from the feet. Ki-koà"-ngôeh, the stone supports on each side of a flag-staff. Ki-koà"-ngôeh, a skillful gambler become so poor that he has to crouch for shelter between these supports for lack of clothes.

**ngûi** (Ch.), = A. géng, to grind.

---

**O.**

Including e and ô.

ô is by others written o'.

Many words in o are by others written with w, e.g. oâ, oâ"n, oût, oût, oâ", oâ", oâ", oâ", oâ", oâ", oâ", oâ", oâ", in their various tones. In these words the o must not be pronounced too strongly, and it often approaches very near w.

0 [R. a nest; a den; a hole; cf. col. ơ, u]. ìên-o, edible birds' nests. o-ka, a receiver of stolen goods.

lap-o, situation, as of a house, lower than the surrounding ground; a considerable piece of ground lower than the rest, as among hills.

0 (C.) tiâu-o, = A. tiâu-e, a well-sweep for raising water.

0 [R. hô, the water-lily]. o-ho, the water-lily. o-lêén (R.), id.

0 [R. bo, name of vegetable, = col. e]. (Ch. ơ).

tang-o, parsley. tang-o-chhâi, id.

0 (R. oâ, name of a person). (Ch. ơ). lu-o, the lady who made or mended the heavens with mosaic-work.

lu-o nîû"-nîû", id.

0 (Ch. kho), to bake (as a fowl), as in an oven with no water, or with only a very little sauce. o-koé, to bake a fowl thus. o-ah, to bake a duck so (ŏc.).

tsàp-o-ki", odds-and-ends of food (remnants) mixed and made up as a condiment.

0 [R. an exclamation; to assent; to flatter]. i-o, to praise. o-sî (Chn.), id., rather flattering. i-o (Ch. i-o), to follow or assent to another implicitly. i-o chhîng-sû, to follow another's guidance implicitly without inquiring whether it be right or wrong (generally wrong). kap-i tiâu-i-o, id.

0-bi-tô-hût, Amida Buddha.

chhûi o-o-hâu, calling out loud, as child, or as man in great delight or not in his right mind. o-o-hâu, exclamation made by the first of several men working together, which the rest answer by crying "e-lâu." o-o-lâu (O.), phrase used in beginning a sentence.

0 (R. hô), an oyster (classifer mî'). ò-khâk, oyster-shells. ò-khâk-hê, lime from oyster-shells. ò-kià"-thang, a window made with oyster-shells. ò-kià"-thang, a lantern made with them. ò-to-chhî", oysters, rice, &c., fried in a mass. ò-ô-hê, oysters boiled with rice. ò-ô-lâm, preparation of oysters and potato-starch. ò-ô-tâu, do. boiled to a paste.

toà-mî"-ô, a large oyster. Phô-hô, to gather oysters.

ò-lâm (T.), a round red sea-slug.

ô (cf. kô). níg-ô-ô, very soft.

ô (R. id.) ò-ô, a bridal dress. òng-ô, id. sin-
liông, a small black cricket. OrCreate a small dark sweet
Arbutus (Myrica) at end of season. OrCreate a small, dark red fruit.

\( \sigma - \alpha \), a plant taken (internally) to make the hair black.

\( \sigma - \alpha \), a crudely made of bamboo.

\( \alpha - \), a will-sweep. OrCreate a, a crude, usually made of
bamboo. OrCreate a small coarse earthen jar with the figure of
a lion as the handle on the lid.  \( \kappa - \alpha \), a large
depressed vessel for holding rice, etc.  \( \tau - \alpha \), a brass
jar, such as used to be made a clepsydra.  \( \iota - \alpha \), a chamber-pot.

\( \kappa - \alpha \), a large earthenware tub from Shanghai, such as is used
for a bath-tub (lit. for gold-fish).  \( \chi - \alpha \), a small coarse earthen jar
with the figure of a lion as the handle on the lid.  \( \kappa - \alpha \), a large
depressed vessel for holding rice, etc.  \( \tau - \alpha \), a brass
jar, such as used to be made a clepsydra.  \( \iota - \alpha \), a chamber-pot.

\( \kappa - \alpha \), a large earthenware tub from Shanghai, such as is used
for a bath-tub (lit. for gold-fish).  \( \chi - \alpha \), a small coarse earthen jar
with the figure of a lion as the handle on the lid.  \( \kappa - \alpha \), a large
depressed vessel for holding rice, etc.  \( \tau - \alpha \), a brass
jar, such as used to be made a clepsydra.  \( \iota - \alpha \), a chamber-pot.

\( \kappa - \alpha \), a large earthenware tub from Shanghai, such as is used
for a bath-tub (lit. for gold-fish).  \( \chi - \alpha \), a small coarse earthen jar
with the figure of a lion as the handle on the lid.  \( \kappa - \alpha \), a large
depressed vessel for holding rice, etc.  \( \tau - \alpha \), a brass
jar, such as used to be made a clepsydra.  \( \iota - \alpha \), a chamber-pot.

\( \kappa - \alpha \), a large earthenware tub from Shanghai, such as is used
for a bath-tub (lit. for gold-fish).  \( \chi - \alpha \), a small coarse earthen jar
with the figure of a lion as the handle on the lid.  \( \kappa - \alpha \), a large
depressed vessel for holding rice, etc.  \( \tau - \alpha \), a brass
jar, such as used to be made a clepsydra.  \( \iota - \alpha \), a chamber-pot.
pó-ô, a wild plant like tao, medicinal. káu-kâ-ô (On.), a sort used medicinally. ó-hôai-si, a stringy plant used in making cakes. ó-pô (T.), = A. hoc tâu-pô, a sort of gourd.

ó-pông, tao cut in halves, sold ready cooked. ó-ké, cakes made with rice and tao. ó-thâu, a whole full-sized root of tao, the original root of a cluster. ó-bû, the original root of a cluster. ó-pô, id. ó-kiâ, the young tubers. ó-ô, id.

ó (C.) lâm-sâm ó--lăng, to raise or repeat false evil reports against a man.

ó (C.) sio-ô, to assist a man with whom another is quarrelling.

ó—a--ô-i', sound used in lulling a child to sleep.

ó— kap-lâng-ô, to hagggle about payment after buying.

ó—hâu, to talk indistinctly, as in a great hurry for something urgent, or as man half asleep.

1-ô—ô, to talk indistinctly, as from great haste, or from malformation of mouth or throat making an impediment, or from unwillingness to say some unpleasant truth, or ask something distasteful to; to wrangle doggedly, 1-ô—ô, to talk unintelligibly; to dispute about payment after the thing is bought.

tái-ke 1-ô—ô, disputing doggedly, each denying what the other says. toá-teh-ô, id. ô—ô-kid, noisy disputing or wrangling.

ô—hâu, id.; also, to talk unintelligibly, as in sudden hurry, &c. ô—ô-jîng, very noisy disputing.

ô [R. ô, to hate; by change of tone from "i-ô" bad]. kho-ô, odious, abominable. lâm-ô, to loathe. oån-ô, to loathe and abhor. ô—ô, to envy.

ô (T. Cn.), in several words in the several tones, = A. ô, esp. when the Changchew dialect changes to "o."e.

ô (T.) ó-lô, = A. e-ô, fretful and troublesome.

ô (Cn.) tang-ô-chhâi, = A. tang-e-chhâi, parsley.

ô (Cn.) ô—ô-tô, to infect.

ôa [R. a frog]. chêng-ti-oa (a frog at bottom of a well), said of an inexperienced fellow.

ôa (C.), = A. oâ, a large branch of a tree, especially one of the primary divisions of the trunk.

ôit [R. a beautiful woman]. hâ-oa (X, Evè).

ôit [R. hô, what?] which! a surname. oâ-chhû, a town on Amoy island.

bô-tô-oa, having no other resource; having no alternative; cannot help it. bô-tâi-oa (C.), id. bô-tâtit-oa, id. bô-htoat-t, id. bô-htoat-lâng, tâ-oa, have no resource against some one. sâi-htoat-goâd tâi-oa (C.), what ever can I do!

ôi— phê-oâ, a sort of erab. pô-oâ (T.), id.

ôî [R. i, to lean upon], (Cn. oô, üî), to lean upon; to rely or depend upon; to incline to; near to; to come near; to join or attach one's self to; to come up to very near a sun, as a subscription or value. sâ-oâ, to lean on or draw near another one; to be very close or near, as two places; to combine for some purpose. sâ-oâ-pâg, to live together, as man and woman without any form of marriage.

khâh-oâ, nearer. li ôâ-oâ, not far off. ôâ-i, nearly correct, as a guess. oâ-un, to guess or come near the mark; to rhyme (v. ûì), oâ-ông khoâh-miâ, saying that a man has good luck when he is manifestly prosperous. saâ-tsâp, nearly thirty. oâ-ngh-tiâm-cheng, near two o'clock; nearly two hours. oâ-hâi, near the sea. oâ-piaî, near the wall; leaning on the wall of a room, as an article of furniture. chê oâ-hê, to sit near the fire. oâ-pî, to approach the side (v. pû), già-oâ-liî, to lift up and bring near, as a chair or table. khâh-oâ, to close, as a door, but not fastened; to come close, as boat to shore or other boat.

sak-oâ, to push shut. chehk-oâ, to press close, as on a man. pok-oâ, to press near. lâng tit-tît-oâ, people are crowding near and pressing on khâh-oâ, to stand close to the side, as of a road, to let one pass. siâm-oâ, to get out of the way, as by going close to a wall, or to side of road. hâ-oâ, to tie loosely together. ngoeh-oâ (= ughel), to close, as pincers.

ôa-hô, to approach the river-bank or sea-wall (hoâ), as boat. oâ-hô, to lean on for support, as widow or orphan (v. hoâ, "to lean"). lâng bô-oâ-hô, quite away from the text, as a composition; offering a price still very far from what can be accepted.

ôâ-lâi oâ-khi, of unstable purpose. oâ-kho, to trust upon. oâ-loi, to sort on. i-oâ, to rely upon to trust upon. bô-i-oâ, having no relations, &c., to depend for support or protection, as widow or orphan.

bô-i bô-oâ, id. oâ-se, to depend on another's influence and power. oâ-si (C.), id. oâ-chhâh, to have one's meals cooked by him or his household, at our own expense. oâ-i-boe, to intrust goods to him (or them) to sell for us, as dealer or vessel. oâ-tsâi, to give our goods to a Hong, &c., to be shipped for us (v. tsâi). oâ-hâng, to deal with a Hong, as ship or dealer in produce, esp. to intrust whole cargoes to them for sale. tsán oâ-hâng, the ship is consigned to the Hong, or does its business with it. tsân oâ sim-mih-hâng, with which Hong does the ship transact its business? hâng oâ-tsâi, the Hong has vessels consigned to it. hê oî--lâng, to intrust goods to a commission agent to sell for us. kui-oâ, to make submission and attach one's self to, as to an enemy in war, or as a party in a feud or lawsuit leaving his friends and going over to the other side; to attach one's self to a protector; to revert, as to one person, as property or business formerly shared by others. kui-oâ-i oân, the (land) tax all falls to him to pay, e.g. the others who had shares having all died or left the place. siang-pêng-oâ, trying to keep neutral. si-koe, oâ toa-pêng, said of liking to follow the stronger side.

ôa [R. ân, to lean, according to, = col. hoâ, &c.], to lean heavily upon the hand. chhû oâ-i, id. seng-khu oâ-i, resting one's whole weight on it by the hand.

ôa [R. hoat, to emit, send out, or produce]. oâ-he, to shake lime.

ôa [R. hoâ, to paint]. oâ-kong, a painter of pictures.

ôa [R. jîôk, if, as, = col. jôk, hoâ]. bô-oâ, not many; only a few or a little; not enough, as price offered.

ôa [R. hoâ, words; language, = col. ê]. also C. A. se, language). oâ put-tê-kî, poân-kî to, when what is said is not agreeable, half a sentence is too much (A.)

ôa, to lay to, as a ship. oâ-i-i, to lay to so as not to move in all, or as little as possible. oâ-thâu-khiâ, id.

ôa [R. an, a saddle]. bô-oâ, a saddle. bô-oâ-tsuî, piece of leather put on horse's back below the saddle. bê-oâ-tîu, the wild convolvulus, with purple flowers and saddle-shaped leaves, that grows on sandy banks; also a salt made from it. oâ-kid, the wooden body of a Chinese saddle. koa-oa, to wear a saddle. lôk-khôk-bê, bô-koa-oâ, said of a fast young fellow, with no one to control him (v. khôk). kim-oâ,
mág, an arched door-way. koe-sit-ké-oan, zigzag or very crooked, as a road. bák-báí oan, eyebrows arched. oan-poe-i, a chair with a curved back.

tsoán-oan, to try to settle a dispute by skillfully adapting the plan to the circumstances, e.g. by putting a new face on the matter or partly explaining it away, generally with some measure of falsehood, especially done by a third party. bœ-hiáu tsoán-oan, not adapting one's self to circumstances; very stiff and blunt in dealings. khå-oan, to clinic, as a nail.

oan-to, a sort of convex plane for smoothing the inside of buckets, &c. oan-khuà, id. oan-to khau thång-lài, said of a lazy fellow living on his relatives or employers without earning anything. oan-khuà khoau thång-lài, id. oan-ám (lit. crooked neck), said of meeting a man we wish not to meet, or of affair difficult to manage, or with many blunders. oan-koe phiah-hàng, crooked and unrequited streets and lanes.

oan [R. name of bird]. oan-iu², the small duck called the mandarin duck (v. iu²).

oan — oan-iu², sort of warp (v. iu²).

oän [R. oan, a bay]. tâi-oan, Formosa; Tai-wan-foo. tâi-oän-hú, the city or department or prefect of Tai-wan-foo. tâi-oän-koâi, the district or sub-prefect of Tai-wan-hien. kén-tâi-oän, to cross to Formosa from the mainland; said also for "dead" by a play on the words "buried" and "finished."

oâl [R. the side-gates of a yamun]. oän-bün, the east and west gates of the raised inclosure in front of a yamun. oän-müg (T.), id. tang-oän-bün, the cast one. sai-oän-bün, the west one. oän-bün-lài, within the space inclosed by them. oän-bün-khâu, just outside one of these gates. oän-bün-siâ°-kang, secretary in admiral's office. khia-oän-bün, to be on duty at admiral's yamun, as marines.

hien-oän, = fig-tè, one of the three ancient emperors.

oän [R. long robe], a surname.

oän [R. goan, origin. Yuen dynasty]. oän-pô, = goan-pi, a large ingot or shoe of sycee silver, about 50 taels weight. chit-chiah ohän-pô, one such ingot. chit-kho ohän-pô, id.

oän [R. complete, finished], to pay in full, as taxes or account; completed, as period or work. oän-tsoän, complete and in right order (v. tsoän). oän-pi, oän-chiah, fully completed or accomplished, as affair (v. chiah). oän-kiök, fully settled and ended, as affair. oän-boän, completed, as work or fixed time; fully paid, as money. hûi-oän-oän, all spent, as money. oän-beng, settled, as account. tông-oän, to receive an account by stamping the word "oän." oän-siâk, to pay an account. oän-lâp, to pay in full, as taxes, dues, &c. oän-niû, to pay land-tax.

oän [R. goán, a pellet or pill]. iôh-oän, a pill. tsoän-oän, a paper pellet, as for a pop-gun. than bû-go-oän, said of a man very much ashamed at want of success or at being scolded. iôk-ôi-oän, a medicine made of si-oän and two other drugs. phâu-liông-oän, sort of pills from Canton. hûi-jî-oän, pills for making children fat. chî-u hûi-jî-oän, his only care is that his children be strong (with no care for his parents generally) with some bare. oän [R. round; classifier of officers, = col. goân], classifier of balls, as of raw sugar.

koâ°-oän, mandarins in general. bûn-bû koâ°-oän, civil and military mandarins. úi-oän, a deputy sent by a superior mandarin. seng-oän (R.), a Swets.

tsai. seng-oän-tse, rents of property left to be enjoyed only by those descendants who take a degree. oän-niâ°, sort of collar worn by the Swets.

hok-oän, dried lung-yen (gêng-gêng) fruit. hok-oän-bah, do, dried without stones or skins. thîng-oän, balls of dark raw sugar; some of them should be sent back in the empty basket in which a present was sent. oän-thâng, to make raw sugar into balls. bah-oän, balls made with minced pork. bah-oän-bin, a broad fat face. chîa°-oän, to be formed into a ball, as raw sugar; to form into lumps, as flour or other powders. chîa°-oän-ê, globular, as lumps of raw sugar. mi°-hûn chîa°-oän, flour getting full of lumps. sim-koa° chîa°-oän, feeling of choking or oppression at heart, as with great grief. sim-koa° kek-kuî-oän, do, with grief or sickness. gêng chîa°-oän, feeling of indignation like a ball in the stomach.

ôû [R. round; to interpret, as dreams; -col. i]., to spread out, as a semicircular cover; to interpret, as a dream (this word and the previous in the sense of "round" are often interchanged).

oän-băng, to interpret a dream (v. bâng). oän-sien-băng, to go and dream in the temple of the genii or with their incense. chîa°-îâng oän-sien-bâng, to ask a man to interpret such a dream.

thôân-oän (R.), round and unbroken, as family.

chit-ke thoân-oän, family still unbroken.

oän-phâng, to spread a bamboo sail or stiff mat, as a cover (arched). oän-hê, do, as a protection from rain.

oän-thâu-hia, round-toed boots of civil mandarins. oän-keng-bé, rounded stern of junk raised above the deck. oän-kong-müg (= oän), a door, with arched top. oän-müg-ô, id. oän-kong-thâu, the rounded top of such a door-way or arch.

oän-têng, to have one's head shaved entirely, as Buddhist priests or nun.

chit-ôân-soâ, a ball of thread or thin twine. chit-ôân-thê, a lump of mud.

oän — oân-teh, to tie tight. oân-sî, to tie very tight. oän-tiâu, id.

ôû [R. alike]. oän-jiêng (v.), similar; like as.

ôû [R. winning; complaisant]. oän-tsoân, managing by some indirect or roundabout manner (v. tsöân). kông-ôê khah-ôî-oän, to talk in a somewhat gentle or winning manner, avoiding what is offensive or disagreeable, or stating it indirectly, so that advice or reproof may be more readily taken. ôî-oän-khêng, to excel in a winning manner without directly naming the fault. úi-oän-lài-khêng, id.

ôû [R. goán, to look at, q.v.]. koân-san oän-sûi, to take a walk looking at scenery.

ôû [R. distant, = col. hûng]. êng-oän, lasting very long; perpetual; eternal. bûn-liêng kiû-oän, id. lê-ôê iâu-oän, road very long. tâu-oän, very distant, as places. oän-sûi lân-kiû kûn-hê, distant help is of no use. oän-chihn put-jû kûn-lin, a neighbour is of more use than a relative living far away.

oân-chi, a medicine (v. chi).

oän (R. id.), to hate; to repine at; to envy. oän-hun, to hate; to repine; to envy; to be displeased (v. hûn). oän-ôê, to hate and loathe; to abhor. oän-khêng, to envy. oän-chhoêh, to be displeased at one's self or at one's fate. oän-thî chhoêh-miê°, to murmur at Heaven and Fate. oän-sîn chhoêh-miê°, id. mê°-thî oän-tôê, to murmur and find
fault with Heaven and Earth. oan-thi' oan-toe, id. oan-thien i-tin, to repine at Heaven and envy men. ai-oan, to repine bitterly against Fate. Heaven, or men. a-oan chhi' chhi'm, repine at one's misfortune. oan-khi, violent hatred or enmity. oan-khi chhiong-thien, hatred boiling up to heaven. oan-jip-kut, hatred rooted in one's very bones; very deep hatred.

chek-oan, to harbour enmity. bai-oan, id. khioh-hun bai-oan, id. khioh-oan, id. kiet-oan, to cherish deep enmity in one's heart. ku-lang-oan, inspiring dislike by one's appearance, action, or manner. po-oan, to retaliate. po niu-chhi-u-oan, to pay a small insult or injury in the same way. oan-kui thu chih-kun, said of guilt unexpectedly coming out plain in examination before a mandarin.

oan [R. id. = col. ban]. oan-oan, slowly; leisurely. kin-oan, fast and slow. ti-oan, to delay; to procrastinate. ien-oan, id. in-oan, id. l-oan, to delay (as affair) to allow more time. boe-i-oan-tit, it cannot be delayed or put off at all. khoan-oan, to grant delay, as for a payment. oan-jit, to delay some days. oan-si, to delay. oan-si oan-khek, id.; to procrastinate. oan-si-khek, id. bo-oan-khek, not delaying a moment.

oan [R. a sort of robe]. oan-a (C.), = lam-chheng, a long dress worn by Sew-tai graduates.

oang — tao-oang, to join in one company of associates. kap-in sa-oang, keeping company with them, good or bad. oang-khaol, a set or clique of persons (v. khaol). u-oang-tong, to have a clique or set of associates, who assist each other in any case (v. tong).

oang [R. hoan, a loud cry]. oang-oang-hau, cry of a sea-goose.

oat — oan-oat, crooked (v. oan). chhii-oat-oan, the inside of the bent elbow. in-oat, involved, as affair; also (C.), winding, as a road. phiet-phiet oat-oat, walking with feet turned outwards, and swaying about slowly in a self-important manner. kia-lo oat-oat, walking with feet too much turned inwards. kha oat-oat, feet so turned.

oat-kak, to turn round a corner; a turning or corner of a road. tiug-oat-chhi-u, turn off at that point and you are at the place. oat-loh-khi chhii-si, id. oat-tiug-chhiu-chhi-si, id. oat-tiug-chhiu-chhi-si, turn to the left, as on a road. oat-tiug, to turn back, as on a road. toat-oat-lai, to come back to where we started from. oat-chit-peng, take the road turning off on this side. oat-ke-lai, to turn off to the side, as on a road. oat-kok-lai, oat-kok-chhi, to wind back and forwards, as a road. oat-lai oat-khi, id. oat-kok-tang, to turn off towards the east. oat-ke chhii-chhii-peng, to turn off to the right hand.

oat [R. to cross over; more], to turn round in the opposite direction. oat-jia, still more (from some additional cause); all the more. oat-jia siung-tiong, worse and worse, as sorrow from more bad news, or as disease from mistaken treatment. oat-kan, oat-khiu, oat pin-kiong; kan-khiu to tali thin put-tiong, the more crafty, the poorer and more miser-able for at last Heaven will not endure such running.

oat-liam, to say a lesson with back to teacher. oat-thau, to turn the head. oat-bin, to look to the side, turning the face round. oat-hong-bin, wind changing or veering about. oat-chit-phu-phang, to change to another tack. koh-oat-chit-phu', to make one tack more. oat-lin-tong, to turn round (v. lin). oat-tiug-lai, to turn (a thing or one's self) round (v. tdu). oat-tiug-chhiu, immediately. oat-lai oat-khi, to turn back and forwards several times, as one's self, or head, or thing. oat-ke-lai, to turn in the opposite direction, as one's face or a thing. oat-kok-lai, id. oat-ke-lai-khao, to turn round and look at. oat-kok-lai, oat-kok-khi, to turn one's face, or a thing, back and forwards several times. oat-chit-sok (T.), to take a short walk and come back.

i-oat, to move things to other places; to change a purpose, or plan, or promise, or engagement. boe-i-oat-tit, it cannot be altered, as a plan.

too' oat-tau (Chn.), man who gave the site or endowment for a temple (v. tol').

oat (C.) oat-liek, = A. iet-liek, experienced.

oat (C.), = A. iet (R.), to be pleased.

o (Ch. ai, to push backwards and forwards; to delay, = col. oas). (C. e., Cn. oe), to jostle or rub against in passing; to turn a hand-mill; to take in turn; to put off, as business.

sa'oe, to jostle. oe-tioh, to strike or rub against with elbows or arm. oe-khoa, to jostle (v. khoa).

oe-loe-chhut-lai, to come out jostling each other, as crowd. oe-oe sak-sak, pushing about in a crowd; getting on with difficulty. oe-lai sak-khi, id. sa'-oe-sin, to rub against each other, as two men crossing each other in a narrow path. oe-tu, to push over by jostling. lau oe-jip-lai, the tide carries us inwards out of our course.

bong-oe bong-ke, to get on with difficulty; barely getting on in the world. oe-i'en (r.), to delay (v. tuu).

oe-oe-tit, can be put off, as a troublesome business. oe hou-pat-lang, to put off on another, as to work to be done. sa'oe-the, id. oe-thoe ke-jit, to do very little work while drawing the pay.

oe ji-hien, to play the two-stringed guitar.

chhii-oe, in regular turn.

oe-bbo, to turn a hand-mill. chit-tie-oe, to turn it round in same direction, as hands of watch. to-oe, to turn it in the opposite direction. oe-chhieh, to clean rice from the husk by a sort of mill. oe-bboh, to clean wheat or barley thus. oe mi-hun, to grind flour.

 oe-chhieh, to make dough by a hand-mill. oe-chhip, to work a sort of hand net neck-deep in the sea. than-chit n'ao teh-oe-kim, to make money, as if grinding gold from a mill.

oe (C.), = A. e, a small earthen jar. chhii-tie-oe, a sort of wine-jug. tia'oe, = A. hii-tie, a large thin shallow covered earthen dish for cooking in.

oe (C.), to scrape with a knife, as in making a bucket or smoothing things.

oe (C.), = A. e. oe-chhiai, a reddish vegetable. ang-oe, a very red sort. pheh-oe, a whitish sort.

oe (C.), = T. th, to cut some grain before it is ripe; e.g. when an urgent want of money, cutting our grain too soon. than-oe, to cut and steal unripe grain.

oe (C.), = A. ni, uih, to bore a hole.

oe (P.), = A. oai = C. ea, a large branch.

oe, the answer to a call; yes, sir!

oe — oe-loe-chhut-lai, to come rushing out suddenly, as crowd from a house (cf. oe).

oe (R. hai), (C. e. Cn. oe), a shoe. hai-ti-oe, small shoe-shaped bags of incense, used as amulets. keng-oe, smallest shoes of women; also small models of shoes full of incense, used on 5.4. iu-oe, small shoes for
women. șiș-oe, embroidered shoes for women. țhun-oe, women's small shoes made without heel-taps, for sleeping in. șe-ă-oe, shoes for large-footed women. boaș-ă-oe, id., with sharp upturned point and very narrow sole. pau-ă-oe, small shoes with soft cloth soles, for children. șhă-khă-oe, wooden-soled shoes. tsoa-țoe-oe, shoes with paper soles. ță-oe, oiled shoes. țu-șhă-oe, shoes made with soles of oiled felt, for wet weather. phă-oe, leather shoes. pă-oe, shoes made of the plant called pă-chău. șhău-oe (straw shoes), sandals. ka-li-țhing șhău-oe, I give you a feast on the occasion of your return from your long journey.

ka șe-ij, to cut the pattern of the shoe, as the betrothed daughter-in-law does and gives to her future mother-in-law. i-șe-ka-șe-ij, the daughter-in-law is fully fixed.

șhiah-oe, to make shoes. tsoa-țoe-oe, id. șhiih-oe, to stitch the uppers to the soles. tău-oe, id. poaă-oe, to work the border of a shoe with thread (v. poa). și-oe, to paint on a shoe the pattern to be embroidered. tiam-oe, to mend shoes. hün-oe, to stretch a shoe on the last. thoa-oe, to walk slipshod with heels turned down, or with old shoes that don't catch on the heels. puin-oe, to draw up the heels of shoes that have been on slipshod.

șe-băh, shoes and stockings. șhă-păh-oe, woman's shoes and the handages used in place of stockings.

șe-șhhe, a book for holding the many-coloured threads for embroidery of any sort. șe-hăn, a last. șe-bin, a shoe-brush. șe-păh, a shoe-borne. șe-thoeh, a bit of cloth at the heel for pulling on a shoe. șe-ph, shoes shaped, but unfinished. șe-thău, the toe of a shoe. șe-ău, back of shoe. șe-ăt-țî, heel of shoe (below). șe-kăm, the inside of the sole, next to the foot. șe-șhăn, inner sole of shoe. șe-țoe, sole of shoe. șe-lă, lining of shoe. șe-bin, uppers of shoes. șe-șh, the two side pieces of the upper. șe-șh, the rib or ribs in the middle of the toe. shăng-șh-șh, shoes with two such ribs in front. toaș-șh-șh, shoes with only one rib. șe-phăn, strip of cloth between the two ribs at the toe; also, loops of woman's or child's shoe (v. phăn). șe-băe (T.), the loops of woman's shoes.

șe (R. și), (C. șe; Cn. șe), short, as a man; somewhat dwarfish. șe-țoe, id. șe-lă, a short man; a dwarf. șe-șh-șh-șh, short and stout. șe-păh șe-păh, id. șe-șh-șh, a sort of fowl with very short legs. șe-șh-șh, a low sort of cockesohn (flower).

șe [R. dirty, defiled, = șel. șe], șe-șh, dirty. șe-șe, generic tok-șe (v.), vile abusive language.

șe, to take in the hand. șe-măh, to take things in.

șe (R. și, to assemble; to understand; able), (C. șe; Cn. șe), able; can; to be able. șe-băe, can you, or can you not? can you! șe-kăhă, are you told! șe-tit-țăi, able to effect the result. șh-oe, to learn till able to do a thing (a. word). șkă șe-șe, I think it will not be so. șe-lăh-șe, it may probably rain. șe-măi-tit, it will do (not said in Cn.) șe-tse-șe-tit, id. șe-lăh-șe, a man of ability.

șe (R. to guard). și-oe, imperial guards of the highest class, chosen from the military Tain-șe (chin-să); as the Hanlin are chosen from the literary Tain-să. jip-șe-șe, to be chosen into their number.

șe (R. hob), (Cn. șe; P. șe, șă, șă), a spoken word. țhăp-șe, colloquial language; the vernacular. koaș-oe, the "mandarin dialect," or colloquial language of North China. șhă-oe, fair promises; plausible talk; auspicious words or phrases regularly pronounced at marriages, &c. phăi-oe, vile or ill-omened language. șiț-oe, talk about vile lascivious matters. șhăng șău-oe, to make groundless threats or deceitful statements. bő-șe-șe, empty or exaggerated talk that cannot be depended on. șhiih-șhăng-șe, conventional phrases used on meeting people. șhău-șhău-șe, common phrases for special uses (v. șhăn). șhă-thău-șe, polite phrases used on meeting, &c. (v. șhă). șhăk-șău-șe, one sentence; a few words. șe tî-î-î-bit-bit, words sweet, flattering, and deceitful. șhă-n-hong, ji si-tsone, words are wind, but writing remains.

șe-tă, giving a sharp or gruff answer (v. tă). șe-șe, to quarrel. șău-șe, fond of disputing, esp. talking about other people's affairs. tsoa-țoe-șe, very talkative when one should not speak. șh-oe, to take up and spread a report (a. able). șkăng-șe, to speak; to talk. șe-șo, id. șo-șe-șe, to talk proudly, big, or boastfully. hit-șe-șe-șe put-chi phăi-șe, he is very hard to talk over. șkăng șă, to talk on our side of the question. șhăng-șe, talking as if most unquestionably in the right. șh-oe, to make explanations or apology when found fault with. șe-fă, to interpret spoken language, as in a court. șhăng-șe-șe, id.

șe-șe, the meaning of the words. șe-măng tă, not able to say much for one's self, as when reproved. șe-măng șăhă-șe, I have still a great deal to say. șău-șăhă șe-să, fond of catching at some small error in speaking. șău-șăng șe-phăh-șe, id. phă-șhăng șăhă-șe, to cut short a man's talk, so that he does not gain his end. șhăt-șe-șe-șe, to interrupt a man when speaking; to cut short another's long story. șhăt-șe-șe-șe, to cut short talk, id. tsăh șhăng-șe-șe-șe, id. lă șhăt-șe-șe-șe, to make a remark that will naturally lead a man to speak of a matter which we don't like to ask directly. șkăng-șăhă-șe, șhău-șe-șe, the beginning or end of a talk, e.g. a place where an (apparently) incidental remark can be made, so as to ask a favour, or speak against a man, &c. ang-i șun șe-băe, a scurril catching up one's ideas from the questions asked, so as to give suitable answers; said of taking the cue from what a man says, and speaking so as to please him.

șe (C.), = A. șă, to paint or draw.

șe (C.) lă-șe-șe, = A. șă-șe, aoes.

șe (P.), = A. șă, = C. șă, words; speech.

șe (P.) șe-șă, a small sort of fish.

șe (C.), to brush away with the hand, as water or earth from a table.

șe (P.) ooh ham-khak-ă-șe, = A. kuib, &c., a game which children play with shells.

șe (R. și), (C. șh; Cn. șe), narrow. șe-șe, id. koh, șe, broad and narrow. șe, much straitened for want of room. șe-șe, id. șe-șe, small, as a place. oon-ke lă-șe-șe, to meet unexpectedly one whom we would like to avoid (v. oan).

șe (C.), = A. șă, a stroke of the pen.

șe (C.), to fall away, as ground on river bank undermined by the water. șe-șhă, id.
óeh (C.) phah-óeh, sort of belching.
óli [R. ok, bad], difficult; slow. oh-tit-seóe, difficult to do. pháih oh-tit-sit, difficult to extinguish. oh-kii', slow at walking. tán-mhi' oh-káu, when waiting for a thing time looks long.
óli (K. hák), to learn; a school; to imitate or follow example; to practise so as to learn.
óh-láa, a Sew-tsa academy. chin-óh, to become a Sew-tsa (v. chin). bu-óh, a military Sew-tsa. chhut-óh, to go out of the school-room; to get out of the jurisdiction of the literary mandarin, by becoming a Kú-jin, or a Kóng-seng. hu-óh, the Confucian academy (or college) and temple of a Foo city; the principal or president of it. koíi- oh, do. of a Hien (koíi) city. óh-koan, the principal of the Foo or Hien academy, who has authority over the graduates and students. kiaó-óh, to hand over (a graduate) to him for custody or punishment. khong-tsú-óh, a Confucian temple and academy.
óh-täg, a school-house. óh-päng, a school-room or study. táó-óh, a school for grown-up pupils; an academy or college. jip-óh, to enter school for the first time. lóh-óh, to go to school each time, usually three times a day. ka-óh, to teach a school (v. ká). khhi-óh, to have a school, as teacher. sóa-óh, to dismiss a school at the end of the year. the-óh, to play truant. chéng-óh, to prepare a room and engage a teacher, as the patron (tong-ka) of a school does. bu-óh, to go as an additional scholar, not one of those connected with the person who engages the teacher.
óh-bú, to learn military exercises, as candidates for military degrees. óh-sia-jí, to learn writing. óh-kang-hu, to learn work. kang-hu óh-chi"-chhiú, to have learned a manual trade. óh-oe, to take up and spread a report without evidence: to repeat whatever another says. óh-óh (C.), id. óh-oe (r.), to learn till able. óh-é (C.), id. óh-hó, to learn thoroughly. chhiáp-chhiáp-óh, to learn diligently by practising over and over. óh-i, to follow his example. óh-i-é-khóaí, id. óh-i-é-phái", to imitate his wicked conduct. óh-chhúi óh-chhúi, to repeat a man's words to his face, making jokes of them, as an unmannerly lad; to repeat to a man what has been said against him behind his back.
óh (Cn.) in-óh, to give a slight belch so as to show that we have eaten enough.
óh (Cn.), = A. eb, in some words.
óh (T.), to cut a man's brain before it is quite ripe, as robber (cf. C. oe). thaw-óh, id. óh i-é tiú-a-bé, said of a sort of adulterous intrigue, = A. koá khé tiú-a-bé (v. táa).
ok [R. ak, dirty]. ok-chhok, filthy; extremely dirty, as things or language.
ok [R. wicked, bad, = col. oh]. fierce; cruel; overbearing; domineering; over-strict; to treat roughly or in an overbearing manner, often so as to cheat or oppress. áiën-ok, good and bad (v. áiën). hiong-ok, wicked; cruel. sip-ok tsaai-lái, having all sorts (lit. ten) of wickedness. tsoe-ok (r.), wickedness and guilt. taoe-ok koân-boân, measure of guilt full. ok-tók, very wicked or cruel (v. tók). ok chhih-chhih, very fierce or overbearing. ok kiák-kiák, id. ok-chhok, guilt accumulated so as to call down Heaven's vengeance. ok-siók, wicked customs. ok-sim, a wicked cruel heart; malicious. ok-seng, bad-tempered, as child. ok-hung, having an unpleasant ugly look, as if bad-tempered; passionate, overbearing, or bad tempered; self-willed, disobedient, and troublesome, as boy. ok-kái, a malicious demon. ok-tóng, a wicked confidence or clique.
tau-ok, to quarrel loudly and violently, each trying to be more overbearing. ok-láng, to treat others in a domineering overbearing way, relying on our power or influence. ok-láng, an overbearing imperious man. ok-bé, ok-láng kái, a wild horse gets his match as a rider. ok-jin, tsú-iu ok-jin mói, oppressors are oppressed (v. mói). ok-khee, a customer who drives a very hard bargain. hõng chhin, káó ok (lasc and dog fierce), very difficult of access.
ók (cf. ókk). ok-ok-hái, to croak, as a frog or toad.
óm (P.) óm-lóm, to collect into a mass.
ông [R. an old man]. lóng-ong (R.), a respectful address to an old man. si-oong (it.), a poet. sien-ong, an aged genie. lam-kék sien-ong, the spirit of the South Pole. tsúi-ong-i (r.), a sort of long lounging-chair.
óng (R. id.), a king; an imperial prince of highest rank; a surname (Wang); title of many idols. kók-ong, a king; a sovereign. kun-ong, id. jin-ong (r.), id. té-ong, an emperor; emperors and kings. lu-ong, a sovereign queen in her own right. li-ong (C.), id. chhin-ong, an imperial prince. óng-hu, palace of imperial princes.
ông-hong-ong, to appoint, as a tributary king. honna-ong, a foreign sovereign. hoán-ong, a rebel chief. chhát-ong, a rebel king or robber chief. khim-chhát, seng khim-ong, first catch the ringleader. pà-ong, a usurper (v. pà). kiám-khâu-ong, a rebel chief used by Heaven as a "source of God" to slaughter the wicked people, but not himself reaching the throne. ông-lôk, a travelling doctor (quack) or fortune-teller (v. lôk). ông-ngô, a literary man skilled in the business of law-courts, who lives by existing trouble and managing lawsuits; a pettifogging lawyer. koái-ong, a swindler; a man who entices lads to plays, gambling, or bad houses.
ông-lóng, imperial commission giving the power of capital punishment; also an idolatrous symbol (v. lóng). ông-hoat, the laws of the kingdom. ông-hoat chhin, the law is impartial. ông-kiong, a royal presence, especially the harem.
chheng-kông chheng-té, said of having an independent fortune (v. chheng).
ông-kong, kings and dukes; feudal sovereigns; also (C.), title or name of several idols, esp. Tâo sêng-ông and Khe sêng-ông. sêng-ông-kong, the idol Khe sêng-ông. óng-iá, title of imperial princes; name given to a great many idols. sio-ông-iá, an idol of the surname Sio, and so with some other surnames.
ông-taá, a junk built for the worship of "ông-iá," and sent round the country with his image. chhía-ông, to invite ông-iá to come. giai-ông, to carry him in procession. sách-ông, to burn the "ông-taá" or set it to float away, done with great ceremonies. sông-ông khía-sín, to burn the image of ông-iá (by land or water); said also of happily getting rid of a man who had been living on us and troubling us, but whom we could not ask to go away, e.g. the deputy of a superior mandarin. kông-ông (Cn.), to worship him with offerings.
giâm-lô-ông (Cn. áng), the judge of the dead. chiu-tsaái-ông, the god of the dead. ngô-kók-ông, the god of the god of grain, = ha-chhek. iôh-ông, = Shìn-nung. sûn-ông (v. sûn), lóng-ông, the god of the sea (v. sûn).
ông 353

ông). kūi-ông, a prince of demons (v. kūi). keh-sông-ông, a famous idol of surname Koh (Cu. koh sōng-ông). kòng-ték tsun-ông, id. tân sōng-ông, an idol of surname Tān. chêng-chiu-ông, the god of the banyan-tree. hōe-ông (C.), = A. hē-sīn-lā, the god of fire.

chiā-ông, the 86th radical (giāk), when written at the side, so called because its contracted shape is almost the same as the character "ông.

ông [R. to go; to depart; past in time]. kê-ông, to die. kê-ông ế-sū, affairs that are past and out of date. kê-ông ê-tái-ūh, id.ongoose, id. óng-jit, every day formerly (it was so, &c.) óng-gēh, each month formerly. óng-nī, id. in past years. óng-sī (r.), in past time.

ông-hōe, to go and return. ông-hōa-n, do., as a messenger or sedan. ông-lāi, to go and come; to have intercourse, as friends. lāi-ông, id. kau-chiap ông-lāi, to have frequent friendly intercourse. û lāi-ông-sīlāi, to have an account current (money or goods), each sometimes in debt to the other.

thông-ông, to have a secret intimacy, as with improper or suspicious characters, as for low amusements, improper gains, or injuring one's master, e.g. giving information out of the family to enemies. lāi-bin ê-lāng kap-i thong-ông, some one within the party or family has such intercourse with bad purpose. êe-thông-ông-tit, safe for travelling on, as road. goā kap-i bō-thong-ông, I have no dealings or intercourse with that man.

ông (R. id.). oan-ông, to treat unjustly; to wrong greatly or oppress; oppression or a great wrong (v. oan). ông-toān, to judge unjustly and oppress, as mandarin.

ông-sī, to be killed by very unjust judgment; to be murdered; to commit suicide. ông-sī-sīāh, the part of Hades for those who have died violent deaths; they must have committed some very great crime in second previous life.

ông-khuṭ, an expression of astonishment with grief or displeasure (v. khuṭ). ông-hūi sim-sīn, to spend one's labour (esp. mental labour) uselessly.

ông (R. id.), to prosper. heng-ông, to prosper.

hín-ông (C.), id. ł̣̄ng-ông, strong and vigorous, e.g. not afraid of heat or cold. sia put-chi-ông, voice very loud. hōe ông, the fire is burning well. kun-tīn ông, having numerous living posterity.

poeh-ji ông, horoscope good. un-khi ông, in great prosperity (v. ún). lāng-khi ông, temperature warm and pleasant, as when men sleep together for warmth, or as when many people are in a room; influence of numerous inhabitants so strong that demons do not dare to injure. ông-khi, making money in great abundance; always winning at gambling; temperament strong and warm, as of a strong young man. ông-chhīuā, a skilful hand, as at gambling. oā-ông khoā-mīāh, saying that a man has good luck when he is manifestly prospering.

soe-ông, to decline and to prosper. phēng soe-ông, to make a venture, esp. in trade or feud. phēng li-ā soe-ông, I will try to do what I can for you (as going to ask a favour, &c.), but feel very doubtful of success. kap-i phēng soe-ông, I am making a venture, as with a lot of goods.

ông-lāi, a fine sort of univalve shell-fish.

ông. - ông-lāi, a pine-apple. chit-ki ông-lāi, one pine-apple. ông-lāi-ông, a condiment made from pine-apples.

øp (P.), = A. gap, to gulp water, as a fish. on-op-kiō, sound made by small frogs.

P.

In many words corresponds to initial H of the reading form.

pa [R. mark left by a wound]. a dried clot. huīh-pa, dried blood on the skin or clothes, as from a sore. kūi-pa, in large dried masses, as dried blood or matter, or as starch laid on too thick and dried in a mass (s. palm).

pa — ko-pa-phī, incrustation on a rice-boiler.

ko-pa, id.

pa [R. dried meat], dried; emaciated. pa-pa-pa, dried and shrivelled, as dried meat; very lean and emaciated. pek-pa, to dry over the fire, so as to keep a long time. pink-pa, id. phāk-pa, to dry in the sun, as meat or fish; to be scorched, as by the sun, or by long drought. nā phāk-sī-pa, said of man standing or working in a very hot sun. keng-pa, to stretch out by a stick of bamboo and dry in the sun, as a duck out open. kien-pa, to dry, as meat, without stretching.


pa [R. to slap with the palm]; an exclamation of surprise; an ancient state in Sze-chuen]. chit-pa-chhīā, the expanded hand, meaning five, or fifty, &c. (v. chīā). niaw-pi-pa, all over pok-marked. kūi-pa, in large masses or patches (like palm of hand), as itch or eruption (s. clot).

pa-kiet, skilful at managing business; hard to get round; to ingratiate one's self with a superior, by flattery, &c. gāu-pa-kiet, good at ingratiating one's self with a powerful man by flattery, sycophancy, and such mean arts. teh-pa-lōo sim-mīh, what are you engaged about? (v. lōo).

ô-lā-pa, Europe (v. ô).

pa — pa-lun-thun, to bolt, as food or medicine (v. lun). hīng-pa lî-lāu, very ugly (v. lāu).

pa [R. sound made by children]. pa-siāh, Batavia.

ka-lā-pa, Java. ka-lāu-pa (C.), id.

pa [R. the banana and such plants], a plant (arum?) like a plantain, with large leaf and beautiful red flower. pa-chhau-sīāh, a large leaf-shaped fan, used by the ancients and by the genii.

pa-tāu, the croton-oil bean or plant. pa-tāu-jīn, croton-oil beans.

pa [R. a bamboo fence]. hi-pa, a fence of plants or railing of reeds round a field or garden; a hedge (C. lī-lāu).

pā — pā-lê, natal rings with balls inside (v. lê).
pā (Ch.) pā-chiâh, = A. ka-chiâh, the back.
πū [R. to hold in the hand, = col. pē, pah]. pā-chhi, shred; difficult to get round; able and confident in one's powers. pā-pêng, determined in purpose (v. pēng).
pien-pā-hi, jugglery. pī'-pā-hi, do.; ido play; idle and full of sport, as a playful boy. tsŏe-pā-hi, to sport about, as a boy hopping, leaping, or at gymnastics, or playing with some small animal he has caught.
pū (R. pūn), satiated; satisfied; full. iau-pā, hungry and full (v. iau). siu'-pā-kek, much surfeited, pā-tiù, surfeited. chiâ-hâ-tiù, to surfeit one's self. chiâ-pā, to eat till satisfied; I have eaten enough. chiâ-pā teh-chê, having nothing to do (but eat). chiâ-pā chiü-khûn, only cats and sleeping. id tiōn-chiâ-khi-pâ, make it absorb oil till saturated. chiâ kâu-pâ-tong-tong, I have eaten quite enough.
pâ'-ti, stuff, full. pā-moâ, id. pâ-tsâ, closely packed or crammed together; fully understanding a thing. pâ-tsui, well filled, as fruit or grain. chit-phê pâ-pâ, fully ten li. kûm-pâ, having slept quite enough. chûi pâ, bâk m-pâ, though having eaten to the full, the eyes are not yet satisfied. thia kâu-pâ-hi, id.; feeling that we have heard quite enough, and don't wish to hear any more.
pâ-lâ, very corpulent; also, amusing one's self too much, as lads too fond of pleasures, or when meddling with other people's matters and troubling them.
pâ (R. id.) a-pâ, lapâ!
pâ (R. id.), a leopard. hû-pâ, tigers and leopards. hê-pâ saï-chhiuâ, do., and lions and elephants. hê-lêng pâ-piu, said of men of very violent disposition (v. piû). hê seng pâ-jî, the tiger has cubs like leopards.
niau pâ-pâ, very much pock-marked.
pû (R. id.), to usurp. pā-châm, to take violent and unjust possession. kâng-pâ, id. pâ-sêng, crabb'd and bad-tempered, as children. â-pâ, id. put-chi-pâ, very disobedient and ill-behaved, as a bad young lad. pâ-tô, violent and oppressive. eng pâ-tô, by violence, or threats of violence. eng pâ-hoat, to use force, or show determination to use it if resisted, as in taking possession of something.
pâ-lâi pâ-khi, very busy; always managing matters, or diligently seeking for work; also (C.), striking right and left with hia paws, as tiger. âi-kôo pâ-lâng, borrowing everywhere, but not paying.
pâ-chhâu-mehâ, to catch grasshoppers, as with both hands, or with a hand-net.
pâ-ông, a usurper. chhê pâ-ông, a famous king of T'oo. chhâu pâ-ông, id.
— bé-pâ-thâu, the small of the back. bé-pâ, id.
pâ (R. pâ). o-lô-pâ (Europe), cotton goods (v. e).
pâ (R. pâ, violent; to strike, = col. pân, phâu), to strike the head with the open hand. pâ-thâu-khâk, id. khít-lûi pâ--tiôh, to be somewhat stunned by lightning; said also of a man talking in a random reckless way.
pâ (R. to stop; to cease). pâ-chhi, to shut the shops (of a street, or ward, or town), as a protest against some action of the mandarins. pâ-khô, the whole of the literati refusing to go to the examinations, as a demonstration against the mandarins. pâ-liû, no more of this: the matter is ended now.
pâî (T.), = mû, to singe, as fire or lightning.
pâh [R. pek, = col. peh], (C. peh), a hundred. nîng-pâh, two hundred. ji-pâh, id. pâh-ji, a hundred and twenty. pâh-bân, a million.
pâh-tû, all sorts. pâh-hâng-mihâ, all sorts of things. bûn-bû pâh-koâ, all mandarins. pâh-nî-hô-âu, dead. pâh-láp, double, as a cultivated flower.
ßa-pâh-lâk-si, a sort of very thin paper. tsöe-pâh-jît, to finish the ceremonies of khâ-âi, after burial.
pâh (R. pâ, to hold in the hand, = col. pé), (C. peh), pâh-iâ, a petty officer. of land troops (like naval tî-kóaâ), said to command about thirty soldiers, especially cavalry; he is not counted a mandarin; also (Cn.), a sort of drill-sergeant. pâh-tsông (Cn.), = A. pé-tsông, a captain of about 100 men (v. tsâng).
pâî (R. pan, a company or relay, (T. pâî).) hi-pan. fond of gaudy display, as in dress, house, &c.; ostentatious; dashing; fond of intercourse with mandarins or wealthy people. âi-hia-pâi, id., or fond of giving feasts. kôn-gô âi-hia-pâi, in the habit of talking very big.
pâî (R. id.), to arrange in order; to set in regular rows; classifier of tiers, &c. sa-pâî, to set out things over against each other. châu-pâî, arranged in regular order. pî-pâî, arranged in an even orderly manner. an-pâî, to tidy up. an-pâî pê-tî, all nicely arranged. pâî-khui, to spread out, as a number of articles. pâî-liêt, to arrange in order.
pâî-chhîâng, extravagantly ornamental; gaudy, as house or dress. pâî-chi, id.; also, proud and self-satisfied in bearing, as on growing rich or getting much success. pâî-piêt, having much display, as a spectacle.
phe-pâî, to treat with respectful attention; to arrange things in nice order (v. phe).
pâî-pî, to arrange or adjust matters; to make preparations for some one. pî-i-kâi, to adjust a dispute, &c., for another (v. kâi).
pâî-gê, to arrange all the servants and employés of a yamun, as on the arrival or return of a mandarin. pâî-chhiuâ-to-hâng, to arrange files of soldiers, as at an execution. pâî-tîn, to arrange the ranks of an army. pâî-tûi, id. pâî-pêng pê-tîn, id. pâî-tob, to set the table for a meal. pâî oâ-tî, id. pâî-mîhâ boe, to set out things for sale. pâî kô-tông, to arrange ornaments or curios, &c., as for sale or as for ornament. pâî-kîâu, to keep a gambling house or place. pâî-thoâ, to set out a Cantonese sort of gambling. pâî-tôâ, to set up a temporary shrine with a great many ornaments. pâî-chê, to come (as friend) to worship the dead with a great quantity of offerings.
pâî (R. id.), a raft. tek-pâî, a bamboo raft or catamaran, as for fishing, &c., or a raft of bamboo brought down the river. sam-pâî, a raft of timber. kâ-pâî, to make a raft. kâ sam-pâî, make a raft of timbers.
pâî (R. id.), a tablet; a sign-board; (cards or dominoes); (a shield); a licence, warrant, or pass-port, ship's papers, &c.
hûn-pâî, a white painted board for writing on, used as a slate, washing off the ink with water. tsâi-pâî, large white painted tablet on which notices are written at yamun gate. koa-tsûi-pâî, to hang up this board with intimations. koa-pâî, to hang up a memorial
pái
table; to hang up an intimation of cases to be tried at
yamen. kóng-kō-pái, a tablet with intimation that
complaints may now be entered, as after holidays, or by
new mandarin. pái-piān, a tablet put up above a door;
so a sign-board. chiau-pái, a shop-sign; a trade-mark.
pái-sū, the inscription in small letters at corner of
wooden tablet. tāg-kha-pái, tablets on long handles
with titles of mandarins or idols, set up at gate of yamen
or temple, and carried in procession. lān-zūn-pái, a
wicker tablet covered with paper telling the route of an
incense procession. ke-kah-pái, a census tablet con-
taining the names of the members of the family (often
put up at door of house). ke-sin-pái, a large ancestral
tablet with several names (v. sin). liān-pái, scrolls with
sentences for hanging on walls. teng-pái, a very
long lantern with inscription.
chhiō-pái, a small stone tablet with inscription,
smaller than "pái." chhiō-pi- pái, engraved stone
tablets. bōng-pái, a tombstone. khīā-pái, to set
up a head-stone at a grave. khīā bō-tēk-pái, said
of a cock or cockerasher that beats all competitors.
gūn-pái, a medal. liāu-pái, buttons in general.
pái-ā-liū, buttons of foreign shape. gē-kō-pái, a
jade amulet worn by child, in shape of a flat padlock.
to-pái, a ticket worn at the waist by a soldier out of
the yamen.
he-pái, an express warrant, especially for ordering
or summoning a mandarin. pái-hiō, a warrant.
dī-pái, credentials given to a mandarin appointed to
some duty, or to a deputy (ti-ōn) sent to manage some
affair. koa"-pái, a ship's papers, renewed at short
intervals. pái-chiō, ship's papers (two), the register
and the clearance. āng-pái, a ship's register. pái-
mīā, the name by which a vessel is registered. tsūn-
pái, a vessel's register given in each time the vessel
enters port. giān tsūn-pái, to examine a vessel's
papers. niā" tsūn-pái, to get back the register when
about to leave port again. niā"-pái, id. āo"-pái, to
have ship's register changed, as on change of owner, or
for great repairs, or change of usual line of voyage; to
have vessel's papers changed. chhiā tsūn-pái, to make
application for the register when a junk is built and
ready for sea. chhiā"-pái, id., or when thoroughly
repaired; to ask a licence for a pawnshop.
tin-pái, a shield. pin-pái, id. chhiū-pái, id.
chit-bin-pái, one shield. hō-thāu-pái, shield with
tiger's head on it. chhiā-pái, to be one of the soldiers
who carry shields (v. chhiā). ēn tin-pái, to use a
shield. sāl pin-pái, id. pái-toā, a long sword used
in war.
pái-ā, playing cards. chit-ki pái-ā, one card.
pōah pái-ā, to play at cards. phāh pái-ā, to throw
down a card. kut-pái, dominoes made of bone. gē-
pái, do. of ivory. phō ge-pái, to lay them out in
playing.
pái-thāu-tin, an idol attendant on Sēng hōng-tā
(v. tīn-pái).
pái, to talk plainly so as to represent thing better
that it is; to talk over a man by plausible words. ēn-
pái, skilful at deceiving by plausible talk. kap-i-pái,
talking him over, so as to twist or orchestrate him, or secretly
insinuate him against another. kap-goā teh-pái,
making very plausible excuses for not doing what I tell
him. pái-lōng, to instigate by slanders, as to hatred,
feud, or injury. pái-lāi pái-khi, to delude men into
motion or mutiny by maliciously slandering each to the
other. pái-kō-lái, pái-kē-khi, id. = chit-ki chhiū,
pái kē kō pái-kē-khi [perhaps this word and all the other
"pái" are really the same, from the root idea of shaking
from one side to the other].
pái, to exchange, as similar things (esp. Cn. Ank.);
also (Ank.), to borrow money. pái-chī, to exchange,
as good for bad cash which we had given in payment;
also (Ank.), to borrow money. pái-ōā, to exchange.
pái-poā, to exchange, as places, duties, or persons;
esp. to send subordinates to a different place for a short
time; to assist, as gods do (v. poāh). sa"-pái, to
exchange, as things (v. sa). pái-lāi pái-khi, id.
pái-kō-lái pái-kē-khi, id. pái kūi-" (Ank.), to
borrow a little money.
pái [R. to arrange; to set out], to shake about.
pái-lāi pái-khi, to shake from side to side, as boat
at anchor in a swell. pái-chitē, pái-chitē, to shake
about in walking, as lame man or man who walks ill.
pái-chēh pái-chēh, id. pái-toā, to take a step
to the left, as chair-bearer. pái-siō, to take a step to
the right. iō-pái, to strut; to walk ostentatiously; to
shake about (v. tō). pái-chhiōh, the pendulum of a
clock.
pái-pē, to use underhand means (as intrigues, in-
fluence, or bribes) to advance one's own ends or injure
another; to help over a difficulty, as the gods; to repre-
sent a man to his superior as worse than he really is.
pái-pē (T.), id. pái-pē bō-sū, to assist out of
trouble, as the gods. khit-i pái-pē, to suffer from
the intrigues of another. kap-goā teh-pái-pē, try-
ing to delude me by deceitful intrigues. kāng-goā
pái-pē, id.
pái— pái-kha, lane; limping in walking. kha
pái-pái, id. pái-kha pái-chhiū, feet lame and
hands disabled, etc. pái-pōo, lame in leg or arm; all
gone wrong (v. pē). pái-khōāi, mismanaged and all
gone wrong, as affair that is gone wrong beyond mending;
to change to strong opposition (v. khōāi). s-a
kiō pái-sūi, the crow called lance Sūi to his ruin (v.a).
pái, a turn, time, or occasion. pái-pái, every time;
constantly. tāk-pái, each time. sō-pái, every time;
over and over (v. sē). bō-siāu-pái, a great many
times. chit-poā-pái, only once, or very seldom.
chit-pái-ā, id. sa"-pái, thrice (v. exchange). kūi-pái,
how often! sōng chhit-pái, to multiply by seven,
esp. on the abaci. Ku-pái, the next time. chēng-
pái, on a former occasion.
chiau-pái, in proper turn. i-ē-pái, his proper
turn. chhōan-pái, forcibly take one's turn before the
proper time. kḥā-pái, to come to the jetty and wait
for passengers in regular turn, as boats do at night in
turn. sa"-pái-thāö, to work by turns.
thān-lāu-pái, to take advantage of the opportunity
(fig. from time of tide). hō-lāu-pái, a favourable
opportunity. m-sī lāu-pái, this is not the proper
time for doing it. cho-sī fim-mīh lāu-pái, what
sort of time is this? (I am too lazy, or the time is quite
unsuitable). koa"-kin ō-lāu-pái, a time when great
haste must be made.
tāg-pái, a junk that plies with goods and perhaps
a few passengers, not every day.
pái [R. id.], to do reverence to; to worship; to pay
a ceremonial visit; to pay respects to; to take as one's
instructor or patron. kēng-pái, to worship. kūi-
pái, to kneel and do reverence to. pái-ip, to make
a bow, as to a superior. kāu-pái, bride and bridgroom
saluting each other. tūi-pái, id. khōh-khōk-pái,
to bow low over and over. phāk-teh-pái, to kneel
and bow very low.
phāk-teh khōng-khōng-pái,
pái (P.) hia-pái", = A. hia-pan; gaudy, fond of display, &c.
pái (T.), = A. pan, a man's name.
pái (T.), = A. pêng, a side.
pái (T.), = A. pêng, to turn. pái'-bûn, = A. hoân-bûn, the 60th radical, at the side.
pái (Cn.) goâ-pái", = goâ-pâng, exclamation of great surprise.

pak (R. hok), the belly; the seat of the mind and feelings; (the barrel of a gun); the hollow, as of a decaying tree. pak-tê, the belly, or seat of mind.

chhiu-pak, the hollow in a tree. áu-pak, having a decayed hollow in the trunk, as a tree. a-pak-chhêng, a gun of large bore. siang-pak-chhêng, a doubled-barrelled gun or pistol.

tsât-pak, stupid; solid, not hollow. sim-pak 6-lâng, a very intimate friend and trusted confidential adviser. sim-pak-lâng, id. moâ-pak hûn-khi, full of rage. moâ-pak bûn-chiû", very learned, as to essays, &c. moâ-pak tô-liông, very compassionate and generous. khoâ-pak tô-liông, liberal; magnanimous. thuâ chit-pak hûn-khi, to let out one's anger by expressing it in words. lâng-sim-koâ", go-pak-tê, very covetous. peh-pak, anxious griefed state of mind. chhau-sim peh-pak, id. chiâ-sim peh-pak, id. lô-sim peh-pak, id. hoân-sim peh-pak, id. pak-tê bò-pōâ'-tiâm bâk-sûi, has no learning or power of literary composition at all.

pak-lâi, within the belly, or mind, or heart; also, the entrails, as of a pig. bôe pak-lâi, to buy the entrails. hio-pak-lâi, very clever and intelligent. pak-lâi khoang-hu, hungry; with empty stomach but no appetite, as sick man; said also of a man of weak and consumptive constitution, though outwardly looking well; illiterate.

giuk-si, the navel. pak-tê-pi", the soft part of the side below the ribs. phoa-pak, to rip up the belly; to tell one's whole mind. ng pak-tê, to hold one's belly, as in great pain. lâu-pak, looseness of bowels. tsât-pak, id. sia-pak, id. phâi-pak-tê, severe diarrhoea. haôn-pak, stomach turned; vomiting. thun-lôh-pak, to swallow down. chhâ-lôh-pak, to swallow, as spoke.

toái-pak-tê, pregnant. siang-pak hia"-ti, sons of same father and mother. keh-pak hia"-ti (T.), sons of same father by different mothers.

peh-pak, a good edible fish, like the "bê-ka." khoâ-pak, a sort with broad belly, not so good.

pak (R. hok), classifier of ornamental scrolls for hanging on walls. chit-pak-pô, a roll of cloth. chit-pak-piû, one scroll with picture of idol. chit-pak-ji, one scroll with written characters. chit-pak tsâi-tsû, tsû, a scroll with picture of the immortals of Wealth, Posternity, and Longevity.

pak (R. id.), to skin; to strip off; to plunder clothes from a man's back; to remove soil so as to make the ground lower and level. khek-pak, to extort money by oppression. pak-pê, to skin; to flay. khoâng-pak, to strip and plunder of dress. pak-sa", id. chhiû"-pak, to plunder and strip. pak kang-kang, to strip a man quite naked. thing-pak-neh, naked. pak-then-theh, id. pak kau-chit-sîu kng-liû-û (=liû); to strip stark naked, as a robber; said also of a bad fellow gambling away all that he has, even to his clothes.
pák, feeling of pain and emptiness; very poor and wretched; dry and unpleasant, as food (v. siap).

pák (R. pok), north. lám-pák, south and north. tang-sái lám-pák, east, west, south, and north. lám-pák tui-chhiong, south and north right opposite, as in site for grave or house. chhun lám, hék pák; bō-tsúi thang bō-bák, south wind in spring and north wind in summer don’t bring water enough to rub ink. tang-pák, north-east. sái-pák, north-west; a N.W. wind (v. sai). hông pák, the wind is from the north. lêng-tăn-sún, a strong N. wind for several days about the beginning of the 5th month.

chiú-pák, to go to the north. ng-pák, facing the north. bin ng-pák, to be a private individual.

pák-taú, Ursu Major (v. tání). pák-kék, the pole-star. pák-kia, Pékín. toa-pák, the north of China, e.g. Shantung and beyond. sió-pák, parts of China a long way north from Amoy, but not so far; e.g. about Shanghai. pák-thâu, the north of China. pák-sái, on the north; northern region. pák-thâu-goa, the regions beyond the N.W. borders of China proper; e.g. Sin-kiong and I-lú, used as places for banishment. pák-a, a man of North China. pák-kheh, a Chinaman who trades between Amoy and the North of China (a native of either). pák-tásn, vessels trading with North China. pák-hé, goods from the north. pák-táu, beans or peas from the north. pák-hiên, sort of guitar. pák-kóán, songs in the mandarin dialect (v. koán).

pák [R. varied; to discuss, = pok]. pák-tásp, having various colours mixed indistinctly together; skilful at a great many things. pák ji-kut, to examine minutely into the meaning of a character; examining too carefully and minutely into a matter.

pák (R. pōk), to tie; to bind. siú-pák, too tight, as dress. pák-kí-kut, to make a framework, as for a matter; to set a matter in proper train (v. ki). pák-láng-ság, to make a large wicker frame for cooking by steam. pák-kê, to change the front ear to the other side of the boat. pák-kê, to make the female head-ornament called ‘ê-kê’ (v. ké). pák-kha, to bind the feet of women. beh-kê, chiah pák-kha, to begin preparation when too late.

sok-pák, behaving properly, esp. avoiding too free manners, under the restraint of the presence of another, esp. a superior. khit-i pé-pák, afraid or unable to do something because restrained by another’s commands or wishes. pé-pák-teh, do, or unable to go somewhere because of household cares or business. hōng-siok pé-pák, to have to do something (against one’s own wish or views) because of the general custom. ho-mó-kúi pé-pák, to be enslaved by the devil to some bad course.

pák, to hire or rent for a long time; to charter or apprentice; to farm, as revenue. pau-pák, to farm a monopoly from the government. pò-pák-ê, having a monopoly of a trade from a supreme board; said also to a man acting in an overbearing way and trying to prevent another selling some article. lín-sái pák-pák-ê, have not you a monopoly from Pékín? (said to, such a man). pák ké-bá, to farm the revenue, as of opium, &c. pák po-thâu, to farm the monopoly of some article at a place. pák lâm-koán, to farm the salt monopoly for a district.

pák-tá, to charter a vessel. pák-chhân, to rent land for farming. pák chit-tãng-khí, to hire a seaman for a long journey. pák tág-kang, to hire a labourer for a long period. pák-i tág-kang, to be thus hired by him. pák lō-tsái, to hire a boy, almost like a slave, for several years. pák-láng tsóé-ló-tsái, to hire out (as one’s son) to be like a slave to another for so long; to be so hired out or bound so. pák-láng tsheng-hi, to apprentice out a boy to actors for a long term of years.

pák (On.) lâ-pák, = A. ná-pok, carrots.

pan [R. name of disease]. chhut-pan, to have a severe disease that makes dark spots on the body. chhut e-pan, a very dangerous fever (typhus?) with black spots. chhut âng-pan, a sort with red spots, less dangerous. khî-pan, these spots appearing.

giah-pan, to puncture the spots, for healing.

pan [R. to publish by authority]. pan-chiâu, to publish an imperial decree. pan-chhut-lái, to publish everywhere by imperial authority. pan-hengkap, do. to all the world. pan-hêng thien-hâ, id. pé-pan-ê, published by order of a supreme board, as imperial decree.

pan [R. pân, pien, ready]. pan-gî, cheap (v. gl). pan (cf. pien, to pull). pan-chi, a ring worn on the thumb, esp. by architects, also for ornamentation; gôk-pan-chi, an ornamental thumb-ring of jade-stone.

pan [R. poan, pan, name of insects]. pan-bhâ, a small beetle like the Spanish fly; blistering-plaster is made from it.

pan (C.) pan-chì-hoa, = A. pien-chi-hoe, the bombax-tree.

pan (C. poan). sam-pan-khîa, the interstices between the battlements of a wall.

pan [R. a company; relays in order], a relay or company acting in turn. koan-pan, to purchase rank or office; purchased office or rank. lân chit-pan ê-lâng, we this sort of people (said by police or actors).

a-pan, a sailor who climbs the mast; also, unreasonable in money matters, e.g. refusing to pay enough, but not so bad as “áw-hêm.” kap-goâ teh-pan, refusing to pay me all that is due. a-pan-hiâ, the middle bulk-head of a boat.

lê-pan-chhiôh, the foot-measure used by carpenters and masons (v. lî; v. chiûd).

hi-pan, a company of actors. hi-â-pan, young actors. toâ-pan-hî, plays in mandarin dialect by grown-up men. sê-pan-hî, do. by young actors.

pan-thâu, head-men of mandarin’s attendants and lictons, one for each side of the yamun, and for in larger yamuns. pan-thia, central room of the house in a yamun where the police, &c., sit waiting. pan-pâng, side-rooms of do.

bún-pan bû-pan, ranks of civil and military mandarins in attendance on emperor at audience. tsô-pan, mandarin’s attendants and lictors. kun-pan, mandarin’s servants. kîo-pan, mandarin’s chairbearers. chho-pan, musicians who play at meal-time in yamun; military musicians.

khî-pan, to stand before the mandarin’s tribunal (as his attendants) when the court is held. tsân-pan, do., or when the mandarin goes out or in. chiú-pan, to enter on one’s term of duty, as lictors, police, &c. tiôh-pan, to come to one’s term or time of duty about yamun. kai-pan, do., of civil mandarins only (v. kai). tôh-pan, to retire from duty on ending one’s term. ké-pan, term of duty passed to another. ê-pan, the next time one’s term comes. oî-pan, to change the garrison or watch of soldiers. oî-pan-pêng, a company of soldiers who change the garrison of Formosa. toa-
pan, to lead soldiers to relieve others, as garrison of Formosa.

pañ (R. id.) pan-pañ, speckled or spotted, as animal. pan-â'ë, peck-marked man. chít-â'ë-bân pan-pañ, face all peck-marked. hoë-pan, speckled; spotted. chhiû-pán, spotted by sun or age (not by illness); spotted with black spots of mould; clothes from damp. pan-tiâm, spotted; slightly peck-marked. niû'-pan-tiâm, marked with small spots; slightly peck-marked. hû-pan-tiâm, marked with long streaks like a tiger. hô-pan, id.

tiang-pan, a very small fresh-water fish, abundant in the ēng-chhiâ-hô at A moy. tiang-pan-hî, id.

pañ (C.), A. pêng, side (P. pêng).

pañ (R. pín, a sort of earthen jar). tê-pan, a teapot, especially tall and narrow. chiû-pan, a wine jug. tô-si-pan, a tall small-necked wine-jug, used on ceremonial occasions. hoë-pan, a tall jug or glass jar for cut flowers in water, or for artificial flowers. chiût-pan-hoo, a bouquet of cut flowers for a flower-glass. tôk-pan, an earthen vessel for flowers (s. teâu). tô-pan (C.), id. lê-pan (Cn.), a wine-jug used at ancestral worship and such ceremonies. lê-pan-chiôk (Cn.), do., and cups for these ceremonies.

pañ (R. id.), a board; a coffin; a bamboo for beating; classifier of blows in punishment. sam-pan, a small boat; a female slave with large feet (v. samu). tsâu-pan, a flat ornament held in the hand in ancient times at audience (v. tsâu). pân-tso, a sort of breach-loading gincâll. pân-kim, stiâld, gilded paper, used for ornamental work.

toâ-pan-kun, the great sinew in the bend of the knee. pân-lâ-iû, the large mass of fat at an animal's side. pân-chung, large blotches of itch at the posterior.

siû-pan, a coffin made ready during life. pân-tiâm, a coffin shop. pân-phe, an unfinished coffin.

toâ-pan, the large bamboo for beating with. siô-pán, the small one. phâh toâ-pan, to beat with the large one. siôt-pan, do., with the small. khia-pan, to beat with the edge of the bamboo. phâh kûi-pan, how many blows of the bamboo (in Yamun). êng to-pan siau, to strike with the flat of a sword (v. tô). tek-pan, bamboo split into strips suitable for use as boarding. an tek-pan, to lay down bamboo boarding, esp. on threshold. tek-pan-i, a seat made of bamboo laid horizontally.

pân-i, a broad bench, on which one can sleep. pân-p'ê, a flat wooden terrace. tê-pan, a wooden floor on ground-floor. tô-pan, thôn-hô-pan, a ceiling. thion-lô-pan, id. thion-hoa-pan, id. mûg-siû-pan, the leaf of a door before it is put on, or when taken off for some purpose. khô-pan, crossboard for elbows in large sedan. iên-pan, perpendicular boarding carried round below the eaves to cover the ends of the clap-boards.

pañ (R. id.), blocks for printing; types [this word is often interchanged with the former]. in-pan, blocks for printing. chheh-pan, id. kheh-pan, to engrave blocks for printing (v. kheh). khan-pan (Rb.), id. ohân-pan, movable types. tang-pan, copperplate. chhâu-pan, ill-cut blocks. kû-pan, old blocks; old edition. so-pan, printed at Soo-chow. chiang-pan, printed at Châng chew.

pañ [R. pín, to manage; a pattern; a sample]. pân-tsoû, supercargo or owner of junk, esp. in junks trading south. pân-pân, damaged, as goods or anything; unsuccessful and ruined, as affair. chiût-pan, very obstinate in keeping to one's own way. chiût-kô-pan, to adhere obstinately to old customs or patterns. chiût-kô-pan, according to ancient customs or pattern, e.g., rather coarsely made though strong and good, or made without using the latest improvements. kô-pân-lâng, a man who is quiet and straightforward, moderate and simple in his tastes, not fond of display or adornments, or new-fangled ways.

pañ (R. id.) kap-pan, a square-rigged vessel (from Malay, "kapel"). kap-pan-tân, id. kap-pan-ô, a boat of foreign build, or small yacht. kapp-pan-hôan, the war of 1842.

pañ (R. hôan, to turn over, = col. pêng). (also C., = A. pêng, to turn over).

pañ-bûn, the 66th or 67th radical written on the side.

pañ (C.) pán-sit, = A. piân-sit, a cake of dough containing minced meat (v. sit).

pañ [R. bôn, pân, to dress up]. tâ'-pan, style of dress; fashion; fashion of place or time; to dress one's self just "come il faut." gâu-tâ'-pan, fond of dressing one's self just in strict propriety according to one's station. soo-tang tâ'-pan, to adorn one's self, as woman.

pañ (R. pán, piên), = bân, a lobe of an orange, lemon, or pumelo, &c.

pañ (C.) kap-pan, = kap-bân, a sort of strong chest.

pañ (R. id.), pattern; sample; manner; form; to manage or take action; (to prepare; a manager).

bô-chhiû-pan, without having had any previous thought of it (v. chhiû). pân-phoe (C.), to conjecture or calculate beforehand. bôn-phoe (C.), unexpectedly. bô-phài-pan (C.), id.

bô-pân, no regularity; all various. kông kâu-bô-pan, to talk falsely, or at least with great exaggeration and recklessness; to make exorbitant demands. toâ-pân, libera; frank and open; self-composed and at ease when meeting with strangers or superiors; dignified in manner; wide and flowing; as dress; large in body. khaâh-toâ-pan, more so; also getting on better in business, or looking better off. sî-taô-teâ-toâ-pan, large in body.

 hô-pan, easy to manage or settle; good of its sort; of good form or pattern; wealthy; making a good profit.

pañ-thâu, a sort; a sample; a muster of goods. chhiû-pan, a fair profit; properly made. siông-pan, first-rate. tiang-pan, of medium quality. hâ-pan, inferior quality. chiût-pan, according to sample or pattern. chiût-pan-bôe, to buy by sample. sùn-pan, all alike, and like the pattern. khoâh-pan, to look at the pattern or sample, so as to follow it. pi-pan, to compare the pattern. tsôa-pan, to differ from the pattern or sample. tsâu-pan, id. hoân-pan, to send goods inferior to the sample. hó-pan, a sample or muster of goods. té-pan, a sample or muster of tea, as in a paper, or in a small box.

kha-pan, the measure of one's foot. khoâh-jît-pan, to observe how far the sun's shadow has gone. taiû-pan, the state of the tide; the depth of water; also. a piece of stone or brick which marks how much water may be taken from a common stream. phah tais-
pân, to take soundings with lead or pole. sim-mih'
pân-sia', how many fathoms deep?
su-pân, a clerk in a mandarin’s office. tsîi-pân
(Cn.), id. hiâp-pân, an assistant mandarin in the
customs or other office (v. hiâp). tâi-pân, an agent
or temporary substitute authorized to act for his
principal, either in business, or for a mandarin; to act
temporarily, as such a substitute, or as agent. thâu-i
tâi-pân, to act temporarily in his place. bôe-pân, a
servant who buys provisions for a hong; a ship’s steward.
beh-khi bôe-pân, I am going to buy things for
household use.
pân-hê, to buy goods in order to sell them again,
either on one’s own account or on commission. thok--
lâng pân-hê, to commission a man to buy goods for
us. thok-kia pân-hê, do, from a place a good way
off. pân-tê, to buy up tea where it is grown. chhâi-
pân, to select and buy goods.
pi-pân, to prepare; to make ready. chhoân-pân,
to make all ready (persons or things). pân-chhe, to
prepare food, lodging, servants, bearers, &c., for a
mandarin who is coming (v. chhe). pân-kông, to prepare
tribute for emperor. pân-toh, to prepare a feast. pân-
chhâi, to prepare and cook food for guests (v. chhâi).
pân-chit, prepare liquor for guests. pân-chî
chhîi--lông, to invite people to such a feast.
pân-li, to manage an affair. pân-li tek-hoat,
do, successfully. pân-sa', to manage affairs. ká
pân, to manage an affair for another (v. kâ). kiù-
pân, to take vigorous action in a case, as a mandarin.
pau-pân, to take up a case (for large payment) and
manage it one’s self, merely using the name of the real
party, as vile intriguing petitfogging literati do (con-
sidered a serious crime); also, to roll up a sample for
examination.
pang [R. hong, square]. bin-bê si-pang, face
full and well-proportioned. si-pang hê-tiong, grave
and sedate (opp. khin-pi6); fat and full-faced.
pang-- chhêng-pang, to behave or speak in a
proud bragging way. chhêng-pang-tau, id.
pang [R. hong, to seal]. pân-tâu, long slips of
paper pasted on the door of a house where a mandarin
is temporarily living, telling his surname, rank, and
titles; also (Cn. T.), = A. hong-tâu, slips of red paper
by which mandarins seal up houses or take possession of
vessels.
pang (R. id.), a state; ‘a kingdom; a country.
pang-kok, id. bân-pang, all nations. bân-pang
bân-kok, id. hân-pang, foreign nations. goa-
pang, id. F--pang (X.), Gentile nations.
pang [R. peng; cf. pheng], to slip down, as a land-
slip; to burst, as an embankment or to scale off, as paint
or plaster. pang-lang, id. pang-hoat, to break
down, as embankment or landslip. pang-hâm, to
break down suddenly, as man’s health or wealth, or as a
landslip or embankment. pang-pât, utterly ruined
and bankrupt, as shop or farm. pang chhit-khia, a
part having fallen, as of a wall. taui pang-khi, embankment burst. pang hông-hô, banks of the
Yellow River given way. son pang, the mountain
falls in a landslip. soâ pang, têe lih, mountains
falling and earth splitting. taui pang-son, said of
a man suddenly becoming poor from a state of wealth,
or of a man’s constitution suddenly breaking down in a
few days. huîh pang-son* (esp. C.), = hieh-pheng,
a flow of blood from the female organs.
pang (R. id.), to help; a fleet or company travelling
together; a lot, as of letters sent by one opportunity, or
such as. long-pang, to work one’s passage in a
vessel.
âu-pang, another time. thâu-pang, the first
company, as of persons or vessels. thâu-pang-pheu,
the first letter sent on some special subject (as by a vessel
or passenger), said after it has arrived. au-pang-
phoe, a following letter (as one with more details), gen.
said before it comes. ji-pang-phoe, the second letter.
chit-pang-phoe, the letter by this opportunity. chit-
pang-phoe, a lot of letters for one place arriving by
one opportunity. chit-pang-tsûn, a fleet; a number
of vessels sailing together. kâ-pang, to join in one
fleet or company for a voyage or journey. koe-
pang, to fasten many junks together in one mass.
pang-lim, to become a graduate of the rank called
“lim-seng,” khô toâ-pang-phoe, do., said of the
Sew-tai who stands at head of list.
sa"-pang, to help one another; to give assistance.
tâu -sa"-pang, id. pang --i, help him. pang-
tsê (r,), to help. pang-tsân (r. and X.), id. pang-
chhiu, to help; an assistant. tâu-pang-chhiu, to
help. chi pang--i, to help with money. pang-
thiap, to give a regular allowance, as to widows, &c.
pang-chhe, unauthorized assistants of the constables
(gôn-chhe) or police.
pang (R. hong), a plank; a board. chhu-pang,
to lay down boards so as to make a level surface. kha-
pang, to plane boards. khui pang-lê, to make a
groove in a long cross piece of wood for the ends of the
boards of a partition.
pô-pang, sort of pasteboard made of old clothes
(used for shoe-soles). pôh-pang, thin planks or lath.
pôh-pang boâi-hê, lath and plaster. lâm-pang, floor
of upper story. tiâm-pang, boards of the floor of a
boat. pin-pang, boarding used as a partition. pang-
tê, a wooden partition. kê-pang, the shelf on the upper
part of a bed. jia-hong-pang, board at head of bed.
bân-thien-pang, board on top of bedstead. toâ-
pang, long footstool along side of bed (below), with
three drawers in it. tâm-pang, id. chhi"-tâm-
pang, soâ-beh-chûi’ bin-chhîg, if he get on the step
he will get on the bed. tah thiau-pang, to put
a scaffolding for building, &c. (v. thiau).
pâng (R. pông), a room; a bed-room; a primary
division of a clan or family. pâng-thâu, a primary
division of a family or clan. pâng-tiâu, head of such
a branch or division. kiông-pang, a powerful branch
of a family (v. kiông). toâ-pang khi-hû soê-
pang, a large branch oppresses a smaller one. bêng-
pang lâm-thiâu, a weak subdivision of a powerful
branch of a family. tôâ-pang, a branch of a family
become extinct (a. sew), khô-pang, to be adopted, as
a son (v. khô). chiap pang-hûn, to keep up the suc-
cession, as adopted son.
lâm-pâng, the six offices or departments in a yamun
corresponding to the six supreme boards at capital; the
secretaries in charge of them. pâng-khe, the six
officials in charge of these six departments in a yamun.
pia"-pâng, the office or official for military matters.
hêng-pâng, do. for punishments. kang-pâng, do.
for public works. hê-pâng, do. for revenue, especially
land-tax. li-pâng, do. for matters concerning inferior
mandarins and candidates for office; often has also charge
of the treasury of the yamun. tôe-pâng, do. for cere-
monies. khê-pâng, a treasury; a treasurer. pô-
pâng, office where high graduates, &c., give in their
names (v. pô). piô-pâng, office and officer in a great
yamun for sending despatches to the throne. hū-pāng, lodge at gate of great yamun for cards, letters, &c.; also, office in military mandarin's yamun for general business.
pāng-pāng, rooms in yamun occupied by police, &c. taā-pāng-pāng, rooms in yamun occupied by various messengers and underlings.

tū-pāng, a mandarin's cook.

ki"-pāng, a sentry-box. ōh-pāng, a school. tau-pāng, id. (v. tau). nū-pāng, a dyer's shop. bō-pāng, a house used as a flour-mill. chhiu-pāng, a store-house; a gold-w. siu-pāng, a shop for embroidery; a woman's chamber (v. siu). bē-pāng, a stable. bit-pāng, honey-comb.

pāng-keng, a room. khūn-pāng, a bed-room. kiā-pāng, to have sexual intercourse with wife concubine. phien-pāng, a concubine. lōng-pāng, said of wife or concubine out of favour (v. lāng). chhiu-khang-pāng, to be a widow. phoa"-pāng, an aged female accompanying the bride to the husband's house (v. phoa""). chin-pāng, the bride entering the bedroom about beginning of marriage rites. thām-pāng, younger brother or nephew of bride taking presents to her a day or two after marriage (v. thām). joān-pāng, (C), id.

pāng (R. hōng), to sew with cross stitches over a rough edge, generally close and fine, often over and over; to overlap in sewing. kiā-pāng, to overcast without folding in the edge. tō-pāng, to overcast after folding in the rough edge (a. room).

pāng (R. bōng). pāng-se, borax; used in mending gold or silver (cf. pāng-se).

pāng (R. a high house), a surname.

pāng (R. hōng, to meet). hō-lāng sa"-pāng, may good men keep company; only said in Taust rites.

pāng (R. to tie; cf. col. pāng), to bandage with splints, as a broken leg or arm.

pāng—keng-pāng, the outside of the arm close to the shoulder joint. keng-pāng, manner of stretching one's arm for archery. chhiu-pāng, id. keng-pāng sūi, manner of stretching arm for archery very-good.

pāng (R. hōng), to let go; to let loose; to set free; to set off, as gun or crackers; to sail a vessel outwards; to lend on interest. pāng-chh"ut, to set at liberty, as prisoner. bō-pāng-chh"ut, does not now lend money any more, as near the end of the year.

kiā"-pāng, behaviour. chē m-sī kha-pāng, this is very bad conduct, e.g. gambling or licentiousness.

pāng-tāi, early in the morning. pāng-kiā", to walk fast.

pāng-tō, to fish with hooks (v. tō). pāng-hi, to put young fish in a pond for breeding; to use nets or lines to keep-sea fishing. pāng-chim, to set wicker-work traps like baskets to catch crabs. pāng-lēng, to set the nets called "lēng" (+). pāng-tōk, to put poison in food or drink. pāng-"pi, to make a patient ill or keep him ill, so as to get more fees, as Chinese doctors sometimes do.

pāng-hē, to set on fire; arson. pāng-chhēng, to fire a gun or cannon. pāng-"pi, to shoot at a mark at full distance. pāng-phu, to set off crackers (v. phu). pāng-tiān, to burn paper prayers. pāng-"pi, to burn paper images at rites for the dead. pāng-tsoā, to scatter paper before the coffin as it is carried to the grave. pāng-"pi, to scatter sharp-pointed things, as impediments for an enemy.

pāng-pāo, to offer the prize for the dragon-boat race (v. pāo). pāng hōng-chān, of office, as mandang-taī, to set sail. pāng-"pi, to go to sea, as trading junk (v. "pi"). pāng-tāi-tēng, to launch a lamp on the water, for the spirit. pāng-kāng, a pilot.

pāng-tiū, to give out tallies (to cooldown) along with the bales. pāng-thiān, to distribute cards of invitation. pāng-hun, to sell a smoke of tobacco for two or three cash.

pāng-lēng, to lead down the auspicious influence of a hill to a house, grave, &c. (+). pāng-hō, to rain in small quantities. pāng-tsiū, to let out water, as from a reservoir or irrigated field, &c.

pāng-bit, to make honey, as the bee. pāng-nūg, to lay numerous eggs, as moths, &c. pāng-jiō, to make water. pāng-sāi, to have a motion of the bowels. pāng-pūn, id. pāng-li, to have (mucous) dysentery (+). pāng-āng, to pass blood; bloody dysentery. pāng-phūi, to pass wind.

pāng-hōng, to pass wind; to throw out a threat, in order to frighten a man, by saying it to third parties who are expected to repeat it. pāng-hōng, to circulate such threats. pāng-sia", to warn a man that we will punish or accuse him if he do so and so. pāng-tiūn, to threaten. pāng-tiāu pāng-tiīg, id.

bāk-chiu pāng-khoe, to shut the eyes.

pāng-tōa-sē-bāk, to wink at faults.

pāng-bō-thia"--ki", to pretend not to see. pāng-bō-thia"--ki", pretend not to hear. pāng-bō-thia"--ki, to treat a matter as of no consequence. pāng-ku-tai, let him have his own way. pāng-"hē-i-ka-ki, to leave him to himself, without help. pāng-"hē-i-si, intentionally leave him to die of neglect, as sick man.

pāng-sak, to reject or abandon. pāng-hiet-kāk, to throw away. pāng-li (r.), to let go (+). pāng-ke-hē, to bequeath property. pāng-i-ki, let him go. thau-pāng, to release secretly. pāng-soā, to make an end of a matter (v. soā).

pāng-kun-chiōng, to send spiritual officers and soldiers to help their votaries, as idols. pāng-peng, id. pāng-pia" (T.), id. pō-pāng--ē, directly appointed by the supreme board of the Ton. thi-pāng--ē, Heaven-sent, as a calamity, e.g. tigers.

pāng-tā", confident and courageous. pāng-sim, to put one's mind at ease. chhiu pāng-koāi, to treat a man more gently than we had intended, or than he strictly deserves. pāng-chhiū, to let one's hand fall by one's side. bōe-pāng-pō, only able to take very short steps, as man who is sick or has a sore leg. pāng-lōh, to lay down, as a thing; to let down, as the hands, or as temper. pāng-hē (C), to lay down (+).

pāng-hō (C. hē), to dismiss school, several times each day. pāng-kē, to dismiss school for the holidays. pāng-kē, to lower the price, in selling. pāng-tang, to dismiss school for short vacation at harvest time.

pāng-joān, do., in the hottest part of summer. pāng-kang, to cease work for a time. bōe-pāng-chīl-jīt, without intermitting one single day.

pāng-lēng, to slacken; to slack out. pāng-sang, id. (v. sang). pāng-nūg, to let soft or loose, as muscles of limb (v. nūg). pāng-kha-kun, to cut the tendon of a man's heel. pāng-lun, to let a boat go astern. pāng-māg-"li, to let down a dowsed gun. pāng-"sā, to take off a man's clothing. pāng-kē, to take off the canoe. pāng-ngōe, to remove the
pang — pi-pang, level.

pang [R. poh, sudden; violent]. σ-am pēnh-pang; very sudden, as calumity. σ-i-en pēn-pang, id. (v. pēh).

pān (R. id.), a short club. toā-thūi toā-pang, large sticks and clubs; sometimes said of a large coarse-looking man. kiā-thūi kiā-pang, said of a man fond of quarrelling.

pāng — pāng-siōh, spoiled with damp or heat, as food.

pāng (R. id.), name given to two sorts of shell-fish, the pearl-oyster, and a very large bivalve (found in the neighbourhood), the shell of which is used as a spoon.

pāng-khak, mother-of-pearl, or shell of the native "pāng." pāng-khak-tsu, false pearls, made of mother-of-pearl or other shell. ut-pāng siong-chhi, gū-jin tek-li, when the bird and the shell-fish seize each other, the fisherman makes gain (said of mandarins and underlings making gain of the people's lawsuits). lūt-pāng, &c., id.

pat [R. eight, = col. poch]. pat-ji-kha, walking with toes much turned out. sū-si pat-chiet, the four seasons and eight terms. pat-chiet, counting as 100 when really only 80 (v. chiet). ji-pat thiu, to get commission, &c., of 20 per cent. ji-pat ka-jin (R.), a beautiful girl about sixteen years old. mo sip-pat, to play a game with six dice.

mat-sien, the eight genii, &c. (v. sien). pat-kōa, the eight diagrams (v. kō). pat-thoān, a pattern common on flowered silk (v. thoān). pat-hun, = ē-seu, the simpler form of the seal character. pat-tāo, a sedan with eight bearers. pat-tāi, a mandarin entitled to use eight bearers. pat-chiāng-tsūn, eight-oared boats used by customs (v. chiāng).

chiht-thong pat-tāt, road clear of obstacles, so as to be good for travelling. sū-ṭi pat-tāt, all round; everywhere; in all places. sū-hong pat-tāt, id.

pat (T.), = A. bat, to know.

piat [R. piat, jiet, to distinguish; difference; of another sort), another, only in the sense of different, not the same, like Latin "alius," French "autre" (but never in the sense of "one more," which is "koh khit," like French "encore un," German "noch ein"); used with any of the classifiers, e.g. pat-chiāh, pat-kiāt, pat-ō, a different one. pānh, a different sort. pāh-kō, id. pāt-jīt, a different day.

pāt-miāh, a different thing; different. pāt-miāng (Ch. T.), id. pāt-kiāh-tāi, quite a different matter; quite another thing. bō-pāt-miāh, nothing else; nothing but this. bō-pāt-miāh-tāi, id. bō-pāt-hang, id.

pāt-lāng, a different man; another person. pāt-lāng ē-kīā, si-bōe-liāu, said of using other men's sons for dangerous work. pāt-lāng-ē kün-thaū-bū. cheng-bōe-thiā, hitting with another's fist we feel no pain.

pāt (C.) lāt-pāt, = A. nā'-d-pūt, the guava.

pāu [R. placenta; uterine]. pāu-thai, the caul (of the womb). pāu-the, id.

pāu-chek, father's younger brother. pāu-siōk, id. pāu-pēh, father's elder brother. pāu-heng, younger brother by the same father.

pāu-tāo, having same mother. tōng-pāu kūng-ju, from same mother and same milk. tōng-pāu hāi- ti, brothers by same parent. tōng-pāu chi-bē, sisters by do. tōng-pāu i-hū, of same mother by different father. tōng-pāu i-hū, id.

pāu — kī-pāu, a gum-boil. sī' kī-pāu, to have a gum-boil.

pāu (R. id.), to wrap up; to inclose or include; to plate with metal; to surround, as an enemy; to guarantee or insure; a package or bale; classifier of packages; a sort of round soft cake; a surname. pāu-lau, to wrap up, include, or guarantee, &c. pāu-hong, to close, paste, or seal up carefully, as a parcel or letter inclosing others (v. hong). pāu-līng (R.), to endure, or indulge, or be patient with another, in regard to his conduct. tō-pāu, to cut off and surround an enemy.

pāu-tsoā, to wrap up in paper. pāu-kim, to plate thickly with gold. tāng-pāu, dollars filled with brass. pāu-tāng, id. pāu-thīng, to inclose sugar, as in a pie or cake. pāu-ā', inclose stuffing of mine, &c. (v. 2). pāu-chēh, to wrap up books.

pāu-hām, to include; vague or ambiguous, as language. pāu-kōo (r.), to include. pāu-lām, to monopolize; to take the whole management. pāu-lām-bē, to engage to make up what may be wanting in a subscription. pāu-līām-bē, id. pāu-liān-bē, id. pāu-pāk, to monopolize a trade by farming it from government. pāu-tsāi, to carry goods in large quantity, making one charge for the lot. pāu-pān, to take the whole management of a lawsuit, as a deceitful intriguing lawyer (v. pān). pāu-pē, to favour the guilty for bribes, as yamun people; to defraud one's employer, &c. (v. pē). pāu-i, to engage to heal a man, taking no payment unless the cure be effected.

pāu-niā, to warrant; to insure; to guarantee. pāu-pō (r.), id. goā kā-li-pāu, I guarantee it for you. pāu-soā pāu-nāi, daring to take the responsibility of anything (lit. in sea or land).

io-pāu, a purse worn at the girdle at the side. pō-hā, do, usually ornamented. pō-hā, id. io, and fan-case. hau-pāu, a sort of purse (v. hau). hun-pāu, a tobacco-pouch. hū-pāu, incense bags, used only for the smell. bō-pāu, powder wrapped up and thrown in war; a "stink-pot." hé-lōng-pāu, pouch for carrying the lighted match for a match-lock.

kū-liāng-pāu, a pouch used by soldiers for carrying powder and bullets. chēh-pāu, books tied in a napkin or cloth, e.g. used by scholars. chāu-pāu, a grass-mat bag; a stupid fellow. ka-tāu-pāu, coarse matting, used for bags. chāh-pāu, vegetables, &c., wrapped in thin cakes and fried. bāh-pāu, minced meat wrapped up and fried. bīn-pāu, bread. mi-pāu, id. pāu-ā, sort of soft cakes. pāu-ā-ō, small shoes with soft cloth soles for infants. pāu-ā-bēh, soft socks for children.

pāu-hōk, a bundle of clothes, &c. (used by travellers, &c.). pāu-kō (C.), id. pāu-pēh, the wrapper
pau [R. pau], a surname; a sort of round fish, good for the eyes and for the kidneys. pau-hi, this sort of fish.

pau [R. pau], = paw, a surname.

pauh (cf. puh). pauh-khi, the two upper incisor teeth projecting too much. pauh-chhut-lâi, to burst out, as something (e.g. grain) in a package tied too tight. hatch-pauh, to come out, as a secret. chhut-pauh, id. t'ai-chh hatch-pauh, the affair is come out now. pauh (C.), = A. puh, to bud. pauh liâp-A (C.), to have small pimples, &c.

pauh (Cn. T.), = A. mauh", to embezzle a portion of money.

pauh (= bâuh), to take a rough average, as in bargain or calculation; to buy in a lot, &c.

pê [R. hui], (C. pê; Cn. pê), to fly. pe-le-khi, to fly away. ia'-ia'-pe, floating, as dust in the air. pe-tsoâ, an erosion in lines of small pustules. petoa, an arched band (of wood or clay) behind and above the head of some idols, supposed to assist them in flying. pe-chhîh, a falling star.

chhui pe-pe, to talk wildly or incoherently, as in delirium or intoxication.

pê [R. pa, to collect or gather] (C. pê), to scrape up the rice from the bowl with chopsticks. pe-pêng, to eat rice with chopsticks.

pê [R. po, name of vegetable] (C. pê). pe-lêng-chhâi, a vegetable like spinach (Convolvulus reptans) pe (C.) chî'-pe, an arrow-head.

pe (C.) tek-pe, = A. tek-poo, a flat bamboo for beating scholars.

pe (C.) pe-chhâk, = A. poe-chhâk, a broad chisel.

pê [R. pâ, a guitar] (C. pê). pi-pê, the four-stringed guitar. gi-pê, id. pi-pê-kut, name of a bone.

pê [R. pâ, name of a fruit] (C. pê). pi-pê, the loquat fruit (a. guitar). gi-pê, id.

pê [R. pâ, same as last word] (C. pê). pê-kê, a three-pronged weapon like a trident. chhîh-to bêk-pê, warlike weapons.

pê (R. pâ), (C. pê). thîh-pê, a heavy weapon like a trident. pe-thâu, id.

pê (R. pê), (C. pê). tek-pê, a bamboo rake. lát-pê (Cn.), a sort of rake for agriculture.

pê (C. pê), a sort of harrow worked by the hand (but "pê" is drawn by a cow). thon-pê, to harden. khê-pê, to cold, or obstruct the hand (v. khû). pê-put-A, a sort of wooden implement like a hoe or shovel (v. put).

pê (R. pê), (C. pê), to crawl, or creep, as a child; to scratch with all the fingers; to paddle. pê-lêng-tsâu, to paddle the dragon-boats. tsôe-sa'-khan-kau pê-tsâu, to crawl away like a crippled dog (v. kâu).

pê-chhîh, to scratch an itchy spot (v. chhîh). không-không-pê, to scratch hard, as itch. pê-ih, to scrape up, as sand (v. iah). pê knau-ê, to clean out a drain with a hook. pê pûn-sô, to scrape dirt together. pê-chhâu, to gather grass for fuel.

pê (R. pê), (C. pê; Cn. pê), to make restitution or compensation; to make up loss or deficiency. pê-pê, id. pê-tiâm, to make up what we have stood security for. thôe-i pê-lîu, involved with him so as to have to pay expenses for him. pê-chîh, to make up a loss or injury by paying money. pê-miâh, to make satisfaction for a death, usually by money.

pê [R. pê, to hold in the hand; to guard] (C. pê), a handful; a shâch of corn; (a target); classifier of sedans. pê-siû, to guard, as soldier. pê-koan, to guard a gate in a pass. pê-mîng, to guard a gate or great door, as door-keeper. pê-mîng-ê, door-keeper at yamun or large hong.

pê-tsông, a commander of (nominally) 400 men; a centurion or lieutenant. pê-tsông (C.), = peh-ha.

bi-pê, a torch. chhâ-pê, a small bundle of wood for fuel, tied with straw or grass. chhâ-ê-pê, a bundle of vegetables. chhî-ê-chhâi, id. in-liu tsôe-chhî-ê-pê, brow wrinkled, as with grief (v. iu).

khî-ê-i pê-pâk, unable to do something because restrained by another (v. pâk).

chhêng-pê, a target for gunnery. chî'-pê, a target for archery. khô-chî-pê, to compete at archery. khô-pê, to compete with guns or bows. tun-pê, to practise shooting at a mark close by hand. pûng-pê, to shoot at full distance.

pê [C. pê], to ward off with the hand; (to search for); to take up, as earth-nuts. pê-thô-taû, to dig up earth-nuts (arachis). pê han-tsû-kau, to glean from the farrows between potato-beds.

pê-lîi pê-chhî, to talk long together without a definite result; to struggle together, as in wrestling or boxing. sa'-pê-hê (Cn. si-pê-hê), to discuss a matter in order to come to an agreement (v. hê). pê-chhô (C. pê-chhô), to search for (v. chhê).

pê-khûi, to ward off with the hands. pê-chhîiû, do.; to use the hands in pushing or slight striking, as in the beginning of a quarrel. kap--i pê-chhûi-bin (to ward off his blows from our face), to have a long and violent dispute with him, as in dunning for a debt. kap-kûi pê-chhûi-bin, don't try a quarrel with that man: it would be as dangerous and useless as fighting with a demon. kap-kûi-chhîh pê-chhûi-bin (like quarrelling with a beggar), dispute troublesome and dangerous, and with no possible benefit.

bôe-pê--tit, cannot easily be got round or overcome by cunning; nothing can be got out of him, as a very sharp man or a customer who beats down the price too much; no profit to be got in the business; opposition to his plan will not squeeze any money out of him. hî-ô-lâng bôe-pê--tit, said of a master so strict that his employees cannot make anything extra out of him.

pê [R. pê, pê, the back], (C. pê; Cn. pê), the
pè [R. pò, pòe, the back, = col. pè]. sa"-pè, to stand back to back, as houses or villages. pè-bó, to harness and saddle a horse. tâu-kòa"-pè, a square frame like a sieve on which bean-curd is dried over the fire.

pê [R. hû, to carry on the back; to owe]. (C. pôe), to carry on the back or shoulder, as a heavy thing. phâh-pe, to fasten wood or bamboo on the outside of a junk by ropes. siâ-pe, to unlace it. pê-soh, the ropes for tying it on. pê-sam, to carry pine-wood thus. pê-tak, to carry bamboo thus. thâu-chêng-pê, the fastenings near the bow. bê-âu-pê, the fastenings near the stern.

pê [R. pôe, to wear at the girdle]. (C. pêe). pê-khâm, to wear a short sword hung from the shoulder. pê io-to, to wear a sword at the girdle, as military mandarin.

pê (R. pôe), (C. CN. pôe), to toast (as food) on or at the fire; to fire, as tea-leaves. pê-ta, to dry at the fire. ta-pê, too dry, as surface of the face, or of estables, etc. pê-lâ, a stove or furnace for firing tea, or drying drugs or tobacco. pê-tâ, to fire tea. pê-îôb, to dry medicinal herbs by a stove.

pê — pê-si-pêng; = pê-si-pêng, the 129th radical written at the side.

pê [R. steps of a throne]. pê-hâ (R.), your majesty.

pê (T. pôe), a sort of sculling-oar used for steering a bateau, as at the dragon-races.

pê, to manure with solid manure in agriculture.

pêⁿ (C.), = A. pien, to draw out, as a peg or stiff drawer; also = A. pî, to pull aside, etc.

pêⁿ (C.), = A. pîⁿ, a stage or light framework.

pêⁿ (C.), = A. pîⁿ, level; even; also = A. pîⁿ, the tones called the Ping or first tones. téng-pêⁿ, = A. chî-chî-pêⁿ, the upper ping or upper first tone. ê-pêⁿ, the lower ping or lower first tone (v. pîⁿ).

pêⁿ (C.), = A. pîⁿ, a handle.

pêⁿ (C.), = A. pîⁿ, disease; unwell.

peh [R. pek, a senior uncle; an earl]. (C. peh), father's elder brother, or father's elder cousin of same surname, however distant; i.e. any man of same clan who is one grade in genealogy above us, and older than our father. chek-neh, paternal uncle in general, or men of same clan and same genealogical rank with our father (v. chek). á-neh, uncle! (said also colloquially for "father") peh-mèn, senior paternal uncle and his wife. peh-kông, grandfather's elder brother, etc. peh-kông-tô, great-grandfather's elder brother.

pau-neh, father's elder brother. chhin-neh, id. peh-tìn, id.; also, sometimes a respectful address to an old man. tông-neh, elder son of paternal granduncle, or one of father's senior cousins, more or less distant, of same surname. chhin-tông-neh, do, or one or two degrees distant. chhon-tông-neh, father's distant senior cousin of same surname. piâu-neh, elder son of granduncle, or of grandmother's brother.

tôa-neh, husband's elder brother (it is not counted proper for his younger brother's wife to converse with him). tôa-neh-âh, eldest brother of father. tông-tôa-neh, elder cousin of husband. tôa-iâ-neh, eldest brother of a mandarin (v. tôa). peh-kòa, eldest brother of husband's father. ji-neh, second eldest senior brother of father. ji-neh (C.), id.; also, second eldest brother of husband. su-neh, third eldest senior brother of father. tiî-lâng-neh, eldest brother of wife's father.
chhin-ko-pec, elder brother of the man to whose child our child is married.

tâi-sû-pec, an incarnation of Kwan-yin, worshipped in the 7th month.

peh [R. pek, the fir or pine-tree, (C. peh), chhông-pec, the fir-tree (v. chhông), chêng-pec (T.), id., chhiông-pec (R.), id., chhiong-pec (C.), (C.), a very poisonous short red snake, bite said to be incurable. pûi-pec, an ornamental dwarf-tree (juniper! Cypress)!, often grown in flower-pots: koe-pec, a larger tree, like juniper. ñg-pec, a cooling medicine (Pterocarpus flavus)].

peh [R. pek, to urge], (C. peh), kiû-pec-nil, to force one's self to act. peh-kâu, determined to have what is difficult to be got, or to see what is far off or difficult to see.

peh — hoài-pec-pec, very overbearing or oppressive (v. hoài?).

peh — pi-pec, in great want of cash. ko-sû pi-pec, pecuniary affairs of household in a very bad state. peh-püih, very miserable through poverty (v. pâih).

peh [R. pek, (C. peh), peh-khui, to break open, as with the hands. peh-poa, to break sander with the hands. peh-sî, to kill by clawing, as tiger or cat does. peh-pê, to peel off with the hand without a knife. peh-khak, to peel off a soft shell with the hand, as the li-chi fruit. peh-pak, grieved (v. pak). peh-sim peh-koas, id., sim-koas peh-kâu-poah, extremely grieved and distressed, heart almost breaking. sim-koas peh kâu-beh-poa, id. sim-koas-thâu peh-pec, feeling of heaviness and indigestion. sim-koas-thâu peh-pec chek-chek, id.]

peh-sî-liêt, opened quite square and wide, as a door.

peh — peh-khui, to open (neuter), as the eyes. bâk-chiû peh-khui, chiû tiôh-chiâh-ê-chi, so much cash are absolutely necessary for every day's wants.

peh — peh-khui, to open, as the mouth. li-heng peh-gê, you are very fond of talking about what should not be mentioned.

peh — hâu-pec-chheh (overlapping seals on the belly of the king-crab), venetian blinds or shutters.

peh [R. pek, a hundred, =col. peh], (C. peh, also = A. peh, a hundred). peh-sî, the people (lit. the hundred surnames); the people, as distinguished from rulers. kù-ni peh-tsaï (T.), long past and out of date, as an affair.

peh-tsông (C.), = A. peh-tsông, an officer (nominally commanding 100 men. peh-îa (C.), id.

peh (C. peh), to climb. peh-khî-lâi, to climb up; to rise up, e.g. from lying down, or in order to salute a stranger who comes in. peh-koài peh-kê, to climb about everywhere, as a too active child. khî- chhiû peh-piâh, to climb walls (v. khîn).

peh (T.) tô-pec, a small insect that burrows, like a cricket.


peh — 4-iên peh-piân, said of calamities or very troublesome disputes suddenly coming on. 4-iên peh-piân id, tâkû kau 4-iên peh-piân, running in great fear and confusion, as from rebels. 4-iâm peh-piân, said of very sudden calamities. 4-hûn peh-piân, do., as robbers, &c.

peh — peh-tiô-â, feeble stooping appearance of old or weak person.

peh (C.), = A. pûih, to pull out or up.

peh [R. pek, silk stuff; wealthîl (C. peh). hünpêh, a tablet covered with white cloth, used before burial (v. hûn). chhê-pêh-tiâm, a shop where grave-clothes, &c., are sold; an undertaker's shop. thâu-pêh, a white head-band worn at funerals. kha-pêh, a bandage for the feet, worn by females. kha-pñh-sîn, (C.), a sort of water vegetable.

peh (R. pek), (C. peh), white; plain and distinct; colloquial or plain, as speech; (solely or unmixed); fat of meat; a surname.

peh-pêh, very white, plain, or distinct; gratuitous; (unmixed). peh-pêh hû-ô-lâng, to give gratuitously.

peh-pêh sîa-biên, to forgive without any reparation. kông-ô peh-pêh, to speak distinctly and intelligibly.

peh-pêh-chiâh, to eat rice without condiments. peh-pêh-chiâh-ô, to take presents or pay or food from a man without doing work or making any return. id., the knife or sword is bright and sharp.

peh-ôe, the colloquial language. chhât-â-pêh, thieves's slang. 7-7â-pec, colloquial phrases used by porters. kng-kîô-pec, id., by sedan coolies.

hoân-ô-pec, do., by pedlars. seh-pec, to talk such a slang or private colloquial; to talk prose in a play (as distinguished from poetry). peh-ji, characters written according to the colloquial, without regard to classical usage. khang-tosâ peh-ji, said of a letter with fair words but no material help. tsô-pêh-ji (C.), to have a play in colloquial. peh-bûn, the text of a book, as distinguished from notes and comments.

peh-sîn-lâng, a private individual. khang-chhui peh-ji, bringing no presents.

peh-chhât, a lie; a falsehood.

peh-chîah â bô-bî, tasteless. chhûi peh, want of appetite; not caring to eat much, as child, or as man after long sickness.

peh-lâh-sâh, very white. peh-lêh-sêh, id. peh-lêh-sêh (C.), id. peh-siâx-siâk, brilliantly white. peh-sêh-sêh, very white.

peh-lek-lek, white. peh-lek-lek, white.

peh-koah-koah, white, as complexion. peh-koat-koat, very white, as white-washed wall. peh-pêh, white with a very slight bluish tinge.

chhi-pêh, pale and sickly looking. bin chhi-pêh, face having a greenish paleness, as of sickly constitution. chhi-chhông peh-chhông, made ill or roughly, as an article made in an untradesmanlike way.

pûi-peh, fat and fair.

chhàng-pêh, almost quite white, with very little black. chhâm-pêh, white and black mixed; gray, as hair. thâu-mûg châm-pêh, some gray hairs among the black. thâu-mûg poâ-pêh, hair gray, about half white. peh-chhiêu-ô, having a white beard (v. chhiu).

peh-tiô, white mark on skin left by a healed wound. peh-bin, white-faced. peh-bin-lâng, a white man. peh-bin-ô, a sort of wild cat, or similar animal.

peh-buh, the fat of meat. peh-ô, id. poâ-chhi-pêh, half fat, half lean.

peh-jin, white of eye (v. jin). pêng-pêh-bâk, to turn up the white of the eye, as in pride or anger.

bâk peh, to miss stays, in tacking.

ji-pêh, a placat or hand-bill pasted up. kô-pêh, id. kông-pêh, finest white sugar, esp. in shape. chhang-pêh, white part of onion stalk near the root.
pék

soán-á-pék, root and white foot of garlic stalk cut small. lák-géh-pék, a white fruit like a plum or peach (two sorts) with a fine bloom on it: also (T.), a long white legume like chái-tánt, but shorter.

tóa-pék, to be in deep mourning. phii-bché-pék, to bleach, as cloth. thi-o-pék, id. cheng-bché-pék, to beat till white, as rice in a mortar. thii-bché, eyes dazzled, as by looking at a bright white wall.

pék-chii, white idolatrous paper, for the worship of the ‘kút’. pék-lióng, transparent crystal button of mandarin of fifth grade. pék-gék, white jade-stone.


pék-khak, white shell, &c. pék-khak, sort of yeast.

pék-chiú, a liquor fermented from glutinous rice (v. chiú). pék-thiám, a strong sweet spirit (v. thiám).

pék-chí-chí, chesmen having thirty-two of each colour.

pék-jí, id. áng-phé, red and white (said of a great system of clan feeds with red and white flags).

pék-lô, the term that falls about September 7th or 8th. pék-tóé, sort of boat (with white bottom) like a small ‘khan-hong’. pék-thâu-khôe, a deed of sale without any official stamp.

pék-tsaú-pó, a boat-woman, esp. living in fishing-boat (v. taiú).

pék-hiá, white ants. pék-hi, sort of fish; sort of game (v. hii). pék-géh, a large white fish (v. gieh). pék-hôh, a white crane.

pék-léng-sí, the white egret or paddy-bird.

pék-phé, Malwa opium. pék-chái-hài, white cabbages. pék-léh-á (P.), a sort of oak; its acorn is sometimes ground down and mixed with rice.

pék [R. id. = col. phé, a senior paternal uncle], an earl; the third rank of nobility. pék-chiok, the rank of earl.

pék-lô, a small har¬sh-voiced bird (v. lo).

pék — pék-ki, long eels; a woollen stuff somewhat like baize.

pék [R. id. = col. piak], to roast, toast, or warm at the fire. pék-hé, to injure one’s self (e.g. small boils or sore eyes) by keeping too near the fire, as in cooking. pék-jìet, id. pék-pa, to dry at the fire, so as to be fit for keeping long. pék-lô, sort of oven for cakes, &c.

pék [R. id.], to press against; to urge to do something; to don; urgent. pék-kún, to press near.

pék-ch, id. pék-chân, to hasten on a matter. pék-chhìt, urgent. pék-chhêk, extremely urgent; too urgent and hard on people.

pék-chhìok (R.), very urgent.

kiòng-pék, to compel by strong pressure. pék-hiap, to compel thus to do some wrong thing, e.g. to join an illegal society. tuái-pék, extremely urgent, as time, or as creditor.

láng-khi-thai-pék, oppressive feeling from many people being crowded together in hot weather. chhui-pék, to urge to do something very quickly, as work or payment. sa-chhui-pék, id. jìt-géh chhui-pék, days and months press on rapidly.

pek-sái, to do very hard; to torment to death (lit. or fig.) oah-oáh pêk-sái, id. chit-sái chit-pék, incessantly dunning and driving at a man to do something.

pek-kân, to press very urgently, as for payment. pêk-thó, to demand payment very urgently.

pek-chô, id.; to don for a debt. pêk-siú, id.

khân-pék, to persecute or harass. pêk-tiök, to carry and drive away, as relatives or superiors do. pêk-hó siong-jin, to make a tiger stand at bay injuring people.

pêk hù, to have military command; to have the responsible management of an affair (v. koân). pêk-hó, a military pay. In reference to its being paid out by the moonsaries. pêk-khi, military weapons and stores.

pék [R. a hundred, = col. pab, pah]. pêk-peng, all diseases. sù-chi pêk-hái, the members of the body. liù-hong pêk-sê, to leave a fragrant memory for a hundred generations. it-hu, pêk-hù, one thing being proved false, all is false. it-li thong, pêk-li thiet, one thing being learned, all is understood.

pék-háp-hoe, a sort of flower (v. háp). pêk-tàu-liên, the Agapanthes, with a large head of blue flowers.

pêk-siét-niâu, a bird that learns many tunes, &c. (v. siét). pêk-léng, a small bird; some say same as above.

pék [R. silk; wealth, = col. pêh]. tsâi-pék, wealth and treasure in general.


bêng-pék, clearly understood; to comprehend plainly; finished. bêng-bêng pêk-pék, very clearly understood; quite completed. bêng-chiok, a medicine (v. chiok). pêk-tái, a running disease of the female organs. pêk-lôk, the white stag, worshipped. pêk-hô, a sort of tea.

pék (same word). ka-pék-sún, edible shoots of a water vegetable (v. sún).


thien-peng, the armies of the gods; offerings made to them, as well as to the gods, through Taoist priests or sorcerers. sin-peng, id. pâng-peng (T. pâng-pia), to send them out to assist the votaries.

tung-peng, to be a soldier. bêe-peng, to sell the position of a soldier. khi-peng, to raise soldiers. thi-peng, to increase the number of troops. tiâm-peng, to mark those present at muster. thiu-peng, to select a special proportion of soldiers for some purpose. chhu-t-peng, to send out soldiers. niâ-peng, to lead or command soldiers. ñông-peng, to do battle. sin-peng, to draw off soldiers to retreat.

tao-peng, a lieutenant general, like “thin-ti.” tsap-san-seng, kâo tsâng-peng, on rising thirteen degrees one becomes tsâng-peng. chhâng peng-koân, to have military command; to have the responsible management of an affair (v. koân). peng-hó, soldiers’ pay. In reference to its being paid out by the moonsaries. peng-khi, military weapons and stores.

to-peng â-tsai-ô, calamities of war and rebellion.
peng - tau chien - chhoh (r.), books on military matters.

peng (R. id., = col. piang, pî), ice; very cool, as jellies; made cool, as eyes by bathing with water. peng-leng, ice-cold (v. læng). læng peng-peng, id. put-chi-peng, very cooling and pleasant to eat (as jellies) in hot weather.

peng-sang, ice and frost. kiên-peng, to freeze. peng-hô, to freeze a river. peng-hâi, to freeze the sea.

peng-phien, Laraceae camphor. peng-thâng, sugar-candy. peng-mui, (yellow) plums preserved in sugar.

peng (R. peng, level; peace; balances, = col. pi, &c. peng-kui, a confidential agent of the Tartar general, who acts as a spy on the Hâi-koan.

peng (R. peng, to fall as a mountain, = col. pang).

Hiet-peng (C.), = A. hiet-peng, a flow of blood from the female organs.

peng [R. pien, piën, convenient; ready, = col. pan]. peng-i, cheap; mediocre; easy (v. í). peng-i, id.

peng (of. pieng). peng-se, born.

peng [R. a friend]. (Cn. peng). peng-iu, a friend (v. íu). chhin-peng kó-iu, relations and old friends (v. chhin). hó-peng--ê, my good friend (said in asking the way, &c.)

peng (R. peng? phiní cf. phin). peng-kó, the apple. peng-kó-chhûi (r.), the apple-tree.

peng-sî, heretofore; usually (in the past). peng-sî, id. peng-jit, id. peng-seng, during one's whole past life; all one's life usually. seng-peng, id. peng-siong, ordinarily; usually; mediocre (v. siâng).

peng-téng, of same class; of equal rank. peng-poë, of equal genealogical rank, at equal distance from the common ancestor. kun-peng, a drawn game.

kong-peng, just and fair; equitable. put-peng, indulgent at injustice done to another. chêng-láng put-peng, every one is indulgent in such injustice.

thóe-i put-peng, indulgent at the wrong done to him (a third person). lô-kiên put-peng, indulgent at a wrong which we happen to observe by the way.

lô-kiên put-peng, khi-i ëng-jin, injustice or oppression so flagrant that casual passers-by are most indulgent.

peng-an, peace and quiet (v. an). peng-tiâ, quiet; free from disturbance; to pacify or quiet, as a region. peng-chêng, quiet, as the sea, or as a region (v. chêng). thái-peng, great peace and prosperity; Taipings. thê-i thái-peng, the whole empire enjoying peace and prosperity. thái-peng-koâ, a jacket with long narrow sleeves, and opening at middle of breast. peng-tê, khi hong-phi, to accuse a man falsely, and cause great trouble to him without any cause.

peng-iû, a level plain (v. iû).

peng-tàng, to weigh in balances, as money. ké-peng, to be weighed in balances. thien-peng-chhin, beam of large balances. thien-peng-chhîm, needle of do. thien-peng-oâ, scales of do. peng-oâ, id. toh peng-tôe, to

deduct a small discount from the price of goods paid in silver. thiap peng-tsâi, to pay a small premium (about three or four mace on $100) on duties paid into customs, &c.

ai-peng, the current local rate for weight of dollars in the special branch of business. ai-peng (r.), the rate of weight or sort of balances authorized by the provincial treasurer, esp. for payments to government.

khô-peng, rate of weights making $1 = 7 mace 2 candareens, as at Changchew, about five or six per cent. heavier than the Amoy rate. chhit-ji-peng, dollars at full weight (by the khô-peng), at 7 Â. liôk-pat-peng, rate of (nominal) light dollars, counted at 6.8 of the khô-tô, = 7 Â of the Amoy hû-tô. liôk-liôk-peng, rate of dollars counted at 6.6 of the khô-tô.

koan-peng, the adopted son of Kwanî. peng-hô, the district of Peng-hô. an-peng, Anping, the port of Taiwanfo.

peng (T. phông). io-peng, = io-phông, a purse with a flap as a cover, worn at the side on the girdle or band that holds up the crosiers.

peng (C. pâm, pêng; T. phâm, pâm; Cn. phâm), a side; one-half of a thing cut in two. siang-peng, both sides; both parties. chit-peng, one side; one-half of a split thing. chit-pêng, this side. chiâ-pêng, id. hit-peng, that side. soö-peng, the right-hand side. toâ-pêng, the side of honour, the left-hand side; the larger half. si-koë, oà toâ-pêng, people like to favour the stronger side (lit. larger half of a melon).

hioan-peng, foreign regions.

toh-pêng, one-half of a double table. thiâu-pêng, a half pillar; a pilaster. u-êng, half a root of taro.

li-â-peng, preserved split plums. tau-pêng, split peace. chhâ-peng, split billets of wood. phô-pêng, to cut or split into two halves. phoâ taëo-nêng-pêng, id.

ji-pêng, the half of a character; the phonetic half (v. jî). peng-kau-pêng, the contracted form of the 94th radical. pho-sim-pêng, the 81st radical written at the side. poan-lê-pêng, the 114th radical written at the side; the left side of the 145th radical at the side.

pêo-si-pêng, id. pi-si-pêng, id. tâ-i-jî-pêng, the formative part made of a horizontal stroke crossed by one sloping to the left (not a radical), like the 37th radical without its right-hand stroke.

peng (R. hôa), (T. pâm; Cn. phâm; C. pâm; P. pêng), to turn; to turn over; to invert; to be upset, as boat; to cheat out of money; to sew two pieces of cloth together, turning the rough edges inwards so as to make a smooth seam on the outside. peng-chhût-lâm, to turn inside out. peng bé-koâ, to turn a jacket and wear it inside out. peng khiam-tôe, to make a pointed sash, sewing the edge so as to turn inside. peng-chhiu, to turn the hand over, esp. Buddhist or Tanist priests turning it over and over in some rites. bâk-chhiu peng-pêh, turning the white of the eyes, as in anger or when about to die. peng-kâu-â, the 94th radical at the side (v. kâm). am-pêng-suî-khâng, holes for running water off the deck.

peng-khi-lâm, to turn over; to turn upside down. peng-lin-tàng, to invert (v. lin). peng-kap, to invert, as bowl (v. kap). peng-phâm, to turn over the belly; to invert, with mouth down, as bowl (v. phâm). peng-chhiu, to invert, turning up the concave side of something that naturally has the concave side down, as a lid or cover (v. chiû). peng-tôe, to turn a thing
pén-g

upside down. tó-pén-g, inverted. tó-pén-g-kóng, to speak ironically, saying the opposite of what is meant. túi-pén-g, on the other hand.

pén-g-láng, to cheat people out of money. pén-g-pi, to find some new way of living when the old way fails. pén-lái pén-khi, to say yes and no at different times; saying contradictory things to different men or at different times. chhúi pén-lái pén-khi, id. pén-táng (C.), very troublesome, as child.

pén [R. to hold; to maintain]. pén-kong, acting with equity. pén-kong pán-sú, to decide a case justly. pén-sim bákhúi, integrity of heart unimpeachable, so as to have no cause for shame. pén-sim lái-kóng-sé, to speak openly and honestly.

pén [R. pin; to receive from a superior]. pén-säng, natural disposition or temper. pén-khi sen-póh, natural constitution (as of child) weak. pén-khi káu-póh, the strength or weakness of our natural constitution as to health.

pén [R. a loaf. col. piâ]. oá-pén chhiovng-ki (to stay hunger with a painted loaf), to disappoint by false grounds of hope. hoá-pén chhiovng-ki, id.

pén (T.) pén-sít, = A. pién-sít, a sort of cake.

pén [R. a handle; authority. col. pi]. koán-pén-g, authority; power. ú-pá-pén-g, having determination and ability (carrying out one's purpose in spite of opposition). bò-pá-pén-g, very changeable in purpose. thòe-láng pá-pén-g, to help a man (generally and rather improperly) to accomplish what he could not do alone, but by exerting some secret influence or advising him how to act. tek-khak ú-lúng teh-pá-pén-g, certainly one some must be secretly making opposition.

pén [R. along with; to compare; really], commission on goods bought.

pén-bó, there is not; there is no such thing or person. pén-m-sí, certainly it is not — pén-sí án-ní, certainly it is so.

pén-gún, commission paid by the buyer to the commission-agent. ka pén-gún, to pay it. ke-pén-lókh-khi, id. pén-tiông, commission paid by buyer and seller, about two per cent. (v. tiông).

pén [R. a disease, a fault. col. pi]. pê-pén-g, a blemish, fault, or flaw; depravity. ú-pé-pén-g, having a blemish, physical or moral. ú pê-pén-g-ló, having a blemish, as character; having a flaw, as affair. mâu-pé-pén-g, a blemish. pek-pén-g, all sorts of diseases. tîi-pén-g, while unwell (in reference to action). tâi-pén-chhut-mhie, to go out while really too unwell to go, by putting a pressure on one's self. kiú-pén-sãng liáng-i, long illness makes one a good doctor; long experience makes a man skilful at whatever he never formally learned; e.g. a man long troubled by fits learns how to manage them. kiú-pén-sãng j-säng, id. tâu-pén put-líng-i, does not know his own faults; manages other people's business better than his own. pén-gi-khak, the 14th radical.

pi — pén-pi-á, to whistle.

pi [T. pén, bee, col. piang]. chhîn-pi-pi, very cold, as a thing.

— náu' pi-pa, par-kmarked.

pi [R. name of a plant]. pi-moá-chi, seeds of the castor-oil plant. pi-moá-ló, castor-oil. tó-pi-fó, id. tó-pi-chi, the seeds.

pi [R. sad; sorrowful]. pi-siong, grieved; sorrowful. siong-pi, id. pi-ai (R.), id. tsú-pi, tenderly affectionate, as a parent or superior. lók-kêk, pi-seng, grief comes at the height of joy. lók-kêk, seng-pi, id.

pi [R. low; humble]. khâm-pi, humble-minded. pi-chiên, in a humble, low, or mean position. tsun-pi, high and low, in rank. ú-tsun-pi, treating superiors (esp. elder relatives) with due respect. kha-bó tsun-pi, not showing proper respect and ceremony to superiors.

pi [R. name of an insect]. gú-pi, an insect that attacks cows: its blood is used as a glue. gú-pi, ú-ship bô-chhut, said in scolding a man who is miserably mean (the insect is said to have no excrement).

pi-bá (Can.), = A. pan-bá, the blistering-fly.

pi [R. a stone tablet]. chhîh-pi, a large stone tablet for an inscription, larger than "pái." chhîh-pi-pái, engraved stone tablets. khía-pi, to set up a stone tablet with an inscription, as at road-side.

pi (R. id.), a weir or dam on a river, especially for a large sluice. pi-á, a smaller one. pi-tháu, the raised ground on each side at the dam. tsoh-pi, to make a dam or weir.

pi (R. id.) pi-pê, the loquat fruit (v. piê).

pi (R. id.) pi-pê, a guitar (v. pê).

pi [R. phé, skin; bark, col. phê]. ngó-ka-pi, ngó-ka-pi, sort of yellow wine.

pi: chit-pi, one bunch, as of plantains. chit-pi gêng-chio, one circular bunch of plantains made by cutting the stalk across above and below.

chit-pi bê-chi, one piece of fish-roe, i.e. the whole mass at one side; the half of what one fish has [next word].

pi (R. id.), an internal organ near the stomach; the pancreas or sweetbread in some animals, called "chhîh." iú-pi, the sweetbread of the sheep or goat. pi-úi, the pancreas and the stomach (v. úi). pi-thô, constitution of a man's stomach. pi-thô hó, having a good appetite and able to digest well.

pi-pê, tonic; assisting digestion. pé-pê li-suí, tonic and diuretic. hâh-pi, to agree with the stomach. li-pi, id. khui-pi, the appetite returning after sickness; whetting the appetite. put-chi khui-pi, very good for whetting the appetite. chhâh-kú khah-khui-pi, have had more appetite of late. khui-pi-thong, a medicinal infusion for giving appetite. sun-pi, to disagree with the stomach. siong-pi, id. sit-chek siong-pi, ill from over-eating, as child. si-pi, a disease causing great indigestion and loss of appetite. khûn kâu si-pi—khi, illly sleeping at all hours of the day instead of working. bun-pi-hong, a very dangerous disease of children (v. hong).

pi [R. pl. contiguous; conterminous]. (T. pi). pi-lién, contiguous, conterminous, as fields, or as adjoining houses having a common wall.

pi [R. that; those, col. hit]. pi-tong-sí, just at that (past) time. pi-chhú (ú), that and this.

pi (R. id.) hién-pi, title given to a deceased mother on gravestone and at offerings.

pi [R. pi, ready; to prepare]. pâí-pi, to prepare, arrange beforehand, or put in order.

pi (R. id.), to compare; compared with; to practise, as gymnastics or military exercises; to gabble or make signs with hand, &c.; to beat officially so as to get a segment. &c. pi-jû, a comparison; for example. pi-hong, id. pi-lûn, id. (v. lûn). pi-phong, to com-
to practice military arts, as archery, fencing, &c. pi ke si, to practice fencing, &c. pi kûn-thâu, to exercise in boxing (v. kûn (Cn.), id. to hoa, a weapon, as if about to strike; to gesticulate so as to show another how to do a thing. pi sè-bin, id. pi pe, to gesticulate, as in teaching or practising steps, boxing, fencing, or as in threatening a child. pi pi beh-phah--i, put one's self in attitude, as if going to strike him. pi beh-phah--i, id. êng-chhiu teh-pi, making a sign to another with the hand. pi-chhiu, to beckon or make a sign with the hand, shake the fist, &c. pi-chhiu kâ-i-kông, to let him know by a sign made by the hand. pi-chhiu sût-bâk, beckon and wink. pi-chhiu nih bâk, id. pi-kha tâng-chhiu, moving one's limbs in a boisterous or disorderly way, as troublesome boy or unruly man. pi tsâng-thâu--â, to make secret signs with fingers.

pi tui, to beat a thief or a responsible person (e.g. the bê-khâo) till stolen articles are recovered. pi tsâng, id. pi-chie, to beat the constables or police for neglect of duty. pi chî--niu, to flag for arrears of land-tax. sâng pi-tiâu, to send in a statement that one should be thus beaten (sent from the kong sêng).

pl [R. to protect]. pi pl, to protect or help, as gods. pi pl (Cn.), id. pi pl, id.

pl [R. secret]. pi koiat, secrets, as of trade (v. koiat). pi hing, a secret medical prescription. pi thoan, secrets handed down from ancestors, as in medicine or manufactures; to hand down such a secret.

pl [R. to seal or shut up]. pi kiet, costiveness. pi baît, to keep very close, as a secret, or as something carefully hidden away; secret; hidden. pi baît baît, carefully concealed, as a secret or a hidden thing.

pl (R. id.), benumbed; sleeping, as hand or foot. kha pl, foot sleeping. chhii pl, hand sleeping. bâ pl, satiated with sexual indulgence (sometimes used in the following senses). lim--khi chin bâ pl, having drunk so much liquor as to feel somewhat elevated, but yet having command of one's self. thâm--khi bâ pl, greatly delighted at having gained a good deal of money. seng khu bâ pl, feeling of somewhat painful weariness, as after hard work. khun kha bâ pl, having slept so snug and cozy as to sleep too long, or feel inclined to sleep too long, in the morning.

pl [R. the arm]. tsâ pl (r.), the left arm. iû pl (r.), the right arm.

pl (C.) teck pl, small shoots of bamboo at side of large stem.

pl (C.), = A. pê. pi kôk (polite), my native land.

pl (R. id.) iû pl, a female slave; a concubine. lô pl (R.), male and female slaves or menials. ho lô hoân pl, to have many slaves and menials at one's call.

pi [R. plâ, to cover; a coverlet; sign of the passive, = col. phê, plû]. pi kô, the defendant. goân pl, the two parties, plaintiff and defendant. pi lûi, to be involved by another. khit i pi lûi, id. pi plên (r.), to be degraded from office.

pi (R. id.), to avoid; to get out of the way. siâm pi, id. tsâu pi, id. tô pi, to run away; to avoid; to get out of the way (good or bad). phiah pi, to get out of the way and conceal one's self for a short time. thô pi, to keep at a respectful distance from a superior. thê pi, id. bôe pi (r.), clear the way (words on a board carried before a mandarin).

pi lûi, to avoid the use of a sacred or tabooed name. pi sau, to avoid the heat. pi hoan, to flee from a place in a state of rebellion or anarchy. pi loân, id. pi lân, to keep out of the way of great calamities, as war or rebellion.

pi [R. to prepare; complete]. siû pl, a military officer between chhien-tsong and tsê ti (a lieutenant-major). siû pl thiâ (R.), id. pi pl tô (r), a Taotai who has also the management of the funds for military and naval expenses.

check pi, to reprove. chiâu pi, complete. tsâu pi (Cn.), id. têo pi, all complete, as a number of articles. chê pi, id. cân pi, all complete and in proper order.

pi plân, to prepare; to make ready. tsân pi, ready prepared, as person. û pl, id., to get ready beforehand. pi chin, candidates who were good enough for the Sewtai degree, but who failed because the allowed number of graduates was complete (v. chin).

pi [T.] pi liên = A. pi liên, immediately adjoining or contiguous, as fields or houses.

pi [C.] pi si pêng, = A. pi si pêng, the 120th radical at the side.

pi [R. pien], the side. phien pi, at the side. pi a, pi thâu, id. pi thâu lâng, by-standers. chit pi, on one side. lak chit pi, lay the matter aside for the present. khah soe chit pi, rather more distant in relationship. chit pi, chit pl, at the same time - at the same time. chit pi chiâ hun, chit pi sia ji, smoke and write at once. chit pi hoân hu, chit pi bô beh thiâ, though I order him yet he will not listen or obey. chit pi si kiau, chit pi si tsân (a pitch on each side), either alternative will offend a friend or be very unsuitable. ngîng pi, the two parties in a dispute.

goa pi, the outside. chhû pi, a neighbour (v. chhû). lô pi, the road-side. sin pi, at one's side; at the side. sim pi, id. soa pi, far among the mountains (v. soa). pin pi, near the temples; the parts near the temples. hiap pi, the side at the ribs. kai pi, the hollow between the thigh and the belly. kah pi, the quick at the side of the nail (v. kah). thî pi, very far-off places. thî pl hai, the most distant regions (v. kâ). hû bô pi, heaven is of vast extent. kêk pi ê só tsâi, the most distant and out of the way places.

nî tau pi, about the end of the year.

siâm pi, to go to the side to avoid. thê pi, to keep to the side to let a man pass (v. thê). on pi, to approach the side. sâi oà pi, to sail near the shore. pl î le, a sculling car at the side of a boat. phan ph kô, to give a secret hint.

pi liâm pi, immediately (v. liâm).

pi [C. pê], to pull or stretch out straight and tight, as paper, or cloth, or skin, or a rope, or as the edge of
pi" soā-chit-lâng, people die of many different diseases.

sin-tsû-pi" (Gen.), a natural disease, not caused by demons.

pâng-pi", intentionally make the patient worse. u-pi", unwell. tiôh-pi", id.; to become unwell. jâm-tiôh-pi", to take a disease. ti-pi", id. toâ-pi", to be unwell (said in relation to what one does though unwell). toâ-pi" khl, to go though unwell. toâ-pi" pan-së, managing the matter, though really too ill to do so. thoâ-pi" tsôe-kang, to do work by great exertion, when quite too ill to do anything (much worse than toâ-pi""). thoâ-pi" khl, to go through extremely ill, and quite unable for it. the-pi", to refuse on the pretense of sickness. phô-â-pi", very unwell; a fault or flaw in character or in any work. u phô-â-pi"-lô, faulty, as character or work.

pi" (R. piân), to plait, braid, or twine; a plaited lace; braid. pi"-â, narrow braid, a lace, generally silk; a Châ-haman's queue. i-kô-pi", a round lace; round cord. i-châ-pi", id. lô-ni-châ-pi", a round silk lace. pi"-â pi"-â, flat braid; a flat lace.

pi" thâu-tsong, to plait the queue; to wear a queue.

pi" (cf. pê), (C. pi). pi"-si-pâng, the 12thth radical at the side (esp. T.).

pia" [R. pêng, to compare; to risk life in battle], to join battle; to quarrel. sa"-piâ, id. kâp-i sa"-piâ, quarrelling, scolding, or fighting with him. tâ-pi", a great battle. châng-tsoân-piâ, a feud between men from Chang-chew and Chin-chew, as in Formosa. piâ-tin, the battle raging fiercely, as in a general engagement. piâ-lâi piâ-khl, the battle swaying back and forwards, a battle for life and death; to attack the throne by rebellion. piâ-si-si-si, to engage in mortal combat, or in a feud that will ruin one party at least. piâ-si-miâ, to risk one's life, as in some dangerous work. siâ piâ-si-si, villages fighting. chhât piâ-chhât, robbers or bad men quarrelling with each other. phah-piâ, to fight for life or death; to risk all on one venture (as in battle, feud, or trade), which, if lost, is ruined. toâ-phah-piâ, id.; very dangerous or deadly. phah-piâ-îch, medicine that will kill or cure. chhî-thiap-îch kap-î phah-piâ, to use such dangerous medicine. m-kâ phah-piâ, terribly afraid of meddling in a matter. kau-piâ, contest very fierce and still doubtful, as in battle, boxing, &c. koâ-joâh kau-piâ, weather just changing, but not yet settled, as from cold to hot weather. sin-kû kau-piâ, the old just going out, and the new just coming in, as corn.

piâ", to pour out, as a liquid; to clean out; to empty out, or pour in a large quantity (as of water) rapidly; to put in order, as a bed in the morning. piâ-chhût, to pour empty or clean out. piâ-lâi piâ-khl, to empty back and forwards, as buckets (s. light). piâ-tâm-pôh, to pour a small quantity rapidly in or out. piâ-ta, to pour out quite empty. piâ-chheng, to clear or clean out thoroughly. piâ-sâu, to sweep, and clean out, and make tidy, as a room. hô chhia-teh-piâ, rain in torrents.

piâ" lâng-ê piâ-oâ, to get a man out of his situation. tsôe-chit-ê piâ", to pour out the whole at once; to tell all one's mind, as to a confidential friend; or as in scolding, in the excitement of the quarrel saying all we feel, which we would not have done when cool. òe piâ"-niâ-chhût, do., as in scolding.

piâh (R. phék), a partition wall. chhîâh-piâh, walls in general. chhîh-piâh ú-hî, walls and partitions have ears. thia-hî thinh-piâh, to listen secretly, as an eaves-dropper. khi-chhîh-pheh-piâh, to climb walls (v. khih). chhîh-piâh-tin, a creeper of the fig tribe. chhîch-piâh, a stone partition. ngî-piâh, a solid partition, as stone, brick, or well-timed composition. pung-piâh, a wooden partition of a room. kôa-chhin-piâh, a partition made of reeds.

keh-piâh, next door; near neighbours. âu-piâh,
piak

behind, in place. áu-piah-soa", said of powerful influence assisting a man (v. sou').

piak-to, a large flat trowel with handle on the back as on a shield. piah-tú, a prop for a wall. piah-tú, a cupboard or press in a wall. piah-kham, a niche in a wall with a door. thau-piah-long, to have the feet through a partition, as captive (v. long).

piak-kak, at the corner between two walls. piah-kha-pin, secret places. piah-pin, id.

piak-ho, a sort of lidar. piah-hmhm, a sort of beetle (v. hhm). piah-sien-si", the cockroach (counted useful in medicine).

hun-piah, to plaster a partition smooth and white; a white-plastered wall. chhui-piah, to rub the plaster on it smooth. iah-piah, to make a hole in a wall, as thief. kui-piah, to hang on the wall. tah-piah, to paste on the partition (as a bill); to lean against a wall. pò-piah, to paste paper on a partition. tû-piah, to prop up a partition. chhun-chhiu, tü-tiû-piah, having no money and no way of getting it.

piak (R. pek), to roast or toast (v. pek).

piak (cf. phiang). piak-ké, a sort of drum with skin on one end only.

piak, to burst and fall to pieces, as a gun, jar, or barrel. piak-khu, to split up and fall separate, as things that had been glued or joined together. sim-koa beh-piak-khu, heart bursting with grief or distress. sim-koa beh-piak-phon, id. tai-chi piak-phon, the affair has become public; the feud has begun, so as to cause great trouble and evil, e.g. by a secret leaking out, or by one party entering a complaint at the yamun, or the negotiations otherwise failing.

piak, sound as of glass cut or broken, or of fire, or of water falling on melted fat, or of salt or charcoal splitting in the fire, or of wood cracking in dry weather; sound of cracking or cracking. piak-piak-hau, to crackle or give a cracking sound (as above). phâ-piak-piak-piak, sound as of coals or charcoal cracking in the fire.

piam, piân, pián, piân; better pien, piën, piën, piën, piën (q. v.).

piang — pok-piang pok-piang, sound of heating raw cotton. pok-piang-thúi, rod for heating raw cotton.

piang [R peng, loc. = col. pi]. chhn-piang-piang, very cold, as tea. piang-piang-leng, very cool or cold.

piang [R. peng, to compare, to combat, = col. piâ)]. tâo-chitâ-piang, to have it out in scolding, &c. (v. piâ).

piang — cheng-piang, housebreaking. cheng-lâng-piang, id.

piang (C. piang). pin-pin piang-piang, loud noise of heavy steps, or of steps on an unsteady floor, or of carrying heavy things. pin-piang-hau, id. piang-piang-hau, id.

piang (C. = A. piang). pin-piang-hau, loud sound of steps, &c. &c.

piang, the sound of a gun.

piang (cf. pai'). goa-piang (T. Cn.), exclamation of great surprise.

piang — piang-ké, piang-ké, a long thick bamboo with a skin over one end only, used by beggars and monkeys as a drum.

piat, piât; better piet, piêt (q. v.).
pien [R. flat tablet or sign-board]. pien-pień, a sign-board, as of a shop. chhut pien-pień, to put up a sign-board. pien-ji, large characters, as on a complimentary tablet. hiu-pień, a tablet with a perpendicu-}
lar column of characters, as at door of yamun or of a Chhong goan. koh-pien, to hang up a tablet, as at the door of a Kujin or higher graduate, or in a temple, as a tablet given by the people to a good mandarin, &c.

pien (R. fl. = col. pi fi, pien). pien-tau, a legume used as medicine for diarrhoea (Dolichos Lablab). pien-sit (C. pien, T. pung), a thin cake of flour inclosing minced meat (v. silt).

pien (R. id.), to degrade or remove from office, as a mandarin. pi-pien (R.), to be degraded from office.

pien (R. to go all round or over; everywhere), clas-
sifier of successive times, as of reading out, infusing, drinking, sewing, playing games, painting several coats, &c. pien-pien, all over a place. kiu-pien, to walk or travel all over, pien-sin, all over the body, the whole body. pien-toe, all over the earth or land.

thau-pien, the first time, as of an infusion, &c.; the first coat of paint. tae-kien, the second. koh-
thau-chit-pien, to put on another coat, as of varnish, sa-chit-pien, to lose one game. kui-pien, how many times, as of painting, drinking wine, &c. thak kui-pien, how many times have you read (the lesson) over aloud! thak sa-pien, read it three times. sa-
pien-chhi, three times drinking liquor at a feast.

pien ( = poh). pien-zul, = poh-sul, paley.

pien (R. id., = col. pi), to change, generally, for the worse, pien-oa, to change.

pien-boe, to sell.

pien-hoa, to be transformed, as in the changes in nature. chhien-pien ban-hoa, all sorts of changes, permutations, or transformations, as in the processes of nature, or as the action of spirits and gods; having ap-
lications to all varied circumstances, as the doctrines of the sages; said also of a man managing to carry on business with almost no capital by all sorts of cunning plans, &c. chhien-pien ban-hoa, characters can be used in many various ways and senses according to the connection.

pien-pet, to change one plan for another when the first fails. su-si eng-pet, to act according to cir-

pien-chhien, to change and pass away; changing for the worse (v. chhien). piens-khuan, to change one's manner, appearance, or conduct, esp. for the worse.

pien-siung, to change to an unfriendly bearing. pien-
hong, id.; also, to change appearance, as when about
to die. piens-sek, to change colour, as men, things, or sky (v. sek).

pien-hok, to put on mourning. ke piens (C.), a family or village of one surname at feud within itself.

pien (R. id.), ready; prepared; (convenient; usual); then (in that case). chhong-pien, to make ready.

chhuan-pien, to select and make ready. put-pie, unsuitable; inconvenient. thean-pien, to take advan-
tage of the opportunity. sii-pien, in any way; all the same; just as you please. sun-pien, without any special additional trouble, as doing something just once or twice while doing something else. khoan-pien, easy; convenient; speedily at work, as not to give trouble; said of a woman having a rapid and easy de-

delivery. li-pien, convenient, as a thing or a place.

pien to pien, to help at once when asked; to pay a debt or give a loan, &c., at once, without making any trouble.

pien-hok undress, as of a mandarin. piens-i, usual everyday dress. piens-tsoe, ready-made. piens-chhau, a simple dinner; pot-luck.

chhse-chhau piens-pit, id. piens-tho-oie, conventional phrases (v. tho).

thai-pien, going to stool; motion of bowels. tai-
siutu-pien u-hh, having motion and able to pass urine, as sick man. siu-pien, to make water. pien-tok, a swelling near the groin, often does not come to a head for months, or not at all.

pien [R. bien, the face, surface, = col. bienj jiau-
pien, beautiful appearance of the surface of old china, all over like small cracks. jiau-pien-hui, china-ware of that appearance.

pien [R. to distinguish; to discuss]. piens-lun, to discuss. piens-pok, to dispute. sa-pien, to discuss together. piens-lah, to overcome in argument. piens-
to, id.; to shut up our opponent. hun-pien, to make an explanation in argument; to answer defending one's self from some charge. piens-pet (R.), to discriminate.

pien chin-kai, to discuss or investigate the right and wrong, true and false, on both sides; to show in action that we so distinguish. tan-koh-oan-san, chh-
sien lann-pien, all in confusion (lit. drugs), so that even one of the genii could not distinguish.

pien [R. name of a place; a rule], a surname.

piet [R. Piet, by change of tone from piet]. hun-
piet, to distinguish; to discriminate clearly; to perceive clearly.

pien-pieit, id.

piet [R. Piet, to distinguish; to part; different, = col. pait, piat]. li-piet, to take leave of; to bid fare-
well to. sa-piet, id. sang-piet, to accompany a friend a short way when he leaves. piat-piet, to take respectful leave.

pai-piet, having a good deal of display and grandeur, as a mandarin coming out, or such spectacle.

piet [R. piet, white, = col. piet, bat]. kok-piet, the Amorylis lily, esp. the white. kok-piet-hoe, id. ang-kok-piet, the red sort.

pik [R. pik, a very small sort of turtle. sah-pik, boiled do. sii-pik, beh-boe sa-tape-pi, will make no deduction at all. Khue-pik (Cn.), very shallow flat boats for piling up shallow streams.

pik — jio-pik, a small sort of chamber pot of finer material, used by women.

pik, to roll or fold up, as sleeves, &c. pik-tsam, to draw up trousers and fold up sleeves to be ready for walking or work (v. tsham). pik-chhiut-ting, to fold up one's sleeves. pik kho-ki, to roll up the legs of foreign trousers.
pih [R. pí, to assist]. kok-pi-hí, rather too knowing; skilful at almost anything, esp. of a child or lad too clever by half. ké kok-pi-hí, said of trying to improve what is well enough already.

pih—khó pih-píh, thick, strong, and good, as soup, or as boiled rice.

pih, sound, as of a man falling down, or of a rat falling from the roof. pin-chít-é, id.

pih—pih-píh piák-píak, sound of coals, charcoal, or twigs crackling in the fire. pih-píh-pok-pók, id.

pin (R. id.), (C. pun). pin-núng, the area palm; the area or betel-nut (v. nág).

pin [R. a guest], a surname. lú tông-pin = sien-tio, one of the genui worshipped by barbers. bê-pin (R.), = su lá, a private secretary in a yamen. sae-píh (R.), a teacher in relation to the “tong-ka” who engages him.

pin (R. id.) pin-pin chê-chê (R.), neat, elegant, and polite.

pin (R. pién, flat, = col. píi), (T. pién. C. pun), pin-ta, a carrying-pole for the shoulder (v. ta).

pin (esp. T.), = píng, side.

pin (C. píén; T. H. pién, píh), pin-toâ, lazy; idle.

pin-á-thang (Chn.), a lazy fellow.

pin (R. id.) pin-kiông, poor (v. kiông). pin-chien, poor and in low circumstances. pin-hán (R.), extremely poor. ke-pin-kon, orphans (or having no relations), poor, and widows. ke-pin-lái, without relations, poor, and short-lived (v. iáu). alá-si pin-bin, to give alms to the poor. sip-sán, kiú-pin, of ten lean men nine are poor.


pin-sim, fair in dealing. pin-lióng-sim, id.

pin-li-kóng, according to what you say; supposing what you say to be true. pin-toâ, on the evidence of a receipt or such document. pin-taâ-li-li, conduct the matter just as you please. pin-taâ-goâ, I will act just as I please in the matter, no one else has any business what I do. pin hó-ji-ún, trusting to his own good luck.

pin-tsún, a certificate or good documentary proof (v. tuân). bún-pin, a document given to a mandarin as proof of his office. niá-pin, to receive such a commission from the governor-general, when appointed to a new position. niá-kan-khó-pin lái chhút-si, to get misery as one's lot to be born into.

pin (R. id.), (cf. pín), a standing screen; a wooden partition. eng-pin, a boarding on the stern of a junk with picture of eagle. giôk-pin, a sort of government academy at A myow where the literati compete for prizes.

pin-pái, a shield (v. pái).

uí-pin, a standing screen, either stiff or folding. khía-pin, a standing screen, as at door. míng-pin, standing screen opposite a door. kí-pí, a mirror fixed upright in a frame (without any joint) on a stand. bát-pin, a closed wooden partition. kek bát-pin, to make one. son-pin, a partition of lattice-work or of upright bars at small distances. liú-tiáo-pin, partition made with very thin slips of wood very close to each other (v. lió). thia-pin, a cross partition dividing the central hall into front and back halves (v. thia). pin-pang, a wooden partition. pin-tó, id.

pin-hong, a fixed wooden partition across central hall.

pin-múng, a door in a partition, esp. at sides of central hall.

tsúi-pin (C.), a small wash-stand in bride's outfit. tsúi-pin ui-ké (C.), this wash-stand and a small frame for clothes.

pin [R. pién, so, an adverbial particle]. pô-pin, suddenly.

pin (R. pin), a bamboo screen. pin-á, a small hanging bamboo screen. tek-pin, id. bín-pin, a stiff bamboo screen, hung at a door. thi-thang-pin, a cover for a sky-light, often made of oyster-shells.

kok-tát-pin, coarse bamboo wicker-work material (like hurdles) used for making coarse partitions, &c.

pin (T.) pin-tá, = A. pin-ta, a carrying pole (v. ta).

pin [R. a petition; to receive from Heaven; cf. pêng], a petition or memorial; to petition. pin-thiáp, a petition or memorial. pin-taâ, a report given in to a superior officer, as by police or by te-pó. pin-kú, to visit a superior officer (or graduate visiting a mandarin) on business. pin-kill, to petition by a written petition. pin-hok, to report to the superior officer. pin-tó, to inform superior officer by a document. pin-tó, to report that the parties in the case have arrived (v. tó). pin lô-tiá, to petition or report to the mandarin.

pin-sen, natural character.

pin, a pin; to pin loosely; to baste very loosely in sewing. pin-chiam, a foreign pin.

pin, to comb. sat-pin, a small tooth comb (lit. for lice). sat-pin-thak, an instrument for cleaning it. pin-thâu-tsang, to comb the queue. pin-thâu, id.

pin—ú-pin-poâ, to be on terms of intimacy with a person (v. poâ). teh-pin-poâ, there is some impediment.

pin, to pull to the side, as the fore-sail. thuâ-phang pin, pull the fore-sail to the side, as in tacking.

pin [R. the temples]. pin-pí, the temples and parts close to them; at the temples. pin-kak, the place at the temples where the corner of the hair ends (said of women). pin-kha, the part near the temples (of women), close to the limit of the hair. pin-suí, the hair worn by women on the side of the head. pin-chiu, long hanging whiskers, separate from the beard. pin-soh, a thread going round a woman's head and held in her teeth at toilet. poâ-pin-soh, id.

pin—pin-pin póng-póng, loud sound of heavy footsteps, or of moving heavy things (v. póng). pin-pin piáng-piáng, id. (v. piáng). pin-pin piáng-piáng (C.), id.

pin—pin-pin póng-póng, dull heavy noise of man walking heavily, or of moving heavy things (v. póng).

pin—e-ién pin-píng, smoke filling the room in great quantities; confused hurrying, as on the approach of rebels or such sudden calamities.

pio [L. plant, a branch; a spear or signal; a label; beautiful; cf. phiau], jévilin; a dart; a harpoon; to catch with a harpoon; a pole stuck in the sand, as the goal and prize of the dragon-boat race. pô-pí, a small arrow sold by a man who guarantees that the bearer (man or vessel) shall not be molested by robbers or pirates in a certain dangerous part of road or sea. thak-pío, a sort of jévilin. té-pío, a short deadly dart. chhiu-pi, id. chhè-ték-pi, a venomous
pio

snake, said to have long feelers. bo-ka-pio, a trident-shaped harpoon. hah-bi-pio, a harpoon with the prongs very near. pio bo-ka, to catch the bo-ka fish with a harpoon.

pang-pio, to offer the prize for the dragon race, as some wealthy men. chuhai-pio, to set up the prize as a goal, sticking the pole in the sand; to stick the prize on the bow of the successful boat. chihiu-pio, to match the prize on reaching the goal. chihiu thau-pio, to seize the first prize in the race. chihiu thau-pio, fond of putting one's self forward to take the lead. min-sai chihiu-thau-pio, you need not be always putting yourself forward thus.

pio (esp. Ch.), to play or joke. pio-chhiu, to joke and jest; unfeigned, as thing said in jest. kong pio-chhiu, to joke and jest.

pio [R. piau, fat], very fat, as a horse.

pio = pik, a watch.

pio [R. piu, outside; to manifest; a memorial to the emperor; a watch]. pio-chiu, a memorial to the emperor. pio-chiang (C.), id. piai-pio, to forward or present a memorial to the emperor. pio-pang, office and official (in the yamun of a high mandarin who is in constant communication with the throne) for preparing memorials to the throne.

pio-a, a watch. si-pio, id. si-sin-pio (Ch.), id. pio-a-chiam, hand of a watch. pio-a-tsoan, watch-key. pio-a theng, the watch has stopped.

pio (R. piu), hi-pio, isinglass just as got from the intestines of the fish. hi-pio-ka, prepared isinglass. ang-ko-pio, isinglass from the ang-ko, the best sort.

pio (R. id.), a pen; a pencil. soan-pit, a glazer's diamond. a-pit, hair pencil from Hoo-chow, very good. ien-pit, a lead pencil (foreign).

bok-pit-hoe, name of a beautiful flower. bok-pit, id.; also a female head-ornament shaped like that flower. kui-pit, a cooling medicinal plant, like a mushroom, reddish with black point.

tai-pit, an amanuensis for writing a deed or important document. ko-pit (R.), your handwriting. hopit-bek, fine handwriting. pit-chek, handwriting (v. chek). chihiu-pit, id. hong lang-eh chihiu-pit, to copy or imitate a man's writing, e.g. for exercise. chihiu a gdn-tau-pit, palm has a line straight to one of the divisions between the fingers, will become a graduate. chihi u bun-pit, id.

kiah-pit, to take up a pen, as in order to write. un-pit, to dip it in ink. chin-pit, to soak it, so as to soften it, when ink had got harden in the point. bopit, to press out the superfluous ink, and smooth the point of the pen for writing. boah-pit (Ch.), id. loh-pit, to begin to write. he-pit, id. pang-pit, to lay down the pen. sit-pit, to make a slip in writing; a lapas poeau. chihah-pit, put the pen into the stand. phoa-pit, to go first time to school. khui-pit, to write characters for the first time in a new year. khui-pit-le, first fee to a teacher when he begins to write the first accusation or defence for us in a legal case that requires a good deal of such work before it is over. he-li jen-pit, said on giving a small fee to a man who writes a document for us (lit. to moisten your pen?)

pit-sim, the hair that makes the point of a Chinese pen. pit-sim lu-chki, the hair has all dropped out in a piece. pit-chiam, the point of a pen. pit-be, id. pit thit-bé, the point has lost its sharpness.

chiah pit-be, to live by fomenting lawsuits, as a pettytrogger. tang pit-a-be, id. pit-siau, the stem of the pen, as distinct from the hair. pit-koai, id. pit-kong, cover for end of pen. pit-thap, id. pit-th, id. pit-te, bag or case for pen or pencil. pit-tang, cylindrical stand for holding pens when not used. pit-koe, a small serrated rest for laying pens nearly level when wet. pit-koe son, name given to some mountains that have several peaks close in a line near the top. pit-bakhi, pen, ink, and inkstone.

pio (Cu.) to-pit, an insect like a cricket, that burrows in the ground (T. to-phe).

pio (R. id.) pit-jien (R.), certainly, must be so. pit-teng (R.), id. pit-tiu, I think it certainly is. pit-tioh (r.), must. pit-si, certainly it is so. liong-pit, I should think that — put-pit, it is better not to —; better that it should not —. bai-pit, I think it is not so, or should not be done. bi-pit, id. bi-pit-jien, id. be-pit-jien, id.

pit, to crack; to open into chinks. pit-khui, id. pit-hun, a small crack or flaw; cracked, as wood or crockery. chihiu-pit, hands chapped, as with cold. pit hauh-hauh, all splitting, as wood in drought. mi-pit-khe, sort of fermented cake that splits open.

pio (R. sound of fire). pio-pok-hau, sound, as of crackers, &c.

pio [R. pek, a hundred, = col. pah, pheh]. pit-leng, a bird that learns to sing many things (v. leng). pit-hap-hoe (T.), = pek-hap-hoe, a white lily with great many petals.

pio (R. name of bird). thok-pit-a, a small bird much kept by children. pit-ah (T.), id.


pio (T.) a-pit-te, = A. ah-pit-te, a round-bottomed doll.

pio [R. to open]. khai-pit, the formation of this present world. khai-thien pit-te, id. tai-pit (X.), David.

pio (cf. pit). pit-pit pok-pok, crackling of fire on twigs, &c.

pio (R. id.), a fierce animal like the hyaena. ho-long pa-pi, said of very fierce and wicked men. ho-long pa-pi, id. he-lichkeit pa-pi, a company of bad fellows going about doing all sorts of wickedness and low amusements.

tit-tit-pit, to run away in great haste, as man or animal.

png [R. hong, square, a place, = col. hng, pang]. (C. pu), a surname. png-chhan, name of a village near Pechua.

png [R. hong], (C. pri), a high tree with deeply indented leaves, which take beautiful colours in the fall; the Liquidambar Formosana; a sort of gum is obtained from it. png-lui, its fruit (useless). png-kiasi, the misletoe, parasitic on this tree. png-thang, a large green caterpillar found on it, from which a strong gut is made.

png [R. pang, to assist; to join together], to join together by iron hoops, as two pieces of wood in making a mast, or in making a thick pillar; to join in trade a man or company that has far more capital than we. ofh-pang, to assist each other, as two or more persons, in trade, or in managing a matter for longer or shorter time. boa pang-i, 1. having little capital, join in trade him who has much more.
p inglés, to give a regular allowance, as to poor relatives (v. tiáap).
píg (same as above), to lay down a stake on another man gambling. púng-tú, id. (v. tú). púng-li, I lay down this stake on your game.
píg (K. póng), a list (posted up), as of successful candidates for degree; said also of some sorts of proclamations and idiotalistic bills. ng-píg, an imperial proclamation. píg-pán, the text of an imperial proclamation. tsáu-píg, a memorial to the emperor.
pái-píg, to present a memorial to the emperor.
chió-píg, a bill issued by Taoist priests announcing the performance of the rites called chió (v. chíó).
chem-píg, to put up such a bill, as for the rites of "kong-tek." chhut-píg, to issue the official list of new graduates. tàng-píg, having taken the degree of Kujin (or Tain-sze) in the same year. kim-píg, rank of Tain-sze. lêng-bé-píg, official list of new Kujin, or higher degree. hú-píg, list of candidates for Kujin degree who have done well, but whose degree is put off till the next examination. hú-píg-kóng, highest class of lim-seng graduates, who will soon be Kujin.
píg (Cn.), = A. pún, a volume; capital (only said in some phrases, esp. those most simply colloquial: "pún" is also used). píg-chí, capital. chít-píg-tsú, one book.
píg (T.) píg-sít, = A. pién-sít, a sort of cake.
píg (K. hoán), (C. púi), boiled rice, boiled dry and whole. bé-píg, cooked rice in general (v. bé). chhin-píg, cold rice. tsá-khi-píg, breakfast. jít-táu-píg, dinner. chít-chuí-píg chít-bé-hi kâu (must have one fish for each mouthful of rice), asking fully sufficient, and allowing no abatement.
chhái-píg, food of the cheapest sort, offered to spirits. chhái-ki-píg, id. chhó-chhái pien-píg, a simple everyday dinner.
chái-píg, to make offerings to the spirit of a man newly buried (v. huá). kiá-píg, to intermit these rites for a few days. théng-píg, id. soang-píg, to end these rites. píg-téng, a small paper house for the spirit at these ceremonies.
ül-píg, rice cooked with hemp-seed, oil, and ginger till it becomes dry; used at any time, but especially for some days (three to thirteen) after the birth of a child, sent by parents to their friends, who have come to make inquiry. hONG-ül-píg, to make these presents. chhén-ül-píg, to cook rice in this way, especially for various rites. ip ül-píg (Cn.), id. ip-píg (Cn.), id.
chái-ül-píg, to boil rice. bún-píg, to cook rice with little water. sàng-píg, to take food to a prisoner. thi-píg, to fill the bowl with rice. táo-píg, id. pe-píg, to use chopsticks in eating rice. phé-píg (C. phbé-píg), to eat as a condiment along with rice; to be used as a condiment with rice. sa'-ül-píg, to cohabit, as man and woman without any form of marriage.
chái-hág-píg, to eat food; to take a meal. chái-hág-bé (have you had food?), how do you do? khoá-
"thi" chái-hág-píg, to live by honest means. chái-koa-píg, to be in a mandarin's service. chái-láng-
é-píg, to be in a man's employment, or depending on him. chái hit-bé-píg, to follow that sort of em-
ployment. chái sit-píg, to eat merely to live (as an idle rich man.), to be of no use in the world. chái lóng-é sit-píg, to take wages, but do no work, or ilmean none, for it.
pái-tiám, an eating-house. chíáh pái-tiám, to take a meal in an eating-house. pág-sí, a rice spoon (v. ál). pág-thâu, a wooden dish for boiled rice.
píg (R. póng, póng, near; to depend upon), to rely upon; to trust to. sa'-píg, to join together and assist each other. sa'-píg-póh, mutually assisting each other (v. pób). sa'-píg khiú-lát, to assist each other by strength or influence, as in fighting or in a legal case. sa'-píg hok-khi, to join, as partners in trade, or in some particular speculation. sa'-píg tsái-khi, to join capital in trade. píg li-é hok-
kkhi, I join you to get the benefit of your large capital in trade. píg i-é Khiú-lát, leans on his powerful influence. pág li-é hok-lam, I take advantage of your influence and assistance, as in some danger, or to get some benefit, or on going to see some influential man. pág i-é-tá, to take undue advantage of his power or influence. pág-i-khi, to take advantage of a man's travelling (or going to see some person) to go along with him. pág i-é hö-soá'-níg (get shelter of his umbrella), take advantage of his travelling to travel safer, cheaper, or free (v. níg). kâu pág hói, the monkey using the influence of the tiger's majesty (v. ní).
pág-sin tsök-hok, to have a good feast on the occasion of an idol's birthday or some other occasion of worship.
po (K. to praise). (Cn. pê), to praise too much; to flatter. po-láng, to praise people too much. ai-
làng-po-í, fond of being praised. po-chiáng (Cn. po-chióng), to praise an inferior, as his superior does, to encourage him and incite him to further effort. po-so, to cajole; to flatter; to plead with flattery. po-lo-so, to flatter much; to cajole. siu'-kê-pó, you flatter me too much. kô-po (K.), to praise over much. khoá-
im'á bó-pó, chíáh-tsuí iâh-bó, a fortune-teller must praise the man's luck, or he will not even earn a drink of water; said also of flattery in general.
po (Cn. pê), the bulwarks of a vessel or boat. tzmù-
pó, id. po-ki, the rim of the bulwarks, out or in. po-pí, the part of the deck near the bulwarks; close to the bulwarks. po-pí-khang, scupper-holes for running water from deck; sometimes said of port-holes.
pó téng, on the top of the bulwarks, e.g. sitting or standing on them. chíh'-pó, having green sides, as vessel (so with other colours).
po (K. id.) po-í, glass.
po (C.) po-tú-á, = pè-tú-á, the lark.
pó (R. old woman; mother). láu-pó, an old woman. hão-n-pó, a foreign woman (not polite). ang-
pó, husband and wife. sau-pó, woman who lives in a boat. phé-tsuí-pó (C.), a boat-woman. hín-
láng-pó, a woman who deals in female slaves and in making low marriages by sale. hông-láng-pó, female pedlar or juggler from Pung-yang. sam-kér liök-pó, nuns and several such sorts of questionable women, such as flower-sellers, washer-women, female-barbers, match-makers, &c. chhóan-kau sam-kér
liök-pó, always associating with such characters (not good). tsóc-kér-pó, to be an old maid ("kar," solitary).
ku-pó, paternal grandfather's sister, or any old woman of same clan and same genealogical rank; respec-
tual address to old woman of same surname. i-pó, grandmother's sister. nh-pó, wife of paternal grand-
father's elder brother. chím-pó, wife of paternal grandfather's younger brother. kim-pó, wife of grand-
mother's brother (v. kim).
pó

pó [R. precious; treasure]. pó-póe, precious; precious things. tin-pó, precious. ki-tín i-pó, rare and precious things. bô-kí-pó, very costly; extremely precious. tsái-pó, treasures (v. tsái), tâu-pó, pearls and other very costly things. oân-pó, a large ingot of syce silver (v. oân). goân-pó, id.; said also of idola-
torous paper. sîn-hoái kok-pó, to injure or deface coins. sai-sin-pó, very valuable articles always car-
rried with one (v. sai). oân-póh, the guardian in imaginary an-
imated source of good fortune for a place or family. chhu-
pó, to search for a source or principle of good luck.

pó-khi, precious things. pó-chiû, a precious stone; a gem (v. chiû). pó-gek, precious jade-stone.
pó-tsu, fine pearls. pó-to, a very valuable sword. pó-kiâm, a magical or miraculous sword. pó-û, a royal throne. pó-tök-ki, a general’s flag. pó-thânh, a pagoda.

sam-pó, the Buddhist triad. pat-pó-soâ, a medi-
cine compounded of eight drugs. bûn-pông sâ-pó, the four implements for writing, viz. pen, ink, paper, and ink-stone.

teh-hó-pó, you count it very precious (ironically); it is very little worth. tiên-pó (C.), to boast and brag.

liên-pó, a sort of gambling by a small cube shaken in a square box. teh liên-pó, to gamble with it.

phâ liên-pó, id. poâh liên-pó, id. poâh-pó, id. pó-tâu, the instrument used for this gambling. pó-
tâu-jin, the die used for it. pó-jín, id. pó-tâu-
khak, the square brass box in which the die is put.
pó-tâu-kheng, id. pó-tâu-koâs, its cover. tsöe-
pó, to join capital so as to set up a place for this gam-
bling. tsöe-pó, to put the die into the box all ready for the gambling.

phâng-pó, id. chhut-pó; jip-pó, two different positions of the game when examined.
pî-da-pó, the sort of liên-pó played at small places on the streets for small sums. chi-pó, id. gôn-pó, the kind played only for silver, generally for very large sums.

pó-tiû, a gambling place for the liên-pó. pó-chhâng, a couch for use in this gambling. pó-kôn, the keeper of the gambling-place.

pó-thâu-ke, id. pó-li, assistant of the gambling-house keeper.

pó — pó-ji, you wheresoever! (said in scolding).

pó (C.) am-pó-chê, = A. am-pe-chê, the cicada.

pô [R. pô, a violent wind or typhoon]. pô-thâu, a sudden stormy wind; a heavy gale. pô-thâu-
hong, id. pô-bé, the end of a strong north-east gale (a. inform). chhun, pô-thâu: tang, pô-bé, a spring storm is worst at the beginning, a winter storm at the end. má-tsâ-pó, a gale about the time of the birth-day of má-tsâ. thi-kong-pó, a storm about 10. pô-thhiau-pó, storm near birth-day of the-ti-
kong, in 8th month. tài-tô-kong-pó, storm near birth-
day of pô-seng tâi-té. pût-pâ-pó, one about birth-day of kwan-yin. pût-pû-pó, gales on birth-days of some divinities, about 4th moon.

pô (R. id.), (C. pô), to inform; to make a formal state-
ment; to compensate, reward, or punish. pô-bé, an express carrier (s. storm). kia-pó, the Pekin Gazette. pô-tsâi, to give information of a criminal’s hiding-place. pô-sin, to give sad intelligence. pô-
hî, to announce good news, esp. birth of first son or some high honour. kheh-chhâu pô-hî, the magpie gives a good omen. it-kí-pô-bí, ji-kí-pô-sí, cock-crowing in first watch is a good omen, in second watch is an omen of death. it-pô (T.), said when more cocks than one crow at an unlucky hour, which takes away the bad
pô-long-tsaî, to inform a man. pô hê-tsai; to inform him.

pô-toa, a ship's manifest, or similar document. khî-kâ ê pô-toa, an application for leave to land goods. pô-hiong, to give in a statement of goods on board liable to duty. pô-hiong-toa, a ship's manifest. pô-toa-koân, office at custom-house where vessels report themselves on arrival and before sailing. pô-nê-kôân, id. pô-pâng; an office at capital or provincial capital, which issues official notifications of degrees and titles of rank. pô-tiâû, diplomas or notification to a man (issued by the pô-pâng) that has got a degree or title of rank. pô-liôk, id. pô-kû-jîn, to notify a man that he has got the Kujin degree. pô-siû-tsaâi, do. of Sew-tsaî. chhit-kîoh-hî pô-bân-pêng (seven actors say they are ten thousand soldiers), can't tell all you say.

pô-tap, to recompense; to reward. pô-êng, to reward or punish; to recompense justly, as the gods do. pô-siû (r.), to reward. pô-oân, to retaliate, often quite small. pô-oan, to take vengeance for murder or great wrong; to revenge (v. oan). pô-siû, id. (v. sî).
siên iû siên-pô, ok iû ok-pô, good and bad have their just recompense. siên-ok chîong iû-pô, at the last good and bad certainly have due recompense. thî-tôe bô-pô, said of the wicked prospering and escaping punishment. pô-un, to make returns for favours or benefits. ti-un pô-un, to recompense the favours of those from whom we spring (our parents). siûn-un put-pô, to fail in gratitude for favours. tioûng-kun pô-kok, loyal to sovereign and dynasty (v. tîông).

sok-pô-sî (T. sek-phî-sî), an attendant of the idôl sêng-hông (v. si).

pî'-pô-phûn, yielding returns barely sufficient to pay expenses (v. phûn).

pô [R. to sow seed, = col. pê]. (Cn. pê). pô-iông, to spread abroad, as fame or doctrine.

pô [R. searching; violent; sudden; to strike with the hand, = col. pâk, pô, pô, pat, phâu]. (Cn. pê). pô-ki-jîen, suddenly. pô-pîn, id. pô-chîn-thien-bût, to use things wastefully. tsû-pô tsai-kî, to throw away invaluable opportunities; to reject one's own good fortune. sô-pô, violent, rude, and headstrong. kong-pô, violent and hasty in temper, esp. as man in authority. kîông-pô (R.), tyrannical, violent, and oppressive. pô-gîôk, to tyrannize; tyrannical, as sovereign or high mandarin. pô-jîôk (T.), = A. pô-jîôk, to insult, as by abusive language.

pô (T.), pô-ôk, = A. phô-ôk, a sort of crab (cf. kîô-pô).

pô (R. id.), half a day, especially the afternoon. ê-pô, the afternoon. tông-pê, the forenoon. chin-per-kû, half a day; a long while. chîâ-pê-kû, about half a day. po-îâû, the afternoon tide. mîg-pê, the latter part of the afternoon, about four or five o'clock. mîg-pê, id. mîî-pê (C.), id. poîâû-pê, about half through the afternoon. chin-kên, poên-tô, kîu po, saûp lôhî (T.), the Tides are in the 7th month high at zenith at daybreak, in 8th month some way down, in 9th low like afternoon sun, in 10th just setting.

chho-pê, a bamboo frame for steaming food. lâng-pê, id.

pô (R. pô, a port). po-thû, a port for trade. phâh po-thû, to make a new landing-place and market. pâk po-thû, to farm the monopoly of some article in a port or district. pê (Cn.), the market or busy streets with shops in a village, as distinguished from the rest of the village.

pô (R. id.), a plain; a level (or gently sloping) piece of ground. hîâ-pê, the part of the sea-beach which is only flooded at high tides. khoe-pê, the grassy banks of a stream which are sometimes overflowed. khoes-soa-pê, sandy bed of a stream. soa-pê (Cn.), = A. soa-phô, a sandy beach. soa-pê, gently sloping or level grassy place on a hill. chinâu-pê, a level (or nearly level) grassy piece of ground. khân-gô, a common; a large piece of unused ground. kâ-tiû-pê, review-ground. chê-pê, open grassy ground near a fort. pî'-pê, a plain. pî'-pe-hoân, Formosan aborigines who have submitted to Chinese rule and learned to speak Chinese. hîc kau-chîâ pî'-pê, to raze to the ground, so that all traces of houses disappear. sîo kau-chîâ pî'-pê, to burn to the ground. tô kau-chîâ pî'-pê, utterly ruined, as village with no trace remaining. sî kau-chîâ pî'-pê, depopulated and become waste (as a region) with rebellion or pestilence.

pô, to grow rotten, as wood; decayed and rotten, as wood. pê-kîhî, to rot away thus, as decaying wood.

pê-le-kîhî, id.

pô [R. hu, a man; a male; a husband]. ta-pê, a male person (v. ta). tsâ-pê (C.), id. chiâ-pê (Cn.), = A. chi-hû, husband of elder sister.

pô (better pê, v.),(C). pê-tiû-â, the dark.

pô (better pê, v.), am-pê-chê, the cicada.

pê—pe-lûn-châï (Cn.), a vegetable. pê-gîn-nâ (C.), a medicinal plant (v. gîn).

pô (Cn.), = A. po, the bulwarks of a boat.

pô (Cn.), = A. po, to flatten.

pô—chit-pê chit-pê, all curly, as hair in curly locks.

pô [R. bê, a mould; a pattern]. bin-pê, shape of face.

pô (same word!). chûi-pê, the whole mass of materials prepared for fermentation. tâu-si-pê, black beans boiled, dried, and kept till mouldy, for making soy. tâu-chûi-pê, white beans boiled into a mass, and kept till mouldy. tâu-pê, either of these two preparations.

miû-pê, raw cotton in lumps, just as gathered with the seeds in it.

pô—lien-hoe-pê, the seed-vessel of the water-lily. lien-pê, id.

pô—lin-pê, the breast (of male or female) near the teat.

pô [R. pông, a room, = col. pâng]. bit-pê, honeycomb.

pê—chûi-nâ-pê, a thick wood or forest. chhô-nâ-pê, to make a great noise in the forest, as flock of birds (v. chhô). chîi-nâ-pê, a thick-set thorn hedge, or thick mass of thorny plants.

pê—kiu, a herb from which an aromatic or medicinal tea is made (v. huû). pê-îâm, a sort of shrub (v. îâm).

pô—pê-tiû-â, the dark.

pô [R. hu, sort of cicaled], (some say "pê"). am-pê-chê, the cicaled.

pô [R. the sweet-flag], a surname. chhâng-pê, the Acorus, or sweet-flag. pô-chhû, id. chhîng-pê, id., especially when spoken of as a medicine.
pô

pô, medicine that strengthens the system. put-chi-pô, very strengthening, as medicine or food. só-pô, heating and strengthening, as medicine. tsu-im-pô, medicine or food that strengthens the system, and always feverishness (v. im). chuâh-pô, to take strengthening medicine or food. pô-lông, id. pô-lông, to strengthen the positive principle in one's constitution. pô-pô, to give strength to the stomach; tonic. pô-sin, strengthening the kidneys and the eyes.

pô-kheh, to appoint a man to fill a vacancy (v. khek). hâu-pô, men who have got official rank, and have orders from the capital to get office as soon as there is a vacancy.

pô-un, to improve one's destiny. pô-tiá, to enter an additional complaint when the first has not led to action. pô-gân-hun, to make up the deficiency in weight of a light dollar. pô-tién, to fill up a hole in a dollar with lead. pô-chhat-mi, to mend with a sort of cement like varnish. pô-chhái-khi, to insert a false tooth. chhông-pô-tsoê, to make up for (one's own) faults by merit, as a mandarin; sometimes said figuratively. jin-lek pô thien-kong, human strength making improvement on nature's work.

pô [R. cotton cloth; to spread out; to arrange; to spread widely; to bribe], cotton or linen cloth, or grass-cloth.

pê-chêng, the provincial treasurer. pê-ssi, id. pê-si, id.

pê-ti, to arrange in order, as things (v. ti). pê-tin, to arrange troops in ranks or battalions for battle. pê-pêng pê-tin, id. kong-pê-tin, id., to publish abroad. pê-si, to give a largess, as to the poor or to employés. pê-pê, T. pê-pê, to intrigue, as by bribes, influence, calumnies, &c. (v. pê). pê-tah, to give small bribes, as to underlings of yamans. pê-lê, to bribe (from lê, "to bribe"). pê-lê, the matter of buying cloth (from lê, "a road").

pê-pê-chiam, a large needle (v. chiam). jî-pê, the second size of needle. sa-pê, a skill smaller sort. pê-pang, pasteboard made of old clothes. pê-phit, piece good cotton or cloth, or for drying cloth when dyed. pê-pê, an awning or tent (v. pê). pê-tê, a bag or sack (v. tê). pê-liau, a narrow strip of cloth. pê-li, cotton lining; pê-ming, small threads that come off cloth. pê-mi, id. pê-mô (C.), id. pê-bîk, the interstices between the threads of cloth. jî-pê-bîk, deeply ingrained into the cloth; as a stain. u-chî, chhut u-bîk, the more money you spend you will have the better piece of work, though it could be done cheaper, but not so good.

ki-pê, to weave cotton or linen cloth (v. ki'). chit-pê, id. chieh-pê, to buy cotton, &c. (lit. cut it with scissors).

bin-pê, a cloth for wiping the face. a-bin-pê, a large black cloth worn (by old women) on the head, the ends hanging down. bôn-pê, a cloth worn under the stocking. toh-pê, a cloth for wiping the table.


kou-pê, grass-cloth. joah-pê, id. hâ-pê, id. tóe-pê, white grass-cloth. tóe-a-pê, id. moâ-pê, coarsest yellow hempen stuff for sacks, &c.
pō, sail-cloth; canvas. si-pō, cloth of mixed silk and cotton.
pō [R. pō, to sow seed; to publish abroad], to plant out, as young rice-plants (never to sow seed). pō-tiū, to plant out young rice. pō-chhān, id. pō-chhān-boo, the large single white rose. pō-chhī-ā (C.), young rice-plants.
thoan-pō (R.), to proclaim, as doctrine. soan-pō (R.), id.
pō [R. hū, hū, a teacher], a surname.
pō [R. hū, to wait, time, = col. bū, hū], chi-pō, now; just now (s. pace). chi-pō, id. chu-hū-pē, id. chu-hū-chi-pō (C.), to reserve some strength, plan for future exigencies.
pō (R. id.), a pace; two steps; a contrivance, resource, or plot. chi-pō hoan-chi-pō, step by step, e.g. walking at a moderate pace with slow steps; scheming to get a thing done bit by bit, step by step, in managing a matter. chi-hū-xhoan chi-pō, just a little in the matter. chi-pō, to halt (s. wait, time). tiāh-pō, to walk with slow measured step up a hill, as chair-bearers. lap-pō, to step down, as to a boat. sa̍k-pō, to walk with short steps, as child, or as man with child on foot (v. soā). thap-pō-kīa, to measure the ground by the lengths of our foot. toa-pō-kīa, to walk with long steps. khai-pō, to take a long step, esp. chair-bearer. khui-pō kīa, to walk with long steps. khui-pō tsau, to run with long strides. khah-khui-pō, take longer steps. chhūn-pō lān-hēng, to walk slowly and with difficulty; hardly able to walk an inch further. tā-thē-pō, to step backward (v. theā). chin-pō (r.), to advance, as in learning or excellence. sia-pō, to make a visit of thanks to a man who had come on certain ceremonies (v. sia).
kha-pō, steps, as to manner of walking or exercise. kīa' kha-pō, to practise one's steps, as for gymnastics or military exercise. kha-pō hō, having a good step, as actor. kha-pō chhi-lū chhin-hō, movements of limbs all good, as actor or teacher of boxing. pō-pē, to gestureulate, as in teaching or learning boxing, fencing, &c. (v. pē). kūn-thāu-pō, feats or tricks in boxing. ēng kūn-thāu-pō, to use unexpected secret plans to thwart or injure people.
pē-liên, to walk on foot. pē-kīa', id. pē-peng, infantry. pē-chi', archers on foot. bē-pē-chi', cavalry and infantry archers.
pō-pō, a contrivance or plot, as for managing a matter, or for boxing, &c. hō-pō-so, having a good plan (for a special case) how to get round people or manage an affair. ū-pō-so, id. hō-pō, a good plan or advice on how to do a thing. bō-pō, having no resource. chin-chēng bō-lū, theā-thē bō-pō, no way of escape backwards or forwards; no resource at all in any way. ū sia-pō, what can be done? there is evidently no resource. ū-lau-siō-a-pō, to begin affairs and not settle them, so as to cause great trouble to others. pien-pō, to try a new plan when the first has failed; to use some artifice, intrigue, or cunning scheme. plō-pō, id. khīg-pō, to conceal part of our plans, or of a story or affair; to teach in a slavish way. gāu-siō-a-pō, good at contrivances; ingenious; fruitful in resources; scheming. sāi tōk-pō, to use some wicked scheme against a man. sāi am-pō, id. pāi-pō (T.), = A. pāi-pō, to ennemise a man to his superior (v. pāi).

tōo-pō, rank or relative position (only used in some such phrases as the following). tōo-pō, id. tōo-tōe-
pō, high rank or station, or great wealth. kāu-hit-tē tōe-pō, having reached that position or rank: the affair having come to that position. kāu sim-mih tōe-pō, what rank has he reached? (as mandarin). ku sim-mih tōe-pō, what is his present rank? ū sim-mih tōe-pō, what rank, position, or wealth has he reached? bō-sim-mih tōe-pō, wanting in ability, so as not to prosper. i-ē tē-pō iāu-bē kāu hit-tē sō-taśi, he has not yet reached such a position, as of rank, office, &c.
lâu-tōe-pō, to have some plan or thing in store for an emergency; not exhausting one's self or one's resources; not pressing matters to the utmost. kā-i-lâu chit-ē tōe-pō, to leave him some respectability or dignity, e.g. do not reprove or punish him so much as to leave him no respect in the eyes of others.
pō-ūi, rank (v. īu), (s. vital part).
pō — kīa-pō, a small sort of crab (cf. pō-ōa, phē-oā).
pō — chiā-pō, the band which splices the blade of an ear to the handle.
pō — toā-pō-bū, the thumb; the big toe. kha toa-pō-bū, the big toe. chiū toā-pō-bū, the thumb. toā-pō-bū-phāng, the opening between the thumb and the finger.
pō [R. to seize; to grasp]. pō-hong chhiok-āng, to take up and spread baseless stories (lit. wind and shadows).
sūn-pō, an assistant or aide-de-camp of a high mandarin (v. sūn). pō-thia, an assistant mandarin of the Hien or Foo mandarin. sāu-pō, sort of excisemen or tide-waiters for salt revenue.
pō (C.) chiī-pō, a broken bit of stone or rock. toā-chiī-pō, a large piece of rock, as about size of fist. chiī-pō-ā, quite a small bit of rock or stone.
pō (R. id.), to chew. chiā bō-pō, to eat without chewing. pē thun-lōh-khi, chew and swallow. pō-lūn pō-chhāu, to chew the cud. khoan-chhūi pō-chhin, to make an empty promise, with no intention to keep it. a īu hoan-pō chi-gī, the crow gives food in gratitude (to its parent).
pō [R. a division or class, as of characters under one radical; a set, as of books; the Supreme Boards at Pekin, = col. bū]. pō-lūi, the group of characters belonging to one radical. jip sim-mih pō-lūi, to which radical does the word belong? siōk sim-mih pō-lūi, id. sim-mih, the radical "sim," as forming a group of words in the dictionary.
liōk-pō, the six Supreme Boards at Pekin. ngō-hū liōk-pō, all the great offices at Pekin. lō-pō, the Board of Rites; its president. li-pō, the Board of Office; its president. hō-pō, the Board of Revenue; its president. kong-pō, the Board of Works; its president. hēng-pō, the Board of Punishment; its president. pān-pō, the Board of War; its president. jip-pō, to become a member of one of these boards. pō-kon, the members of the boards. pō-siōk, lower officials of the boards. pō-gī, the opinion of a board reporting to the emperor on a subject sent down for its consideration. pō-būn, a decree issued by a board by imperial command. pō-tsat, do. when quite small, generally about one single particular. pō-pun-ā, published by a supreme board, as a decree. pō-pāng-ā, directly appointed by the Board of Office, as a mandarin. tūi-pō pāk, granted by authority of a supreme board, as a monopoly; it may be granted by a high
pô

380

pô, to mix together, as dry powders, e.g. flour and sugar. pô-khi-thâu, mix them (the powders) thoroughly.

pô [R. pân, a great rock]. chîhpô, a large flat rock. thiau-pô, a large flat stone sunk in the ground, as a foundation for a pillar.

pô [R. pêng, a chessboard; a game at chess]. ki-pô, a chessboard.

pô — khin-pô, the upper surface of the foot; the instep. chih-pô, the back of the hand.

pô [R. pân, a plate; to calculate; to hold friendly intercourse; to discuss; = col. phoa], a plate; a platter; a saucer; a tray; to calculate, as a lucky day.

pô-si, to calculate, as a lucky day.

thong-pô, all alike (v. thong).

chit-pô seng-li, the whole of a mercantile business (said in regard to transferring it, or temporarily, handing it over to another to manage). kui-pô, id.

moî-pô lâng-kau — i, handed over the whole business to him. moî-pô è-sû, the whole affair from beginning to end. kau-pô, to hand over to another, as an office or business, or one's share in a business. hoî-pô, to have the authoritative voice in a business, e.g., as the manager or sheriff. poî-khâu, the price asked at first for goods, as by a wholesale hong (afterwards it may be lowered). khui chit — e pô-khâu, to propose a first price (to open the market), as the seller does.

pô-ti, expenses of a journey. pô-hûi, id. (v. hûi).

iî-pô, a military station, as a shin-hông, or larger one.

sîng-pô, an abacus. kîn-bâm-pô, the regulator of watch or clock. thâi-pô, the frame on which a sail rests when it is lowered.

pô-pô, the groin (v. pê). thê-pô, the white meat of the body of a medusa.

thong-pô, a tray. tê-pô, a salver for a tea-pot, not for cups. têh tê-pô, to give a small present on taking tea (v. tê). chîn-pô, a flat frying-pan. têng-à-pô, the scale of a small steeleyard. oî-pô, bowls and plates. poî-ti, large and small plates. chhâ-pô, a large wooden platter, used for exposing things for sale. ngô-seng-pô, platter of food.

pô-pô, a wooden tray with nine divisions, as for marriage presents. pô-ti-âp, round wooden basket with horizontal divisions.

pô-noî, to hold friendly intercourse (v. noî). chînh-pô, to talk the same thing over and over endlessly in discussion. chhia-pô, id. chînh-chêh, to discuss books in a friendly way to try each others' learning. pô-tê, to wrangle on violently without stopping, e.g., raking up old quarrels. pô-chhî-tân — phô, to have a worldly dispute. kap-lâng pô-chhî-gim (= poî-sî), to have a great deal of discussion with a man about some matter.

pô (same word), to copy or transfer, as accounts (cf. pîa). pô-si-sâu, to transfer accounts from one book to another.

pô (ir. bân), to climb over. pô — jîp, to climb in. pô-chhut, to climb out; to overflow, as very full tide overflowing the fields. pô-kê, to climb over. pô-chhiît, to climb over a wall. pô-soî, to cross a mountain. pô-soî kô-ni, to cross lofty mountains.

pô-tsaî, to transplant.
poa

— poa°-œ, to work (with needle in thread) the raised border of a shoe. poa° œ-ki, id. poa° œ-phi, to work the raised ridges on the toe of a shoe. kao-chiam teng, bat-liu poa°, said of being over-cautious (v. bât).

— kho-nâ-poa°, a shrub with white flowers that grows by ditches, &c.

— poa°-hi, a sort of fish. poa°-a-hi, id. 1°-poa°, do, salted.

poa° [R. pân, poân, an embankment against water], a word entering into the names of many villages, e.g. lau-poa°, near Amoy; âu-poâ°, near Chang-chow.

poa° (R. poân), a half. chin-toa° poa°, the greater part. sîe-poa°, the smaller part. poa°-lâu, a small half upper story. poa°-lâu, half title. poa°-jit, half a day. poa°-sî, one hour's time. poa°-pe, half through the afternoon. poa°-mi, midnight (v. mi°).

poa°-sâ, half-way up the mountain. poa°-hái, half-way across the sea, in mid-ocean. poa°-thi, up in the sky; among the clouds. poa°-piâ, half-way up the partition wall. poa°-le, on the road; half-way. poa°-le khâu, to lament on the way, as daughter for parents. hâi poa°-le-chiú, to lead into danger and then insure or leave to suffer. poa°-tîng-tê soah-khî, to fall after beginning. poa°-tîng-tâg soâh-ki, id.

poa°-lâm-hâ, hung up half-finished, as affair (v. hâ°). oh poa°-lâm-phê, to learn a thing (as business or trade) only half well (v. phê°). oh poa°-lâm-bî, id. tsû poa°-lâm-bî, half-cooked. poa°-sî, half-dead. poa°-tâ-sâ, a sword about two foot long, handle and blade about equal length. tûi poa°-thân, to gain cent. per cent. poa°-lai-gû, half out half in. hó-phài chin poa°, about half good half bad. siâ chin poa°, to write one half; said also of a son half transferred to a person whom his widowed mother marries, the son worshiping the ancestors both of him and of his own father.

poa°-chiah, one half of a thing of which "chiah" is the classifier. poa°-tê, half of a thing classified by "tê". chin poa°-tê-â, perhaps just one, but of no consequence. chin-kêt poa°-kêt, scarcely, if ever; very rarely (v. kêt). bó-poa°-lâm, not a single man. poa°-tîh-tâsî sî-bô, not the least drop of water remains. sî-bô poa°, one and a half, and anything. kho-poâ°, a dollar and a half. chin-khô-poa°, id. ki-poâ°-ôi, a schooner (lit. one mast and a half). ki-poâ°-êi, a three-masted schooner.

poa° [I. poân, a sort of rope; to entangle].

— tiôh, to trip up a man, as a rope. poa°-tiôh-soh, to trip on a rope. poa°-tê, to trip on ropes or make another trip. poa°-bê-soh, ropes placed so as to make the enemy's cavalry fall. ti°-ti°-poa°-â, all involved and entangled, as an affair (v. ti°). pi°-poa°, id. poa°-pin-soh, a thread used by women at toilet (v. phî°).

— úin-poâ°, to be on terms of friendly intercourse. kap-i úin-poâ°, do, with him. chiah ê teh-tenk-ôi, there are some obstacles, e.g. as one's family making it difficult to take a journey. bô-poâ°-kêt, having no entanglements or impediments. kap-i bô-poâ°-kêt, not on terms of acquaintance with him.

poa° (I. hût), to dust; to shake off the dust or dirt; to strike with a stick or cloth so as to dust. poa°-âm thûu-mâg, to dishevel the hair. poa°-lâm, to drive away mosquitoes, as with a brush. poa° seng-khu, to beat or shake one's dress gently to remove the dust. poa°-kia°-lâm, to beat or shake to remove dirt or dust. phâh-poa° (Ch.), to clean by striking, as a dress. poa°-mâg, to shake its feathers, as a hen, or its hair, as a dog. poa°-hi, to shake the ears, as cow or dog. iô-thâu poa°-hi, to shake one's head, as on hearing of some wicked deed or unsafe character.

— suî-khî kao-lo-thâu poa°-ôî, in a great rage.

poa° [R. poân, cymbals, &c. = col. poân], bê-siâ thuâ-phoi, the Buddhist priest supporting a tambourine on a bamboo pole that rests on his head or palm.

— poâh. R. poân, an earthen dish; a mortar, a shallow earthen dish; a small earthen basin. poa°-â, id. hûi-poa°, id. chhiên-poa°, a very shallow sort. kho°-poa°, deep and shallow earthen jars and dishes. lâm-poa° (Ch.), = "e," a small thin earthen pot for cooking.

— bák-poâh, a large dish like a bowl for holding ink for writing large characters. lôi-poâh, a round mortar, of stone or stone ware, for triturating with a pestle.

— gông-poâh, a long-shaped mortar worked by a wheel.

— poa° (R. poân), to separate into lots or divisions; to allot or tell off for particular duties. poa°-kang, to intermit work in order to attend to something else.

— chiûâ-poa°, to put a matter in a better state.

— poa°-chî hêng-lâm, to make an effort to get money to pay a debt, e.g. taking money that was required for some less urgent purpose. pài-poâh, to lend for a short time, as money, or goods, or persons in employment; to assist, as the gods; to change places, duties, or office temporarily, or order subordinate to.

— pài-poâh bô-sù, to assist out of trouble, as gods.

— tai-sâi, poa° siâû-sâi; siâû-sù, poa° bô-sù, to make great troubles less and remove small troubles, as a powerful divinity. phiû-poa°, to appoint men to their several duties. hun-poa°, to separate into portions to be sent to different persons; to allot separate pieces of work to men who were together.

— poa° sô-sâi, to allot the places for each person.

— poa°-khui, to put separate, e.g. by moving one's hands apart without violence; to open the way in a crowd, or separate combatants.

— phiû-lâm poa°-khui, may bad men be kept away (said in Taïtian worship).

— poâh (I. poât), to stumble so as to fall; to cause to fall; to throw down, as a dollar to try its hiâm-hiâm-poâh, to stumble so as to almost fall.

— poa°-tô, to fall; to make to fall. poa°-chî-tô, to fall down. chhâu-ki poa°-tô-lâm, a straw may make a man fall. pi°-pi°-lê poa°-lâm, a matter that seemed safe and sure to succeed may cause great trouble.

— poâh-lôm, to fall down from a place somewhat higher.

— òng-poâh-chê, to fall on one's posteriors, as when a chair has been taken away, or as going down a steep place. poa°-ôi, to die of a fall. tiku-bah poa°-ôi-nûa, said of tantalizing people (v. thûn). kau°-poa°, to make a man fall by hooking his leg.

— phah-poa°, to cause to fall, as a child.

— put-chi phah-poa°, extremely restless and uncomfortable, as a sick man tossing about; to exert one's self very much and have a vast deal of trouble in managing an affair.

— poâh-chhiû, matters not going well, not succeeding at all, or very troublesome; bô-poâh-chhiû, all going on smoothly.

— sa° ka-lâm, si tiôh-poâh, matters all going wrong.

— poâh (same word). poa° chêng-lî, to discuss
poah

poah — poah-t'ing, to turn a thing round so as to get it into a better position. poah-t'ing-lai, id. poah-t'ing-sin, to turn one's self about so as to be in a better position. poah-lin-t'ing, to turn right round (v. i.).

poah — [R. poah, to pull, = col. phoah, phan]. poah-tit-k'hi, to draw up (cloth) and stretch it away from one's self, as in measuring or looking at it. poah than-hoai, to draw it out and stretch between one's hands at arm's length, as for a rough measurement.

poah-thang, a bucket for drawing water (C. phoah = poah, in all this paragraph). poah-thang boe-li--tit k'ø-ch (the bucket can't leave the well), said in exhorting near relatives not to quarrel, as their interests cannot be separated. chit-poah-tsoi, one bucketful of water drawn from the well.

poah-t (T.) sa'-poah-kong, = A. sa'-phoah-sia, two idols represented as if wrestling with each other.

poah — a pinch of tobacco, snuff, or opium. chit-poah-hun, one pippul (as of tobacco) taken up in the fingers. toa-poah, a large pippul, as of tobacco or opium; a large dose of opium, as smoked (a. cyanbal). chia'h soo-poah, to smoke a small quantity of tobacco or opium.

poah, to gamble; to play a game of chance (sometimes to divine or draw lots). poah-k'iau, to gamble; gambling (v. k'iau). poah su-lai, to gamble. poah-chiah-thit, gambling, drunkenness, and lewdness. tai-poah, to gamble with each other. poah sim-sek, to play a game of chance for amusement, not for money. poah thit-tho, to do, or for very small stakes.

poah t'a'-u, to gamble with dice. poah thiau-k'au, to gamble with three dice (v. k'au). poah pai, to gamble with cards. poah su-sek, gamble with cards of four colours. poah siang-hu, gamble with two sets of cards at once. poah an-nig, gamble for duck-eggs, as boys. poah be-khi-tau, gamble for a sort of bean.

poah-tos (v.), to draw by lot (in presence of idol) which play is to be played. poah-k'oa, to divinity of tortoise-shell (v. koa). poah-poe, to divine by bamboo roots (v. poe).

poah (R. poah), cymbals. toa-poah, large cymbals (s. pinch). n'a-poah, cymbals used at funerals. lau-poah (C.), id. phaah-n'a-poah, to play with cymbals. hiet n'a-poah, to toss up the cymbals in playing them. hi n'a-poah, id. lang n'a-poah, to play with cymbals. n'a-poah-k, cymbals and drum used at funerals.

n'a-poah-chi introduced for poisoning fish (not the guava).

poan [R. a sort, = col. poan], bain-poan, to sit-bong, all is fixed by fate (v. bang).

poan (C.), = A. pau. sam-poan-khiah, the interests of the battlements of a wall.

poan [R. a half, = col. poan], poan-t'oe ji-hoe, to fall half-way. poan-khong-t'ang, in mid-heaven. poan-chiet-i, a long dress made of two stuffs above and below. tho poan-chiet, to get 50 per cent. on a bad debt. poan-kong-su, half public half private.

poan-thun poan-tho, telling only part of what one knows. h'o-phai chham-poan, good and bad about half-and-half. poan-sien, half a genie (v. sien). poan-l'oe-p'ang, the 158th radical written at the side (v. le).

poan-ha, a medicine used for the cure of coughs.

poan (= pi'an). poan-sui, palsey.

poan (R. id.), to rebel; to revolt. p'oe-poan, id. hoan-poan, id. poan-sin, a rebellious statesman.

poan-kut, a traitor; a man who sides with our enemies or speaks against us behind our back, though in our employment or connected with us. poan-l'ai poan-ki, to change allegiance back and forwards, as in war.

poit [R. to pull out, to select, = col. pau, phoah, phoah], to select a graduate to become a poit-kong.

poit-kong, id. poit-kong, title of one lim-seng graduate selected from each Hien district once in twelve years. poit-poan, id.

chhiau-poat, having an appearance of talent and intelligence, as a scholar; also (H.), to deliver souls from torment and get them born again into the world. th'epoat, to help a man to get employment or office.

poit-mo ts'oe-su, name of an idol introduced from India (v. su).

poat [R. to cross over, to stumble, = col. poah].

poat-siap san-chhooan (R.), to travel far over mountains and rivers.

poat (R. id.), h'an-poat, the demon of drought (v. han).

poat (R. cymbals, = col. poah, put). n'a-4-poat, = n'a-4-pau, the guava (v. puit). kim-poat, a small gold coin like a sovereign.

poe (R. id.), a large cup like a bowl (not a tea-cup); dividing blocks made of split bamboo roots. chiu-poe, a large wine-cup. p'oe-p'oe, large cups and platters. s'o-chhiu-poe, a finger-bowl. kau-poe, bride and bridgroom exchanging cups after tasting.

he-poat, a long iron like a poker, crooked at the end, used heated for melting some sorts of cement.

poe-sin, dividing blocks, made of bamboo roots. siu'-poe, id. (v. siu'). poe-khau (T.), id. sin-poe (C.), id. chit-siu'-poe, the throw when one has the convex side up and the other the flat; the best throw.

chiu-poat, both with flat side up. im-poe, both with convex side up. kiu-poe, to ask direction by the dividing blocks. poat-poe, to throw up the blocks so as to divine by them. poat kau-u-poe, to throw them till a favourable answer is got (said of constantly asking till consent is given). poat p'oe-4, to gamble by throwing three cians on the ground. siang-poe-4, id. poe-si (T.), divination before an idol by lots that direct to verses of poetry. poat poe-si (T.), to divine in this way, esp. before the ti-kong.

poe (C. pe), tek-poe, a flat bamboo rod for beating criminals or scholars. tho tek-poe, to carry bamboo rods before a mandarin's chair, larger than those actually used for beating.
poe-čhák, a broad chisel about two inches broad.

šíc-poe, poe-chái (= A. pě-c), name of a favorite vegetable.

poe (R. id.) kau-poe, to keep company; to associate with. sa-poe, to keep company, as sitting or drinking together. poe-phoa, id. poe-long-kheh, to sit and keep company with guests or visitors. poe-li-ché, to sit in company with you. sit-poe, excuse me (said on leaving company or on refusing to eat). poe-sang, to accompany a friend when he sees a visitor off, as a third person does. poe-pai, to make bows, &c., along with a visitor who comes to worship our latest deceased parent, or to pay his respects to our parents on our birthday.

poe [R. to earth up; to assist; to foster]. poe-tú, to tend, foster, and nourish up, as children. poe-ióng, to train up, as children; to take care of, as one's own health. tsai-poe (R.), to cultivate carefully, as trees or plants; to bring up and train carefully, as child.

poe (C.), A. pě, to repay or make restitution.

poe (C.), A. pě, to ward off with the hand; to dig up, as ground-nuts.

poe (R. id.) pó-poe, precious. poe-ji-kha, the 15th radical at the bottom.

poe [R. name of a medicine; also written with the previous character "precious"]; poe-bú, a medicine for coughs. poe-bú, id. chhōan-poe, do., from Sze-chuen.

poe [R. pöe, girdle ornaments]. hông-kon hê-poe, ornaments for head and girdle, worn by wealthy ladies (v. kóa).

poe (R. id.), a sort or class of people, especially as to genealogical position. pöe-siátu (C.), position in genealogical rank. pęng-poe, of the same genealogical rank, i.e., equally distant from the common ancestor. chien-poe, persons one or more generations nearer the common ancestor. tsióng-poe, superior in genealogical rank; includes also an elder brother. téng-poe, our parents and their equals in genealogical rank. kḥah-kóáí chit-poe, one generation higher in the genealogical line, &c. é-poe, persons lower in genealogical rank, as sons, nephews, &c. há-poe, id. au-poe é-láng, the next generation (said in relation to something to be done by or for them).

ngró-poe-c, of our class (said by the literati). boaⁿ-poe, polite phrase for "I," in speaking to an old man or a teacher.

poe (C.), A. pě, to paste paper.

poe [R. pöe, pöe, the back; to turn the back, = col. pě, pě]. (T. sometimes pō). ku-poe, hunchbacked. long-tsau hoat-poe, slouching carbonate on back of neck. kien-thiau pöe-hu, to bear on the shoulder or the back, as coconuts and peddlers. pöe-áu (r.), behind one's back.

chhiú-poe, the back of the hand. taoe-poe, the wrong side of paper. to-poe, the back of a knife. tit-poe-i, a chair with a square straight back. taoe tit-poe, to make a chair of this sort. oan-poe-i, a chair with a curved back.

kau-i-poe (C.), A. kau-i-pě, the back of a chair.

kió-poe (C.), A. kió-pê, back of the chair in a sedan.

pöe [R. pöe, pöe, the back; to turn one's back upon; to oppose or turn away from]. sióng-pöe, each side breaking their engagements with the other. sa-pöe, id. hiau-pöe, to treat a man ill from whom we have received benefits; to break an agreement; to embezzle money intrusted. pöe-bu, to offend against, as against instruction or doctrine. im-ióng hoán-pöe, turning night into day. bông-un pöe-gí, very ungrateful. pöe láng-é-un, to act ungratefully towards a man. pöe láng-é-chäng, id. pöe-taé, to transgress ancestral customs. pöe-chihli bi-ing-se, to leave near relatives and take up with strangers or distant connections.

pöe (R. id.), to rebel against. pöe-gèk, to rebel; to disobey a sovereign or good doctrine; rebellious. pöe-poän, to rebel.

pöe-goân, to break a vow.

pöe [R. name of a fabulous animal; very miserable]. lióng-pöe, very poor and miserable; having lost all resources; ruined. liIÓN-pöe, id. lióng-pöe sióng-ít, two persons (each deficient in what the other has) helping each other; figure from two animals said to lean on each other so as to be able to walk.

pái-pöe, leg or arm lame or distorted, so as to make walking or work difficult; all gone wrong, as an affair.

kha pái-pöe, leg lame; very shaky, as the legs of a table or chair. tō-lái pái-pöe, uncomfortable feeling in stomach, as if about to vomit. chhúi-khi pái-pöe, teeth very ugly, irregular, and out of line.

pöe (= pô, pīí). pöe-si-peng, the 120th radical at the side.

pöe (R. meš, pöe, = col. pě). táí-pöe, = táí-ši, tortoise-shell (s. tortoise-shell).

pöe [R. to toast; to fire, as tea leaves; = col. pě]. táí-pöe, a sort of tea (s. tortoise-shell). sióng-chiòng-pöe, a sort of Sou-chung tea. chiòng-pöe-ki, a sort with small ends of twigs in it.

pöe [R. so many fold; = col. pę]. ngó-pöe-chi, a seed used for killing parasitical animals and for dy ing an ink color like the clothes of Buddhist priests.

kúi-pöe (C.), A. kúi-pê, how many fold? (and so in the other phrases, C., = A. pê).

pöe (C.) siá-pöe-teng, on the top of a city wall; the walk on the wall.

pöe (C.) pöe io-to (= A. pě), to wear a sword at the girdle.

pöe (R. àit), (C. pēh), eight. pöe-ji, the eight characters of a man's nativity or horoscope, namely, two for year, month, day, and hour. pái-pöe-ji, to write them out in a tabular form for divination. thêh-pöe-ji, to take the horoscope of a couple to be betrothed to see if they agree well.

pöe-ji tûi-chhiong, some of these characters conflicting with those of a near relative. pöe-ji táng, horoscope good, so as not to need to fear demons or unlucky days, &c. pöe-ji khin, very apt to be injured by unlucky days, nights, &c., as by seeing an execution, or by any evil spiritual influence. thêh-pöe-ji, to take that commission on goods.

pöe-chhâng, commission-agent, taking a commission of two per cent. kau-pöe-kau, id. thuu kau-pöe, to take that commission on goods. tâp-tâap pöe-pöe, all in confusion. chhit-soah pöe-pái, all going wrong (v. chhit).

pöe-kak, eight-cornered; anise-seed; a sort of paper kite. pöe-iñh, a sort of rope (v. lóh).
si-â, a very thin stuff like satin, of very little strength (v. sî).

poêh [R. phâ], to fear. poêh-sî, feeling ashamed (v. sî).

pôch (C. Ñh.), = A. phîl, to pull up or out.

pôl [R. pok, to dispute; to discuss]. toa-tek-poh, disputing, scolding, or wrangling together. mî-saî-poh, don't wrangle so. pôh-chhûi, slight angry altercation (s. splice). pôh-lâi pôh-khi, to have such an altercation.

pôh — pôh-chhûi, the splice of an ear (s. dispute).

pôl [R. pok, north, defeated, = col. pak]. phah-pôh, to engage in a very dangerous conflict; to make a venture in trade, which, if unsuccessful, will be ruinous. sî-miâ kap-î teh-phah-pôh, to engage in mortal combat with him; to do or die.

pôh [R. pok], thin, as paper, cloth, skin, &c.; weak, as tea. kâu-pôh, thick or thin. pôh hiûn-hiûh, very thin. pôh li-î, id. lôh-pôh, to fall into poverty from affluence. soe-pôh, scanty, as small crop of fruit, &c.; or as a small quantity of pocks in a case of small-pox. chhiên-pôh, shallow and thin. kihn-pôh-lâng, a man who boasts much of any slight success or good fortune. kihn-pôh, frivolous and shallow in manner, e.g. too fond of joking and laughing, or too much elated at successes; light and thin, as paper, leaves, or bad cash. kihn-pôh-siöng, readily getting angry or pleased, e.g. getting angry about one cash. kihn"-pôh, having a thin and delicate look; hands and face small and insignificant looking; said also by fortune-tellers of an unlucky man. pôh-phê, thin-skinned, very sensitive to pain, or crying readily when scolded. tâm-pôh, a small quantity of anything. tâm-pôh-â, id.

pôh-hô-iû (= pôk), oil of peppermint.

pôh — chhi"-pôh, sort of shallow stake-nets, including much less space than the net called "chhiên."

pôh (R. pok), metallic foil. kim-pôh, false gold-leaf, made of tin, coloured for idolatrous paper. sîn-pôh, tin-foil. gün-pôh, do. uncoloured, to represent silver. pê-pôh, to paste tin-foil on paper, so as to make idolatrous paper. chhat-kim pê-pôh, to make such paper.

pôh — sa"-pêng-pôh, mutually helping each other, as in a joint business, or as in drawing up a document.

pôk [R. id.], to divine by tortoise-shell. pok-koâ, id. (v. koâ). mîng-pôk, to consult a diviner who divine by tortoise-shell. bûn-pôk, id. bi-pôk sien-tî, I know before you tell me (lit. before divining). san i bêng, pok siöng, geomancy, medicine, fortune-telling, and divination by tortoise-shell, and by marks on and appearance of body (v. siöng).

pôk [R. north, defeated, = col. pak]. pok-kkêk, the pole-star, or heavenly north pole (v. kkkêk). tong-se làm-pôk, east, west, south, and north. pîi-pôk (R.), to be conquered in battle.

pôk [R. to discuss; vari-coloured; to transship or lighter; = col. pak, pôh], to make objections; to dispute; to give an unanswerable answer to a petitioner; to lightner. piën-pôk, to argue against; to make objections. pok-khiêt, fond of minutely cross-questioning. pok-tô, to overcome in argument (v. tô). pok-îâ, id. pok-su, to be beaten in argument.

pôk-pok, answer to the petition (to mandarin) unfavourable. pôk-bûn, to find fault with a document sent up by an inferior mandarin, as his superior does. pôk-tô-trîg, to refuse to receive, as insufficient fees or disrespectful petition; to protest, as a bill. goânto pok-hôe, bill protested.

pôk ji-kût, to examine minutely the meaning of a character (v. ji).

pôk-hê, to take cargo out of a vessel into a smaller vessel or lighter, or to take a small quantity of it ashore.

pôk-â, a smaller junk or schooner for carrying cargo to some neighbouring port. tsaoân-chiu-pôk, a medium-sized junk that carries goods to and from Chin-chew. i-ki-pôk, a schooner belonging to Ellis & Co. for trading with some near port, e.g. with Formosa.

pôk — pok-chhût-lâi, to come out of the socket, as an eye hopelessly blind that protrudes very much.

pôk [R. noise of fire]. pit-pôk-hâu, cracking sound of burning bamboos, or of crackers, &c.

pôk (R. id.) lê-pôk (R.), a male slave.

pôk [R. pôk, wood; = col. bûk]. ka-pôk-mî, coarse cotton with the seeds in it, used for stuffing pillows, &c. pok-piâng-thûi, an instrument for beating raw cotton.

pôk [R. thin, = col. pôh]. khek-pôk, stingy and unkind, niggardly and exacting. kheng-pôk, light, trivial, or frivolous in conduct; niggardly, but not so bad as khek-pôk. kheng-pôk-lâng, to jest at people.

pôk-chêng, ungrateful to a friend; grown cold in friendship. pok-chêng-lâng, a man who abandons a woman with whom he has cohabited. hông-gâ, to pok-bêng, beautiful women are usually ill-fated. tám-pôk (P.), = tám-pôh, a small quantity.

pôk-hô, peppermint. pok-hô-iû, = pok-hô-iû, oil of peppermint.

pôk (same word). pok-gân, a low basement, built at the foot of a wall or embankment to support it; a parapet on a terrace.

pôk [R. name of a plant]. nà-pôk, carota.

pôk (cf. phôk). pok-pôk-thiâu, to jump about, as a flea. pit-pêk-pôk-pôk, cracking sound, as of fire or twigs. phî-pên-pôk-pôk, id.

pôk (C.). pok-lê, = A. pô-lê, a large sort of dragon-fly.

pông [R. name of a plant]. gitû-pông, a medicinal plant. gitû-pông-chi, its seeds.

pông [R. the side]. pêng-piên, at the side, as by-standers (v. piên). lô-pông-sî, a corpse at the road-side. lô-pong, id.

pông [R. a room, a bedroom, = col. pông]. bùn-pông-sû-pô, the four valuables of a literary room, pen, ink, paper, and inkstone. hông-pông, to have sexual intercourse with wife or regular concubine. pông-sû, such cohabitation.

pông [R. id.]. pông-kông (R.), the scrotum.

pông [R. tông, the Tang dynasty; sudden; Chinese; = col. tûg]. pông-tût, coming suddenly and unexpectedly.

pông (cf. pàng), to splice on an additional piece, as on a mast or wooden pillar (as by iron hoops), either in first making or in mending, because the other piece is not thick or strong enough; to mend a wooden article by putting in new wood; to mend a dress by putting in a new piece below, without cutting out the old. pông-
póng

[u], to put on an extra piece of wood on a mast by iron hoops.

póng [R. an official list, = col. póng]. tóng-póng, having taken the Kujin degree at the same time. it-póng, rank of Kujin. lióng-póng, rank of Tainsze. kim-póng, id. póng-siú, the first in the list of new graduates in any degree. póng-gán, the second of the Han-lín graduates.

póng (= póng). ke-póng-táng, to charge over-weight.

póng [R. to slander], húi-póng, to slander. iâu-gián húi-póng, id. póng-líng, to slander people. hong-póng, to raise false rumours, as of rebellion breaking out. hong-sia" póng-íâ, false or grossly exaggerated reports spread abroad injuriously.

póng (T. sometimes póng). pin-pin-póng-póng, loud sound, as of heavy steps, or of moving about heavy things. póng-póng-hát, such sounds made.

póng-póng-hát, id. póng-póng-kíô, id.

póng — pin-pin-póng-póng, dull heavy sound, as of a man walking heavily in next house. póng-póng-hát (T.), = A. póng-póng-hát, making a loud noise, with feet. póng-póng-kíô (T.), id.

póng (cf. phông, phöng, póng-póng-si", breeding and multiplying abundantly, as animals or men.

póng (cf. pãng). s-i-en pin-póng (smoke in great quantity suddenly filling the room), calamities suddenly coming; people rushing away in great fear from calamities. s-i-en pêh-póng, calamities or troubles coming on very suddenly (v. pêh).

póng — chhông-póng, too hurried and careless, so as to run against people or break things; acting rashly, so as to spoil a matter. chhiong-póng, id.

póng (= póng). póng-song, loose and bulky, as parcel or address.

póng [R. phong, sound of a stone falling; used colloquially "pông," in imitation of the foreign word], a sounid of a foreign person. beh-kê-póng, I will have it weighed to see how many pounds it is.

póng (Ch.), = A. póng. póng-iû, a friend.

pû, to blow fire with the mouth; to blow with a shell, as a man selling pork. pu-bê, to blow fire with the mouth.

pû (K. pû). to blow or roast in ashes or with a slow fire, as potatoes or taro; to treat with fire, as some drugs; to heat in the fire, as an iron; to cook rice soft (bô) in a small earthen pot. pû-kiô, to roast ginger on burning charcoal so that the outside is charred. pû-tsâm, to heat red-hot the wedges used for splitting granite, so as to make them ready for use again. pû-bê, to cook a little rice soft (especially in a small earthen vessel called e-ô), as a poor or military man. pû e-ô-bê, id. pû-ô-ô. to roast, to be roasted to death, as in a burning house.

pû (K. pû), a sort of gourd. pû-ô, id. bô-lô-pû, a sort of gourd much larger at one end; a man talking falsely. hû-tâu-pû, the common large light green variegated gourd. ô-pû (T.), id. bân-siû-pû, the Papaya (it has male and female plants); its milky juice counted good for lactation. pû-hia, a calabash; also (T.), a wooden spoon or bowel made of one piece of wood. pû-êh-kah, the empty shell of a gourd.

pû (T. sometimes hû). kha-nîng-pû, a whole heap in the whole mass. chît-pû-thô, a heap or small mound of earth. chhâu-pû, a luxurious clump of grass or plants; a heap of cut grass, k.e. tiû-pû (C.), a heap of cut rice. bêh-pû (C.), a heap of cut wheat or barley.

tsoê-pû, to come together or assemble, as two or more persons; sometimes said of sexual intercourse; to consummate the marriage with a daughter-in-law brought up in the house, often done in an irregular way (these phrases are not at all used in Cn., and not much in A.). tsoê-pû (C.), id. tsoê chît-pû, id. tsoê-pû lâi, all met together or assembled; all of them come. tsoê-pû kông, to tell the whole matter at once without concealing any part. tsoê-pû teh-kông, to talk all at once. tsoê-pû khiâ, to live together.

pû (C.) pêh-pû, a plant with flowers in catkins and leaves downy beneath.

pû (C.) pû-thâu, = A. pû-thâu, a hatchet or axe.

pû (R. hû), rich. pû-tâu, id. toâ-pû, very rich. sio-pû, rich, but not very rich. thê-pû, rich, but ignorant; without culture or rank. kêng-iû pê-chhat (v. kêng).

pû (R. pû), to sit on eggs or chicks; to hatch. pûng, to hatch eggs. pû kowo-ô, to sit on chicks.

pû — pû-lâng, to suppressing, as matter forming in a boil.

pû — chîm kâu-pû-pû-pû, soaked till quite saturated with water, as wood that is water-logged.

pû (cf. hû). hong pû-pû-hûa, wind howling very loud.

pû (cf. tû). au-pû-pû, morose and sulky.

pû (R. hû, a woman; a married woman; = col. bô). sim-pû, a daughter-in-law. sim-pû-ô, a little girl taken into the family in order to become daughter-in-law afterwards. sun-sim-pû, grandson's wife. ta-ke u-chhûi. sim-pû bo-chhûi, the daughter-in-law must obey her mother-in-law. sin-sim-pû sóc tsâu-hiâh, new brooms sweep clean.

pûh [R. hoat, to produce; to emit; = col. pauh], (C. pauh), to sprout or bud. pûh-phang-chhât-lài, to leak out, as a secret. pûh-ô, to bud at the side. pûh-tû, to bud so as to make a prolongation of last year's shoot.

pûh-phà, to get blistered (v. phà).

pûh [R. pû, to bubble or boil]. pûh kông-ô, to bubble up, as bubbles from anything fermenting, or as water from crab's holes (v. kông). pûh-teng (T.), bubbling, as in fermentation or corruption.

pûh (T.) thôn-pûh-ô (= A. phûi), a sort of small insect.

pûh (= phûh). chiê phûh-pûh, very insipid.

pûh (cf. phôk), sound, as of a man falling. phûh-chêt-ô, id.

pûi (cf. kuì), the gable end of a house. pûi-thâu, the sharp top of a gable. hâm pûi-thâu, to make the gable head. siû pûi-thâu, to build the gable end. siû-pûi, id. pûi-tôh, the thick raised edges of the roof at the gable. thût-pûi, roof of an addition made with the ridge in the same line as the original one, but lower. chhût-pûi, eaves made to project very much in front, as in large houses.

pûi (C.) tsû-pûi, = A. tû-sûi. very much pleased with oneself, as at success.

pûi (K. lui), fat (not polite when said to a man); corpulent; rich, as land; manure; strong and closely woven, as cloth.

pûi-chhân, rich rice-fields. èng-pûi, to manure. lôh-pûi, id. hê-pûi, id.
púi-sán, fat and lean; fertile and barren, as land (v. sán). púi-pêh, fat and fair. púi-níng, fat and plump, as man or animal. púi-thàn, short and stout. òe-púi, id. púi-lúi-luí, very fat. púi-lut-lut, id. púi-phàng, very fat (said in praise). púi-phìang, id. púi-phông, id. púi-phauh, id., as child or young boy.

púi-tí, a black medicinal legume; a fat pig-like fellow, said in scolding (¼ tì). púi-tào, a sort of blackish soap; said also for the legume called púi-tí.

chhiâ-púi, to eat so as to grow fat. chhiâ-púi, thrang-hó--lång thài-bah, said of an utterly-useless man who only eats and amuses himself, as if fattened for slaughter. chhiâ-böe-púi, unable to get fat; when said of one's self, "I am so constantly anxious about many matters;" when said of or to another, implies that he is too covetous and unfaithful, but all he gets will not make him fat.

púi kâu-bô-bâk-chhiu, hand so fat that the knuckles disappear.

púi (R. id.) púi-ê, small pimples; prickly heat. hoat-púi, to have such púi, id. púi-chhúi, the head of a pimple. púi-á-chhúi, id. púi-kat (T.), pimples and eruptions on child's head. hoat kúi chhit-thañ chhit-bín púi, face and head all over prickly heat. chhiâ-púi-á-thâng (C.), a small caterpillar that makes the skin itch by crawling over it.

púi [R. to bubble and boil, = col. puh, púi]. púi-chhut-lài, to boil over. púi-khi-lài, id.

púi [R. púi, to boil]. mâm-púi (Cn.), scum of soft-boiled rice.

púi (R. húi or hui, name of insect; cf. gúi, bûi, phái). chiâ-púi, a sort of stinking insect (T. jîo-phái). chiâ-púi (C.), id. mâm-púi (Cn.), id. (s. scum).

púi (R. húi), to bark; to bark at. ngáu"-ngáu"-púi, barking away. hâu-hâu-púi, id. khong-chêng-púi, to bark very loud. chiâ-kúi, púi ka-kí, to be requited with ingratitude.

púi (C.), = A. pug, a surname.

púi (C.), = A. pug, a large tree, the Liquidambar formosana. púi-lêng, its juice (v. leng). púi-siut (id. (v. siut)). chiâ-púi, a very hard wood, used for the teeth of a rice-cleaning mill.

púi (C.), [R. hung, wind]. púi-si-thê, a sudden heavy fall of rain; as in a squall. púi-si-hong, a sudden squall. khúi-púi-si, a sudden squall rising.

púi (Cn.), = A. péng, a side.

púi (Cn.), = A. péng, to turn. phah-púi, to cheat or swindle.

púi (C.), = A. pug, rice boiled dry and entire. púi-lê, púi-tsoâ-li, a rice-strainer.

púi (T.) púi-chhúi, to scold each other slightly.

púi (R. poâ, = col. poâh, phâh). (C. pêh, poêh; Cn. pêh), to draw out; to pull up; to stretch out lengthwise. òe-púi, a shoe-lifter. púi-ôe, to put up the heels of shoes (that were worn slippahed with heels down), and so pull them on. púi-hoe, to pull flowers out of the hair. púi tek-than, to dredge for a sort of spout-fish. púi-tek, to draw a sword. púi-kíam, id. khui-chiâ púi-tsoâ, to draw away a neighbour's custom by opening a new shop next door (lit. take away his spring by a new well).

púi-thêng, to pull a thing out to its full length. púi-thít, to pull out straight, as rope or cloth.

khûn kâu-púi-tit-tit, to lie in bed stretched out quite straight.

thoa-púi, to urge a friend strongly, trying to get him to go along with us. thoa-thoa púi-pùh, id. bòe-khâm--tî i thoa-pùh, could not resist his urgency (and so went with him). không-thoa không-pùh, to use very strong pressure to get a person to go with us. không-pùh, id. không-pùh-tsâu, to draw a man out of danger and hurry away.

pêh-púi, very poor and miserable. ke-sû pêh-pùh, very ill off for money. pí-púi-lâng, to bring a man into great poverty and straits by throwing one's self on him for support, though it was very hard for him to get on before. khit--i pí-pùh, to thus brought to the lowest poverty.

pùn (R. hun), to divide; to distribute; to separate; to adopt, as a child. sa-'pun, to divide among one another. pun-phí, to divide what is not enough for all, so that each gets some part. pun-phot (C.), id. pen-khê, to divide family possessions. pun-kên, to divide profits according to shares. san-chiâ, pun-toâ-hùn, to wrangle for the lion's share (v. hûn).

pùn bôe-tit-sì, not enough for all. pun-kui-lùi, to assort.

û-pun-tiù, generous, fond of making presents to others, as children. pun-sim (C.), just and fair in dealings. chiâ-pùn, to divide equally (as gains), giving equal shares to all. chiâu-hùn, mî-jît pí-pùn, at autumnal equinox day and night are equal.

pun-chhèh, to distribute books. pun-toâ, to send out accounts or notices (v. teà). pun-páit, to distribute cakes, so as to make a Confederacy or conspiracy. pun-phoe, to distribute letters, sometimes for similar purpose.

pun-chhiâh, to beg, as a beggar; a beggar. pun-chiâh, to make arrangements to have meals separate from each other. pun-khiu-chiâh, id.

pun-thiâh, to separate, as partners. pun-soâ, to be dispersed, as members of a family. pun-khui, to separate; to part; to go apart. pun-li, id. pun-lê, to part company going different roads, as at a division of the road; to branch off, as roads.

pun (C.) pun-taù, = A. pià-tâ, a pole for carrying loads on the shoulder.

pun (C.) pun-níng, = A. pin-nâng, the arca nut, &c.

pun (C.) pun-toâ, = piân-toâ, lazy.

pun (R. hûn, pun), to blow with the mouth. pun-hong, id. pun-khui, to breathe heavily. pun-khî, id. pun-pêh, to blow in an angry way through the nose. thô-khûi pun-hâm, to sigh and groan bitterly. pun-hê, to blow the fire or a match; to blow out a light. pun-hon-hê, to blow out a light. pun-sit-hê (Cn. T.), id. pun-lê, to blow on a shell, as man selling pork. pun-chhê, to blow a sort of clarionet (v. chhe), (and so with other wind instruments). pun thâg-à-teng, to blow bubbles of bhê-lê-ko (v. teng, "bubbles").

pun-bîn--ê, having a silver coating over base metal, as dollars.

phûi [L. the root]. origin; originally; naturally; capital of money; a volume; classifier of books; a memorial to the emperor. toâ-pùn, large capital; a large plant or book; large as a shop.

bôk-pùn, woody or shrubby, as plant. chhô-pùn, herbaceous, as plant. pun-chhô, the Chinese book of botany, or herbal.
pún-sū, talent. hó-pún-léng, talented; skilful; lǎu-pún, experienced.

kun-pún, origin. goán-pún, id.; originally. pán-goán, origin (v. goán). ti-un pó-pún, to be grateful to parents. pún-jién, originally. pún-lái, id. pún-chź1, id. pún-nú, originally has, or there is. pún-bó, originally has not, or there is not. pún-áí, originally desire. goá pún-ts’ai, I know it already (so with many other verbs). pún-sék, original colour; unbleached. pún kín-ná-jit, this very day. pún sióng-si, on all previous occasions; in past time regularly.

pún-téng, one’s own proper duties; naturally (v. téng). pún-hún, duty; proper business (v. hún).

pún-sín, one’s self; self; myself; yourself; himself; &c. goá pún-sín, I myself ( &c.) pún-sín-láng, one’s self; the very man himself (or myself, &c.) pún-láng, id. pún só-ts’ai, original place; native place or place of long residence. pún-kok, native country; my own country. pún-tóe, native place. pún-toél-náng, natives of the place. pún-toél-oe, vernacular language. pún-toél-hiu bōe-phang, native articles are despised. pún-hú, the prefect of our department; said also by him of himself. pún-káoi1, the hien mandarin of our district; said also by him of himself.

pún-tháu, master of female slave, especially said by herself.

chhiú-pún, a folded book of red paper for writing a petition to a mandarin; the petition itself. jip chhiú-pún, to send it in. ti chhiú-pún, id. pái-pún, to send up a memorial to the emperor. chhiú-pún, id.; also, the previous volume of a book. tén-gún, the previous volume, or the first of two. sze-pún, a small volume. chit-pún-chhée, one volume; one book of one volume.

kám-pún, the square regularly formed characters, printed or written.

pún-chi1, capital in business; member’s ticket of the Triad society. láu-pún, portion set apart for wife when she becomes a widow. bó-pún, without capital. kě-pún, cautious in trade; careful in the use of one’s capital. khah-sióng-pún, too expensive. chío-pún, to borrow capital. chhí-pún, to live on one’s capital, instead of on gains. sìh-pún, to sell at a loss. khui-pún, id. lap-pún, to lose money in trade. bōe-káu-pún, not up to cost price. chhiú-pún bōe, to sell at prime cost. che-si goá chhiú-pún ē-kē, this is just what I paid for it. sío-pún to-li, small capital and great profits. tsée-pún, to be used as capital. chéng-pún, to invest capital. hé-pún, id. hé-táng-pún, to invest a great deal of money. chhut-pún, to lay out money; to invest capital. chhut-pún hê-hoá, to pay money in advance for a friend (v. hoán).

pún (K. pün). pún-ki, a hod or basket with handles (hi), for mortar, &c. (v. hi).

pún (K. hun), dung; manure. pún-sō, dirt. pún-táu, a scoop for dirt and sweepings, with a handle. pún-chhiá1, do., with no handle. pún-hia, a bucket fastened on a pole for holding out fluid or half fluid manure. pún-khâu, the anus. pún-tó (C.), an adverb.

Khióh-pún, to gather manure. ēng-pún, to manure. hó-pún, id. pún-kó, to manure. hó-pún, to burn weeds, grass, straw, &c., mixed with earth in alternate layers for manure. sio kóe-nf-pún (C.), to burn small heaps of rubbish mixed with earth on the last night of the year.

pún, broken by rocks or by the banks, as the flow of the tide, so as to make eddies. tó-pún, id. tó-pún-láu, tide thus broken and eddying. láu pún, id. hóng to-pún, the wind eddying in heavy gusts.

púli (R. id.), awkward, clumsy, and slow, e.g. ready to fall or to strike against things when trying to go faster; unwieldy, as man with too many clothes, or as a vessel too heavily laden; dull, as a sound. pún-chhäng, awkward, clumsy, coarse, and ugly, as man or thing. pún-chhiáng, id.; vulgar (v. chhiáng).

chhés-pún, clumsy; ill-formed; awkward-looking.

chhún-pún, vulgar; clownish; clumsy; quite wanting in propriety; coarse, as language. kóng-ōe chhún-pún, to talk very coarsely and vulgarly. im khah-pún, the sound is dull and indistinct, not sharp and clear. pí-pí-lé poá-sí pún-tí-bú (the clumsy fat pig falls and is killed on a level road), said of a man falling because he thought it was all right.

khaá duá-pún, the sail must be quite full, as in tacking.

púli [R. the coarse part of the bamboo; used also for the former word]. tek-pún, coarse bamboo handles.

pún, the deck of a vessel. bún-bin, the deck. pún-téng, on the deck. pún-káiáh, the strong wooden knees nailed to the deck and to the sides to support the sides. pún-thiu, the long strong horizontal timbers close by the hatches, that run from one end of a junk to the other. tiong-pún, the lower or second deck. ji-pún, id. ji-lén-pún, id. sa-lén-pún, the third deck. "sá-pún, id.

púf [R. not; will not; = col. m.]. put-chi, very —; extremely — (not so much used by the Chinese as some other phrases of same meaning). put-chi-hó, very good ( &c.). put-si, in the wrong (v. si). put-síong-ka, setting a bad example to inferiors. put-péng, indignant at injustice to another (v. péng).

put-lún, no matter which —. put-káo, id. put-khu, id. put-jit, some day soon, not fixing what day. put-si, at any time; always (v. si). tang-sai, bō-sé-pút, willing to take anything (v. sè).

put-tán, not only —. put-kó, only (v. kó). put-ké ki-só, innumerable. bō-só put-chi, addicted to all sorts of wickedness (v. só). put-it, of various sorts or opinions. put-tóng, different (v. tóng). put-téng, of different qualities of the same kind of article (v. téng).

put-tóng, not yet fixed. put-pít, it is better not to.— put-kíp, to be inferior to. put-ti, it will not have the (hurtful) effect —. put-té, to fail in getting a degree. put-tek put-tiáh-kóng, cannot but speak, though unwilling. put-ti-chhök, insensible (v. ti; v. chhök). put-siók, superior to the common average of persons. put-jín, cruel; unfeeling. put-háu, unfilial; disobedient to parents. put-áu, id. put-hó, at variance, as persons or evidence. woo-tiong, unfaithful to employer or superior.

put [R. pat, a rake without teeth; a scraper]. pê-pút, a sort of wooden shovel or hoe. pê-pút-A, id. kiáá pé-pút, ka-kí kóng-hiáh, to raise a matter that injures one’s self.

put (R. pat); to scrape together, as corn, sand, &c. put-lút, id. put-thó, to scrape earth together. put-pún-só, to scrape dirt together, as for manure. thán-chiá, ná teh-pút-kim, to earn money, as if shovelling it up. put-gún, said of making great gain.

púl (R. hót), (C. "hót" in more literary phrases; "sang" in more colloquial, Buddha; a Buddhist idol; any image, even sometimes those that are not for wor-
ship. pût-à, a small idol; a small image or figure.
pût-là, id. pût-à-pô, a storm about 4 a. m. pût-à-thân, a head without a body, used as a child's toy.
pût-à-thô, clay for making idols or images. thô-pût-à, small clay figures used as toys by children. ná-thô-pût-à, idle and stupid, like a clay image. pût-bâk, having immovable eyes.

pût-kong, an idol; a god. sin-pût, spirits and idols; objects of worship. pût-siông, an image or picture of an idol (properly Buddhist). chit-sien-pût, a solid image. chit-tiû-pût, a picture of an idol (or of idols) not yet pasted on rollers. chit-pak-pût, do. pasted on rollers. oôh-pût, a living Buddha; the Dalai Lama or one of the other living Buddhas.
tăng oák-pût, to be a barber (+). chhâi-pût, idols to which no animal food is offered. tang-sai-pût, said of the feeds of the votaries of different idols, as at Chin-chew city. pút-tsô, Kwan-yin. koân-im pút-tsô, id. sek-hía pút-tsô (T.), Shakya-muni; Buddha. tân pút-tsô (T.), to levy black-mail on road (v. tân).
tsung-pût, to make idols (+). chhâi-pût, to set up an idol. chhâi-pût, to invite the spirit of an idol to enter the image or to come on a sorcerer; to invite an idol to move somewhere else. pài-pût, to make obeisance to an idol. hâu-pût, to make offerings to an idol. hôi-sái pût, to worship idols. ngà"-pût, to carry idols about in procession. kng-pût, to carry an idol between two men. mîng-pût, to consult an idol. koân-pût, to call the spirit of an idol to a medium or to a branch for writing oracles.

sêà pût-jî, to trace characters by a branch held (by tàng-chî) before an idol. khoa" pût-jî, to examine these characters and interpret the oracle, as Taoist priests do. pût-tô, medicine prescribed by idols. pût-tô", place secluded off in a house for pictures of idols, in some rites (v. tô". pût-tiû", curtains hung up before an idol's shrine. tôh pût-thâu, to have the turn for a year of cultivating a field and worshipping an idol held in common. tsâu pût-thâu, id.

pût [R. pôt, a cymbal, = col. phâh], ná"-á-pût, nâ"-á-pôt, the guava. chhâ ná"-á-pût, a very hard medicinal fruit that grows on a thorny shrub.
pât [R. intractable, a comet]. lîh-pût thai-sûe, the demon which causes eclipses by appearing naked, so that the luminary runs away ashamed. thîng kâu chit-sien ná" liû-pût-ninh", as naked as the eclipse demon (said in scolding a naked child).

**PH.**

pha (R.: phau), (C. phoâ), to throw out, especially with a circular motion; to cast an anchor; to throw out a net. pha-tiâ", to anchor. pha-bàng, to cast a net. pha-hì, to catch fish by casting a net.

pha-hng, to lay waste; waste; desert.

pha liên-pô, to gamble in the manner called "liên-pô" (v. pô).

pha-lái pha-khi, to go round and round in a circle, as a boy at play, or as a man on horseback. koh--tsai pha-lái, to turn round and come back.

chit-jit pha-tsâu, to go about idly, as a trusty boy, or as idle fellow spending money on low amusements; to leave one's master's work for amusement or for one's own business. sì-ûi pha chit-lin-tìg, to make a circuit fully round a place. chhia pha-lin-tâu, to make a somerset. pha kî-lín, to throw one's body sidewise round like a wheel.

pha (R. phau). lân-pha, the scrotum. toâ-pha, having a very large scrotum; hydrocele, or similar diseases of that part.

pha [R. pa, pha, a bunch, as of flowers], a bunch of fruit like grapes or bulg-yen; classifier of large tails or queues (of men or animals), also of flames and lights. toê-phâ-bê, a large tail, of animal (v. bê). chit-pha thâu-tsong, one large thick queue. ngîg-phâ-he, two lamps burning; two lights. pha-phô-thô, blazing up fiercely, as fire (v. tôh).

phà (= phâ). âng phà-phâ, very red.

phà - phi-phà-hâu, sound of flames blazing fiercely when blown upon by wind. phà-phà-hâu, noise of fire. phà-phô-thô, to blaze up fiercely, as fire (v. tôh).

phà (R. phau), a bubble. tsâi-phà, bubbles on water (a. blister).

phà [R. phau, phâh, = col. phâh], a blister. tsâi-phâ, id. (a. bubble). phông-phâh, to rise in blisters. puh-phâh, id. thîng kâu puh-phâh, scalded and blistered. khi chit-phâh, a blister formed.

a-phien-phà, a pellet of opium prepared in the flame, carried in the pocket, and often swallowed when there is no opportunity for smoking. hun-phâh, id. sio hun-phâh, to prepare such a pellet in the flame.

phá (same word?) â-phà, prosperous, as man; prospering, growing rich, and powerful; beautiful, as things. ké-ú-phà, assuming airs of great consequence. chit-niû, chit-ú-phà, the more you yield the more he will insist on, as a spoiled child. bò-phà, without any influence or ability.

phà" (cf. phó), hollow; porous; not solid; too soft; good for nothing; false. téng-phà"a, solid and soft, &c. khang-phà", empty; hollow (lit. or fig.) tò-laì khang-phà", empty; illiterate. phà"-phùh, prominent and flabby, seeming strong, but really of weak constitution; said also of things that seem large and good, but are hollow within. toâ-phà"a, large soft inferior potatoes.

phà"-kê, empty stories. kông phà"-kê, to tell baseless or exaggerated stories for amusement. kông phà"-tâm, id.

phà"-sok, a wood from which incense is made. phà"-chhà, soft or porous wood. phà"-chhàh, porous stone. phà"-chhèk, empty rice chaff (v. chhèk). phà"-chhìi, crabs that have almost no meat in them.

phà" [R. to fear; be afraid of; cf. col. poeh]. khù-phà", to fear greatly. ti-hoat phà"-hoat, they who know the law should obey it (v. hoat). chin-kim phà"-hê, real gold fears not fire. ti-hong, phà"-hê-lâu, having the wind we need not fear the tide. tiong-sin phà"-sah, a faithful statesman fears not death. jìn phà"-lò; chè phà"-thô, men
photograph, to make the print of one's hand with ink (v. in). phak-kö, to write a rough draft (v. kô). phah-phió, to make out a pawn-ticket.

phah-phê, to spread a bed or mat to sleep on.

phah-kong-koân, to make ready a lodging, as for a mandarin. phah-thî, to put in a support (v. thî').

phah-pê, to fasten wood or bamboo on the sides of a junk for transport. phah-chhâu, to lay a plank, as for a gangway; to make a scaffolding for a house.

phah-pê-thâu, to make a new landing-place and mart. phah-chit-têng-kîô, to make ready a sedan for a journey.

phah-liû, to make a knot, used as a button (v. liû).

phah-kat, to make a knot (v. kat). phah-khe, to make a hoop (v. khe).

phah-pô-thâu, to make an axe. phah-soh, to make ropes. phah-phăng, to manufacture sails. phah-chhîôh, to make mats.

phah-bang, to make a net. phah-tió-â, to make fish-hooks. phah-to, to make a knife. phah-chhien-si, to make a large spoon.

phah-thih, to work in iron (v. thîh).

phah-tin, to work in rai, tan. phah-chhîôh, to work in stone, quarrying or cutting.

phah-ji, to cut words in stone.

phah-mî, to make a sort of preparation of dough (v. mî').

phah-mî', to make cotton with a bow. phah-chhîh, to work up the indigo plant in the vat, extracting the indigo. phah-lâm, to manufacture salt.

phah-lô, to make a sort of briny sauce.

phah-mô, to produce flower-buds.

phah-eh, to belech or biceup. phah-uh, id. phah-kâ-chhîh, to sneeze.

phah-chhîn, to take a cold or ague. phah-koâ, phah-jîêt, to have fever and ague.

sî-chhang phah-lâu, to have venereal sores.

phah-hong-tôk, to have venereal or rheumatic sores.

phah-hê, to strike fire with a flint or match.

phah-hûn, to smear with face powder. phah-chêng (vulg.), to copulate, as animals. phah-lân, to take off fish scales.

phah-chhîm-khîn, to take soundings. phah-tûl-pân, id. phah-tûl-tô, id. with lead. phah-tûl, to take in water for use, as vessel. phah-it (T.), to buy oil.

phah-siâ, to take a city. phah-tê-gêk, to rescue souls from the Buddhist hell. phah-mûg, to knock at a door.

phah-bô-mûg, to knock, but not get in.

phah-chhâu, to shoot birds. phah-lâm, to hunt phah-hô, to hunt tigers.

phah-phêk, to beat time with the "phek." phah-lô, to beat a gong.

phah-kô, to beat a drum (v. kô).

khît-hông phah, to be driven out of course by a violent wind. khît-lîtî phah, to be struck by lightning.

khît-kôâ-long phah, to be taken with an incurable palsy on one side of the face.

phah-tîôh i sim-kôa'-tôe, to speak so as to touch his heart with the feeling of his wickedness.

ú-phôâ-phah, to have some fault, as man or thing (v. phah).

phah-tshang, a sort of drill worked by means of a hammer (v. tshang).

phái [R. to branch, as streams; a division of a clan; a sort], a division of a clan larger than "thiiu;" to allot. tsong-phái, a clan. tsôk-phái, a division of a clan.

chi-phái (K.), id. tâng-phái, belonging to the same great branch.

chhin-phái, closely related, as ancestors and poityrity of same surname within five generations.

phái-tô, branch of clan; direct near posterity.

phái-phê, to anticipate; to conjecture beforehand (v. phê). bó-phái-pân (C.), unexpectedly.

si-phái, fashionable form of dress. sái-phái, proud,
of overbearing, and lofty in bearing. sáí phái-thâu, id. kék phái-thâu, to affect to be a man of importance; to talk or behave in a proud overbearing way. kék kou'-phái, to affect the style or manner of mandarins or of their relations. kék u-chi'-phái, to affect his airs and appearance of a wealthy man when really not so. ji-phái, the style of hand of a good writer.

phái-iotic, to prescribe medicine, phái-giá, to make provision for a specified number (v. giá). phái-poah, to appoint (men) to their several duties. hun-phái, id.; to allot. khe-phái, to allot and collect the various contributions which each is to pay, as to some governmental impost or local public fund. phái-lâm-siông, to compel a man to farm the salt tax. phái-kun-su, to levy contributions (nominally) for the army. phái-hú-hô, to levy imposts (squeezes or bennovences) from the wealthy. phái-chái-mái", id. (v. mái).

phái" (= phái"), sound of gongs. phái", bad; spoiled; at variance, as persons; wicked; wickedness; sin. hó-phái", good and bad (v. kô).

phái-lêng, a bad man. phái'-kiá, a lascivious person; a robber or rowdy (v. kiá). phái" kau-jip kut-chhé, very very wicked. phái"-sim, a wicked injurious heart; very unjust or cruel. phái-chiên-jiáu, to piller. phái'-chêi", a comit; a man who does great injury (v. čhêi"). i nã'-teh-phái", he is getting on worse and worse. phái'-phái", to spoil; to be spoiled; to die; die as a child. phái'-thí, bad weather. thi beh-tsöe-phái", it is going to be bad weather. tsöe-phái", to behave wickedly. tsöe-phái" (C). id. tsöe-phái", to spoil by rough writing or very black character, as pen or document.

kap-i-phái", at variance with him.

phái'-kông, not suitable to talk about. put-chái phái'-kông-ôe, very difficult to talk over to our views. phái'-kiá, difficult to walk upon; not safe for travelling. phái'-êng, not suitable to use. phái'-giá, troublesome to carry, as a large table. phái'-se, unsuitable; awkward; inconvenient (v. se). phái" (C), id. phái'-sin-ki, feeling of awkwardness and shame, as if being rebuked by a superior, or having to speak against a relative, benefactor, or friend. phái'-sêng-ki, id. phái-lêng phái'-sêng-ki, to put a man openly to shame by finding fault with him, as a superior.

phái'-tái, wickedness; death or great calamity. tñoi phái'-tái, to have a death in one's family, &c. phái'-ôe, bad language; ill-omened language. kông i tsú-lêng ê-phái'-ôe, to tell stories (true or false) of his master's bad conduct. phái'-si, violent or painful death; very wicked or unjust (v. si). phái'-pi, a very sudden and fatal disease. phái'-kô, a very low price (said by seller).

phái" (= phái"), sound of gongs. phái'-phái"-hâu, sounding loud, as gongs.

phái" (C), to carry on the back of the shoulder, as child or thing. phái" tah-lién, to carry a double bag hanging over the shoulder.

phâk [R. hok, to overturn; to upset], to invert; to lie with the face down; to turn a cup, &c., with the mouth down. phâk-lâk, many things or persons inverted or on their faces. thâu-khâk phâk-phâk, head bent down. hí-a phâk-phâk, cars standing out too much so as almost to cover the opening (said to be like a pig). phâk-chhiô, odds and ends; heads and tails (v. chhiô). phâk-chhiô, the hand with the palm downwards. phâk-tsô, the raised row of inverted tiles between the furrows of a tiled roof. phâk-lek-soâ", sort of head moulding. phâk-io (T.), shoulders bent, as an old man or yamun man. phâk-bô, the 40th radical. phâk-sun-têng, a small open portico on pillars at a door. phâk-on, to lay down a bowl inverted; an inverted bowl. phâk-tiá", an inverted rice-boiler (v. tiá"), kui-phâk, to kneel and prostrate one's self. phi-phâk"-bêng, bending forward with arms stretched out, as if about to fall.

thân-phâk, laid with mouth down, as bowl or cup; lying on the face. pêng-phâk, to invert with mouth down; to turn on the face or belly. pêng-thân-phâk, id. pêng kâ-lân-phâk, id. pêng-phâk-khún, to sleep on one's face. pêng-phâk teh-khún, id. phâk-teh-khún, to lean one's head on the hands while sitting, and so fall asleep. phâk-teh-thiá", to listen secretly (with head bent down), as at a door. phâk-teh-phâi"-tái, to kneel and bow very low. phâk-teh-hô, a sodomite (lit. tiger on face).

phâk [R. phok, simple and plain, = col. phoi]. phâk-sê, simple in taste, as man; plain and simple; not gaudy, as dress. phâk-sit, plain and simple in dress, manners, &c.; not fond of display or boisterous mirth. khiâm-phâk, economical, as person. chít-phâk, quiet in taste, not fond of display.

hô-phâk, a thick medicinal bark (v. hê).

phâk [R. pê, violent; to scorch; = col. pêu, pê, &c.], to sun; to dry in the sun. phâk-jit, id. phâk-ta, to dry in the sun. phâk-pa, to dry eatables in the sun (v. pa). phâk-kôu", to dry fruit, &c., in the sun. phâk-lâm, to make salt by evaporation. jît phâk, the sun dries or searsches.

phâk [e. hêk]. mûg-phâk, the two upright pieces of wood, one on each leaf of folding doors, in which the door-bolts are fastened. téng-phâk, the piece of wood nailed on the end of the lintel to receive the upper projection (mûg-lâm) of the axis of the door-leaf, which serves as a hinge. i'-phâk, a small piece of wood nailed on a sloping beam to keep the rafter from sliding down.

phân [R. to pull], gân phân-kê, skillful at getting a good price for one's goods. goá beh ko-phan--îi, will you kindly come along with me, sir! (said to a man of some influence or ability, either wishing to show him attention, or wishing his assistance in going to speak to some one else). phân-chêh, id. chhû phân tan-kêi (R.), to become a Tsin-sze (v. kó). phân-hêng-thâu (T.), the upper corner of the flap of a dress where it is buttoned.

phân [R. id.] liû-phân, the double cord sewed on the edge of a dress, ending either in the knot that serves as a button, or in the loop that serves for a button-hole. òe-phân, loops at sides of woman's or child's shoe for tying it on; also, the strip of cloth between the two ribs on the toe of a double-ribbed shoe.

phang [R. hung], sweet smell; fragrant; savoury. phang-chhâu, fragrant and stinking (v. chhû). phang-plut-phut, very fragrant. chhêng-phang, gently and pleasantly fragrant, not too strong. phang-bî, sweet smell or savour. phâng-hîu" sweet incense (v. hîu"), kà-phâng, to eat sweet-savoury things (v. kà).

bi-phang, a lozenge-shaped cake of rice and sugar. môî-phang, a lozenge-shaped cake containing hempseed. môî"-phang-chhoâh, diagonal lattice-work. môî"-phang-hoán, lozenge-shaped, or diamond-shaped.
phang (R. hong, phong), a sail. tsün-phang, a long large boat plying up the Changchew river. chit-phang, on one tack.

pháo-phang, a bit of a rainbow appearing only at the end. chhü-phang-phang, tsai läu-läng, when only the end of a rainbow appears, people will be drowned.

phang-bé-tiah, a sort of secret slang language.

phang-bín, the starboard or right-hand side of a junk. phang-kám, a mat cover. phang-kông, small bamboo instrument for throwing water on the sail. phang-chhü, the rope fastening the end of the lower yard or boom to the mast. phang-kiin, an extra sail below the main-sail. phang-liâu, the small ropes which meet in the main sheet (v. liâu).

phang-tiæ, the frame for the sail to rest upon when taken down. phang-tah, the swaying support for the sail when partially down. phang-péi, canvas.

phâu-phang, to manufacture a sail. tiâu-phang, to fit a new sail to the boat, putting on the ropes, etc. chhia-phang, to hoist up the sail; to spread sail. lôh-phang, to furl the sail. hēh-phang, to lower the sail, taking in little or much. hēh-phang (C.), id. hâ-phang, to take in a reef. kе-phang, to pass the sail to the other side of the vessel. chin-phang sâi, to sail as near the wind as possible while keeping the sail full. phâu-phang, to splash water on the sail, to keep it from spoiling by drying.

phang (R. hong, bông, = col. phäng), to carry on both hands, as a large plate, or as a tray—done to show respect, even with small things, like a cup of tea. phang-pó, to put the die in its case ready for the gambling called "liên-péi," as the gambling-house keeper does.

phàng (R. hông, trong, = col. phàng), to spin: finest white grass-cloth. phàng-cheh, to make thread of cotton or of s. phàng-chit, to spin and weave. phàng-chhì a, a spinning-wheel (v. chhía). phàng-mî, to spin cotton. phàng-sê, to spin yarn. phàng-soâ, to spin silk (v. si). phàng-si, to spin silk (v. si).

chhìng-phang, fine white grass-cloth. ph hông, bleached do. kung-sai phang, finest art from Kiang-si. phàng-tiâu, sort of thin satin.

phäng (R. phang, = col. phàng), fat; corpulent. phfi-pit, id.

phàng [R. hông, to sew, = col. phăng], a chin-k; a crevices; a seam in timber; an opening for finding fault or taking advantage of. khang-phàng, cracks and crevices; openings for finding flaws, faults, or opportunities (v. khang). bō-phàng thang-hiâm, having nothing that can be at all found fault with. chhàng-thang-phàng, fond of finding fault; good at finding a way to injure another or to make money. thang-phàng, to use an opportunity for evil. chhàng-phàng, to look out for our own selfish ends. puh-phàng--chhüt-lài, to leak out, as a secret. khoâ-phàng, chhüt-phang, to look out a way so as to get at a secret. koe-nüng bát-bát, to u-phang, in the closest matter (lit. egg) there is some hole. lâng-phang, to leave a space, as in writing; to take advantage of an opportunity to get away secretly, etc. to get out of a troublesome affair, or to cheat out of money. lâng-phâng kia-châng, to leave a place where there is danger, on some pretext, avoiding the appearance of fear. siông-hâ-phâng, taking advantage of a break in the rain (v. siông). li-phâng, to open into a chink.

chhiâ-phâng, the interstices between the fingers. kha-phang, the opening between the legs, or on the inside of the bent knee. kha tsâng-thâu-â-phâng, the interstices between the toes. chhui-khi-phâng, the interstices between the teeth. khi-phâng, id. soâ-phâng, a cleft in the hills where a road or stream comes through.

phâu, a sort of pomelo. phin-phâu, a creeping plant with a fruit like a fig, used in medicine, and also making the jelly called ő-gió-tâng.

phâu (R. id. = col. phâu). phâu-long (R.), the scrotum.

phâu [R. to throw, = col. phâu]. phâu-siâ-kiu (R,), to throw the embroidered ball, an ancient custom (v. kíh).

phâu (R. id.), to ride fast; to gallop; sometimes said of travelling fast. phâu-bé, to ride a horse fast; to gallop. phâu-lâ, to travel very fast. phâu-chiâ, to carry an express message to the emperor from a high mandarin.

phâu lăng-â-chi", to swindle people of their money and run off.

phâu [R. cannon], crackers or squibs. toâ-phâu, a cannon. hô-phâu, a signal gun. té-tâu hê-phâu, mines in war. thien-phâu, a congrue rocket or shell (a. ulcer). phâu-täi, a fort; a fortification. phâu-tâng, do., especially low. phâu-siû, artillery-men. phâu-tuî, a company of artillery-men, especially using ginsling.

pâng-phâu, to set off crackers. kâ-phâu, a drum-shaped frame full of crackers, used at weddings. pâng-kô-phâu, to set them off. liên-phâu, a string of crackers. phâu-siā, a very large set of fire-crackers on a pole (v. siā).

phâu [R. an ulcer or other skin disease]. thien-phâu, a venerable ulcer (a. cannon).

phâu, to infuse in boiling water; to melt (as sugar) in hot water; to make (as arrow-root) by pouring hot water on it. phâu-tû, to infuse tea. phâu-iôh, to infuse medicine. phâu thông-siông, to melt sugar-candy. phâu-chiù, to treat with hot spirits, as some medicines.

phâu (R. phâu), a long warm robe, quilted or lined, or made with skin or fur. tâ-phâu, id. phâu-koâ, a long warm robe and the shorter dress worn over it. phâu-thô, a long warm robe and the long dress worn over it. mi-phâu, a long quilted dress. nî-phâu, a long warm woolen dress. phế-phâu, long dress made with skins or fur. iû-kô-phâu, do., lined with sheep-skins. bê-tôe-phâu, warm robe made with cuffs like horse-hoofs. bông-phâu, mandarin's robe embroidered with dragons.

phâu [R. to embrace, = col. phâu]. phâu-lông-ô, a child adopted from childhood. phâu-thâu chhû-chhôan (r.), to cover one's head and run away very
much ashamed. phâu-liông-oăn, sort of pill brought from Canton. phâu-hin chiòng-th{}, to harbour deep resentment.

phâu [R. pô, violent; sudden; to strike with the hand, &c. = col. pô, pô, pôu, &c.], to strike the head with the hand.

phâu, fat and plump, as a child. phâu-phâu, very plump and good-looking, as child or young boy. pôi-phâu, id. phâu-phâu, id.; also said of man.

phâu [R. phok, extensive; learned]. kô-lauh-phâu, ancient; old-fashioned (v. kôe).

phâu (R. id.), hail, hailstones. lôh-phâu, to hail.

phâu (R. phâu, phâu, a blister, = col. phâu). jîêt-phâu, eruption like small boils on the head in hot weather, esp. on children. hoat jîêt-phâu, to have them. khi-phâu, id.

phe (R. pho), (C. phoe), an embryo; an unfinished article or model. bôe-bê, a model or pattern. sée-pê, shoes shaped but not yet finished. sé-e-tôe-pê, shoe soles not yet sewed on. in-pê, bits of marble shaped for seals, but with no characters out. pân-pê, an unfinished coffin. lâng chít-ê-pê, to make a complete coat of a matter. tsoa-pê, pastebread. pê tsoa-pê, to make pastebread.

lâng-síng-pê, thin slips of wood used for making a frame (lâng-sîng) for cooking by steam.

tî-pê, a pig not fully grown. tî-pê-ê, id.

phái-pê, ill-behaved in youth; giving signs of becoming a bad man. phái-kut-pê, id. mî-sî thâk-chheâ-ê-pê, he is not and will not be a good scholar. chhât-pê, a bad boy growing into a thief. khit-chhâ-pê, a boy or lad looking like a beggar.

si-sîn-pê, reckless of one's life; daring to do very dangerous things. hiong-sîn-pê, id. sam-seng-pê, ready for quarrels, &c. (v. sêng).

phe (C. phoe; T. phô). phái-pê, to conjecture beforehand. bô-phái-pê, unexpectedly. bó-pê, id.

phe-sî, to risk one's life. phe-miâ, id. phe-sî-miâ, id. phe-sî-sî-miâ thâm, to work extremely hard for money, as if for one's life. phe-sî-sî-miâ khun, to sleep very very long. phe-sî-sî-miâ thâk, to study extremely hard. phe-sî-sî-ma poâh, to gamble very eagerly till all is lost.

phe (C.) phe tsúi-pê, = A. kho tťâ-pê, to throw stones along the water.

phe (C.), = A. phoe, a letter; an official answer. pâi thâu-pê, to write notes through a book at the top of the pages.

phe (C.), = A. phoe, to smooth wood with an adze.

phê (R. phê), (C. phoé; Cn. phô), skin; bark; peel; leather; fur. phê-chhau, furs used for dresses. phê-chê, leather shoes.

dô-phê (white skin), Malwa opium. thô-phê, skin of opium ball (v. thê). thê-phê (C. phôchê), clods of surface soil, as in ploughed fields. thê-phê-thâu, id. chhân-thê-phê, id. chhinh-phê, a sort of hard wood.

chô-thê-phê, a large flat rock. thê-tôe-phê, you know all about heaven and earth! (v. thê). chhân-phê, the inner leather sole of a shoe. chhêm-phê, the covering of a shoe. phau-phê, the wrapper of goods or dollars (v. pau). piên-sit-phê, a thin raw cake

for wrapping up minced meat. bih-phê, thin split bamboo made of the outer part of the bamboo. tin-phê, the rind of ratan, the best part. chiüh-phê, bark; linen stuffs.

khô-phê, skin that peels off where a wound is healing (v. khô). chhu-phê, sort of small eruption, chronic, but worst in the hot season. bông jîêt-phê, the wind hotter than usual, sign of bad weather.

phê-phê-ê kông, to allude to a matter without giving much explanation; to give only a hint. kông phê-phê, id. goâ-phê, external; in outward appearance. chêng-sîn-phê, gông-á, appearing intelligent, but really stupid.

bân-phê, incorrigible; stupidly stubborn. tsôe phê, to be madly attached to a company of actors (lit. black like a pig).

bin-phê, the skin of the face. kâu-bin-phê, brazen-faced. kâu-phê, id. bin-phê khâh-kâu siâ-chhiüh, very brazen-faced (like a city wall). pôh-phê, thin-skinned; very sensitive to pain, or crying readily when scolded. bin-phê khan-phê sin-tsoâ, very bashful and modest (like letter-paper). lâu bin-phê, to keep one's respectability. siâ lâng-ê-bin-phê, to affect and bring disgrace upon. kô-bin-phê, to take care of one's character.

phê-hu, skin and flesh (v. hu). hô-phê-hu, good condition of body, such that a wound heals easily. hô-phê-bah, id. bâh-phê, skin of pork. phê-mêâ, the outer cuticle. chit-tông-phê chit-tông-kut, skin and bone.

pak-phê, to skin. lî-phê, id. khau-phê, to scrape off skin, as from potatoes, with knife at right angle.

phê (C.) chhûi-phê (= A. phêe), the cheeks. kha-phê, the hips. kha-chhûi-phê, id.

phê (C.) phê-siâng, = A. phê-siâ, to talk scandal, &c. phê-siâ, id.

phê [R. phë, a veil], (C. phë), a cloth sometimes worn by women like a veil; to hold a little of anything in the corner of one's dress. phê-ê, a sort of veil.

due-phê, a striped or spotted cloth, used for folding clothes in, or for making up a bundle. hoa-phê (C.), id.; also worn on the head by young married women.

chhûi-phê, sort of kerchief used by women. chhûi-phê-ê, sort of handkerchief for tying up a bundle, used by men or women. bie phê-phê (C.), to raise the bride's veil, as the bridegroom does at marriage.

lô-phê, a kerchief carried by lady in her hand. âng-lô-phê, a red kerchief, used as veil for bride at marriage. tâ-phê-ê, to wear a cloth on the head, as in Chang-chow and some other places married women do.

tâ-phê-ê tê-lâng-tsâu, to follow a man, as bad woman with a cloth on her head. phê-á-kun, a cloth worn over the head, especially by bad women. chhiâ-m-kâi, tâ phê-á-kun lâi-jêp, refusing when politely asked, but afterwards running after him to ask to be accepted (fig. from improper characters).

phê-khi-lai, to lift up things (or keep them from falling), by a cloth spread out, or by the corner of one's dress held up. phê-miâ, id. êng sa-á-kù-phê, to hold something in the corner of one's dress held up. phê-thê, to hold some earth in the corner of one's dress, in order to throw it on the coffin (v. thê).

phê âu-tâu, to cut out a man, as from employment or a purchase (v. tâu).

phê (same word!), (C. phê), to support the end of a beam, as a stone or piece of brick-work on the top of a mud wall. Pô-phê, a piece of stone (or bricks) laid en
the top of a wall of pounded mud and cement, to sup-
port the end of a beam, and keep the wall from splitting;
a cross-bar placed under a beam to support it. phè ì-
à, to support the end of a beam, with a stone.
phè [R. phè, to associate; to mate; a fellow], (C. phè; Cn. phò), to use as a condiment, with rice, potatoes, or liquor. mîh-phè (Cn. mìng-phò), whatever is eaten along with rice or potatoes, phe-mîh, to use any such condiment. phe-pàng, to be used as a condiment with rice. phe-chiù, to be eaten as a condiment along with liquor. té-phè, things eaten along with tea. chià-m-sòa, phe hê-huîh (serpents with tiger's blood), said of a very wicked and daring man.
phè (C. phè). chiâ-phè, a thorn-bush (v. chiâ).
phè (C.), = A. phè, mòà-phè, hemp barked stripped off for making ropes.
phè (C. phè; Cn. T. phè), a chip or broken bit of stone, pottery, wood, &c. chiâ-phè, chips of wood. chiâ-phè, chips of stone. oà-phè, broken bits of bowls. kông-phè, broken bits of jars. kôs-phè, id. chiâ-chiâ-phè, broken fragments of tiles, as in ruined houses. hâd-phùa-phè (C. hââ-phè-phè), id.
kek lí-phè, to think out the proper interest of managing an affair.
phè (C.) phi-phè-hâu, sound of abundant rain falling.
phè [R. phè, to cover; a coverlet; sign of the pas-
sive; = col. pi]. (C. phè; Cn. phò), a coverlet quilted with cotton, which supplies the place both of sheets and blankets, and generally of mattress too, being folded round the person. phong-phè, cotton beaten and made into the shape of a coverlet, and put loosely into a cover, but not fastened with the usual crossed threads. phé-tosâ, cotton cover or case for the coverlet. phé-jiók, coverlet and mattress. phé-á jiók-á, do. for dead body.
phè-iâng, a cloth used for carrying a child on the shoulders.
chhu-phè, to spread out the coverlet ready for use.
kah-phè, to cover one's self with it.
phè (C.), = A. phè, a weed like darning.
phè (C.), = A. phè, (to divide or pay in small por-
tions, &c.).
phè (C.), = phè, to make level, &c. (in some phrases).
phè (C.), = A. phè, to make level; to sweep away, as a torrent; to take a short cut, as across a field. hû lóh kàu phè-á-ta, rain falling till the whole plain is swimming.
sôb-phè, to go about idly or uselessly, e.g. wasting time on a number of useless things that come to nothing, or behaving ill, stealing, and doing mischief, as a bad un-
controlled young fellow; to stray about, as cattle. lâm-
sâm-phè, id.
phè (C.), = A. phè, a surname.
phè (C.), = phè-ô, A. phè-ô, the Pescadores Islands.
phè (C.) chhoân-phè-phè, panting very hard; to do a thing carelessly and ill.
phè (ft. behk), (C. phèh), foam; froth. tâu-phèh, foam on water. sâm-phèh, froth of boiling rice-water. pêh-phèh-noà, white frothy saliva at the mouth.
phèh, to go about as a poor vagrant or idle rowly,
looking at plays and consorting with low characters.
si-kòe-phèh, id.
phèh (C. phèh). thô-phèh, clods of earth.
chhàn-thô-phèh, id. chhàn-phèh, id.
phek (R. id.) phek-giók (R.), a sort of precious stone. phe-thô, a very large sort of peach. phek-san-giam, a temple near Amoy (above Emingkang), where there is a rock that moves.
phèk (R. id.) hû-phek, amber. tsu-phek-
sân, a medicine made of pearls and amber.
phèk (R. id.) phek-lêk, loud rattling sound of thunder (v. lêk).
phèk [R. to strike; to tap; sort of castanets], an instrument made of bits of wood loosely tied together, used for beating time as an accompaniment to music. phek-ûi, the place for beating it in a tune. hoâ-phek, the man in a band who beats it. phah-phek, to beat it, as an accompaniment to music. túng-liâu phah-phek, to change the rate of a song and strike the "phek." at-liâu-phek, to act at proper time and by proper rules in doing anything. at-liâu-at-
phèk, id. ân-liâu-phek, id.; also, according to the rules of time, &c., in a song.
phèk — phèk-chhài, long turnips cut down and salted, so as to make a soft preparation used as a sauce.
phèk (R. id.), the animal soul or principle of animal life in man (classifier "tiâu" or "tè"); said to be found for a few days after death in the form of small black things in the bed or ground where a man has died. hûn-phek, spirits and souls. sam-hûn chhit-
phek, the three spirits and seven animal souls which a man has.
lôk-phek, very miserable. chhi-chhâm lôk-
phek, id.
phèk [R. a sovereign; to rule]. òe-phek-sià, able to drive away demons, &c., as a charm.
phèk (cf. phèng), to try which is the better or su-
perior. phèk-khoà, to compare two things to see which is the larger, better, &c. phèk-kun, to play at a game like marbles, as children. phèk bán-chiù, to try which is best at writing essays.
phèng (R. id.), to cook in melted fat. phèng-
û, id. gâu phèng-tiâu, good at cooking.
phèng, to shape and sew together (skins) for a dress, especially with the outside of some other material. phèng id-kà, to make a dress with sheep-skin in this way. phèng sim-mhî-bin, of what stuff is the outside of this (fur) dress to be made?
phèng [R. to fall, as a mountain, = col. pang]. tào-alt san-phèng, by idleness and eating, business or wealth (lit. mountain) dwindles away. hiet-phèng (C. hiet-phèng), flow of blood from female organs.
phèng [R. péng, level; just; balances; = col. pi", phè", &c.], = péng, to weigh in balances, &c. (A. phèng, =pêng; C. only phèng), (v. péng).
sù-phèng, plays in the Swatow dialect. phah sù-
phèng-kà, music with four sorts of instruments at idolatrous rites.
phèng — io-phèng, = io-pêng, a pouch or purse worn at the side.
phèng [R. to discuss; to criticize]. phèng-lîn, to criticize (generally but not always unfavourably), as conduct or character. phèn-phèng (lê), to criticize, as men or writings. kong-phèng, to discuss a matter together, as a number of persons, in order to end a quarrel. phò-phèng, to criticize, as men or books.
phêng [R. name of bird]. tai-phêng-chiâu, an enormous bird, painted on the stems of junk and by the side of kwan-yin.

phêng [R. to make an agreement by presents]. phêng-kim, money sent at betrothal by bridgemoon's parents to the parents of the bride. phêng-gi, presents so sent. phêng-lê, money and presents so sent. têng-phêng, to fix the agreement of betrothal for daughter. phêng-chhin, id. phêng-tiâ"-tiôb, betrothal arranged.

phêng-chhiâu, to invite a minister, secretary, or teacher to court by presents, as ancient kings did.

phêng-chhiâu" gâu-lâng, to invite a wise man to take office in that way. phêng-gâu-lâng, id. same. phêng-ngo-phêng, such repeated invitations. sam-phêng ngo-phêng, i môn, I have asked him over and over, but he won't come.

phêng (of phêk). phêng-khoâ", to compare two things to see which is the larger or the better, &c. phê-phêng, id. phêng li-ê têo-hô, I will try to lay you, but with great doubt of success. phêng-li-ê soe-ông, id. (v. ông). phêng-hiong, to put on an appearance as if about to strike or fight, as in violent altercation, or as a beggar knocking the doors, &c. (v. hiong).

phi (R. id.). to spread out, as clothes. phi-sa", to spread out clothes, as to dry. phi-chhek, to spread out rice to dry. phi-khî, to spread out, as in the sun. phi hông-thâu, to hang up to dry in the wind, as clothes.

phi-hông, sort of ease worn by mandarin ladies. phi-kien, sort of shoulder ornament or epaulette worn by mandarin or kûfîn. phi-kab, Manchow soldiers (v. kâh).

siang-chhiâu phi-sien, both hands stretched out in the form of a cross (v. sien). ñâm-sin, turning sideways so as to get through a narrow passage.

hôâï"-phi, an inscription written horizontally, as over a door. i-phi, a cloth cover for the back of a chair.

phi-i, a reclining chair that draws out.

phi (same word!) tekk-phi, a flat bamboo frame for sleeping on in hot weather. tekk-phi-i, a chair or couch with the seat made of bamboo. mi"-phi, a frame for drying boiled vermicelli.

phi - tsuí-phi, small flat stones thrown by children to skim along the water; an insect that skims very rapidly along the surface of the water. phi tsuí-phi (C. pi tekk-phi), to throw stones thus. khô tsuí-phi, id. tsuí-phi-a (C.), a small shallow boat for shallow sandy rivers.

phi (R. a sharp spear). chi"-phi, an arrow-head.

phi - ko-phi, coffee (imitation of the sound). ko-phi-tê, coffee, as a beverage.

phi (T.), to scrape or scratch up (sand), as fowls do.

phi-phien (A.), (v. phiên).

phi (T.). phi-sang, = A. phi"-sang, arsenic.

phi (R. skin, = col. pł). tên-phi, prepared orange-peel. chhêng-phi, a medicine; thick pumelo skin or some such skin. tê-kut-phi, a cooling medicine (bark of root of ko-kîl), said to affect the kidneys. ngô-ka-phi, = pl, a yellow liquor from Tien-tsin and the north. ngô-ka-phi-chiâu, id.

sau-phi, to seold by speaking ironically or sarcastically.

hô sô, liû-phi, when a tiger dies he leaves only his skin (fig. of man's reputation). san-i-bêng pok-siong, ngô-phi, geometry, medicine, and the various sorts of divination are known only superficially. ngô-phi ê-tai-chi, the things included in these five classes.

ngô-phi ê-lâng, men who practise any of these.

phi (cf. phi), mean; void of self-respect; disreputable in his way of doing business; regardless of his character; low and contemptible; e.g. refusing over and over to pay a debt, or living on others and refusing to spend a cash.

kap-lâng-phi, acting towards others in a mean despicable way without sense of shame. chin-phi, very mean and despicable. chin-chhiâu phi, id. phi-liên, having unblushing impudence and effrontery. phi-liên-bin, id. phi-bin, id. (v. bin). mêm-su-iâ" phi, despicably refusing to pay his gambling debts.

phi (R. id). phi-koân (R.), wearied out; quite exhausted.

phi [R. mean; despicable]. phi-li, mean and stingy. phi-li-kû, a low mean wretch (lit. demon). siâu-phi-liên, despicably mean in dealing about the smallest sums. siâu-phi-giên, id. phi-liê (R.), despicably mean, as conduct. put-chi khoê-phi (R.), contemptible and despicable, as man.

jín-t sai phi-úi, contemptible in appearance, as a little ugly man (v. úi).

phi [R. a scab; a disease of the head], a scab; an inoculation; a thin lamina. kien-phi, to become covered with a scab; hard scab formed. siâu-phi, id. ti-phi, id. tau-phi, the scab of small-pox, used for inoculation. siâu-phi, scabs falling off, as in small-pox. lâu-phi, id. lâm-phi, to poor parched beans on the head of a person just recovering from small-pox (v. lam). he-phi, thin bits of plaster peeling off a wall (v. he).

jiô-thang-phi, inoculation on urine-jars. tiâ"-phi, inoculation on a rice-boiler from boiling rice or other things. pâng-phi, inoculation of rice on a rice-boiler for a few days. ko-pa-phi, do. a large rice-boiler, as of a junk, for a long time. am-phi (Cn.), acc of rice-water.

tâng-phi, percussion-caps. seng-khu táng-tâng-phi, not having even one cash about one. chi"-phi, very thin small bad cash. chi"-phi-a, id. chtt-ê gài-chhiâu phi-to-bô, have not even one bit of a bad cash. lê-phi, the white inner coating of shells like mother-of-pearl (used for ornaments). tê-phi-tsu, false pearls made from shells. an lê-phi, to inlay with this substance.

chít-phi-a, a very little bit. chihuá-phi, a small sod of turf (v. chhuâ).

phi (cf. phi, to stretch). phi-phakh-a", to stretch. out one's arms, as to keep one's self from falling.

phi (R. id.). phi-lên, a comparison; to make a supposition; for instance, like as -. phi-jû, id. phi-siit", to talk in a jesting way of another's looks, &c. (v. siit).
way; to insult or scold a man who dares not retort; to overreach or get the better of, as in trade or in dividing money. sa-phi" (C.), id. phi"-khām, to overreach or defraud of small sums by overcharging (v. kham). niū-"lāng-phi", very good-tempered in bearing insult or scolding; very easy in money matters, letting others get good bargains out of us, &c. hō-"lāng khām-phi"-thāu, to let the other get rather more than his due from us, or let him have the upper-hand in scolding, &c.

ū phi"-thāu, to get the better of a man, as in a dispute or quarrel; to get things very cheap or get large wages; advantageous, as a trade giving good profits. khāh-phi"-thāu, getting rather more than one's share. hō-"khāh-phi"-thāu, to be somewhat overreached or beaten by him. bō-phi"-thāu, not succeeding in a dispute, lawsuit, or quarrel; not managing to get a thing, &c.

phi" (C. phi"), pun-phi", to divide equitably what is not sufficient for all, so that each has some share, though not much; to deal small and serve all. phi"-hēng, to pay by instalments. um-nā-phi", id.

phi" (R. pāng, level; even; just; = col. pū, pūa, phi", &c.), (C. phi"), to make level, as a piece of ground; to cut away earth, as with spade or hoe, to make it even; to take off a layer from a stone. phi" kak-ā, to lay on the clap-boards or laths on the rafters, ready for the tiles. phi"-tēng, to lay them on and nail them down. phi"-thē, to level ground.

tha-phi", to collect a number of men to go and beat a man who had beaten us. koh kap-i-phi" (v. phi"-kā), to win back from him what he had gained from us in gambling.

phi" (R. phāng), (C. phi"), a surname. phi"-tsē, a very old man of the Shang dynasty, probably called by Confucius "lō-fēng." phi"-tsē chāiā phōn-pā-hē, phi"-tsē lived 800 years; he is the representative of old age in the pictures called tāi-tsā-sū.

phi" (R. phāng), (C. phi"), phi"-ō, the Pescador islands.

phi" (cf. phi, phi"), chit-phi"-ō, a small bit, somewhat roundish.

phi" (R. phi), a slice; a lamina; a thin plate; classifier of walls, partitions, fixed screens, clouds, paddocks, pieces of glass, and thin extended surfaces. chit-phi"-ō, a small flat bit. āng-tāng-phi", sheets of copper. hō-phi" (v. phi"-hō), broken bits of tile. hoa-phi" (Cn.), id. hiā-phi"-ā-chhū, house made by children of bits of broken tiles.

ō phi", the side pieces of the uppers of a Chinese shoe. chit-phi"-ō, one of the slips for the uppers of shoes. bō-phi", the halves of stockling-legs.

bō-phi"-thāu, not having a wind such as can be used for sailing on the course, not even by tacking. chit-phi"-phāng, sailing on one tack without shifting sail. koh-ōsāt chit-phi", make one tack more. tsāi-phi"-sāi, to sail easily with wind on quarter with full sails. kāhū tsāi-phi", to shift the sail to the position for no sailing. sāi ngī-"phi", to sail right on one tack with a strong wind; dogged and irremovable in one's course (v. ngī-).

chiā-phi", khān-ngī, determined to carry on the feud with no compromise; not afraid to injure people.

phi" (same word). phiāh-phi", disposition; temper. phiāh-phi" hō, disposition good; forbearing. phiāh-phi" phi", temper bad.

phi" (cf. phi, phi"), phi"-phi"-hō, to pant hard.

phi" (C.) chhoān phi"-phi", panting hard; to do a thing very hurriedly or carelessly.

phi" (Cn.) phi"-si-phi", = A. phi"-si-pūng, the 120th radical, at the side.

phi" (R. phi, = col. phi), (T. phi). phi"-sāng, arsenic. phi"-chhīng (v.), id. sōa phi"-sāng (C.), a poisonous berry, on a shrub about a foot high. sōa phi"-sāng-ā-chh (C.), id.

phi" — kha-phi"-lām, the shin (v. lām).

phi" (R. phi), the nose; to smell; the knob on the end of a carrying pole; the eye of a needle.

phi"-hōe, to smell flowers. phi"-phāng, to smell odours. ū phi"-phāng, to get a scent of a matter. m-sāi-phi", you need not hope for it. hō-phi"-sāi, good at smelling (sāi in jōk). gāu-phi", che, you are very knowing! āng-sāng-hōi gāu-phi", che, id. (lit. yellow ants). āng-sāng-hōi gāu-phi"-tōa, id.

chāiā-phi", the eye of a needle. ē-phi" the rib or ribs at the point of a Chinese shoe (v. ēc). chiā-phi"-ē, shoe with only one rib on the toe. tōa-phi"-ē, id.

phi"-bāk-chhūi, the features in general. phi"-chhūi-phi", foul-mouthed, in language. phi"-khang, the nostrils. phi"-khang-khāu, the apertures of the nostrils. phi"-khang-māng, the hair in the nostrils. sāi phi"-khang-kīn, to talk in a nasal disapproving tone; to whistle disconsolately. sāi phi"-khang-im, to make a nasal sound. phi"-lok, the hollow part of the nose. phi"-lak, id. phi"-lak-kōng, id. phi"-lok-kōng, id. phi"-to, the ridge of the nose when high and sharp. phi"-nīā, the ridge of the nose. phi"-nīā chhī-chhī, nose too flat between the eyes. phi"-lēng, the ridge of the nose. ēt phi"-lēng, to have a polypos in the nose. phi"-io, the bridge of the nose and the part of the ridge near it. phi"-io chhī-chhī, nose naturally too flat between the eyes (said of women). phi"-ai, raised bridge of nose, not usual among Chinese. phi"-thōu, point of nose.

phi"-tsūi, water or liquid mucus from nose. phi"-sāi, hardened mucus from nose. kāu phi"-thām-noā, having much mucus flowing (v. noā). phi"-hun, sniff. phi"-hiū, id.

lāu-phi", running of the nose. lāu phi"-tsūi, id. tsā-phi”, nose stuffed with cold in the head. sat-phi”, id. sngh-phi”, to stuff up the nose inwards (v. sūgh). chhīng-phi", to stuff, outwards (v. chhīng). chhīng-phi", to blow the nose. sān-phi" (Cn.), id. pūn-phi", to blow through one's nose, in anger. lek-phi", to wrinkle the nose, in displeasure. ng-phi", to hold the nose, as to avoid a bad smell. chiā-phi", nose eaten away with disease. lap-phi", having lost the nose by disease.

pēn-phi", a sort of small wild quadruped.

phiāh — ka-chhān-phi", the part of the back between the shoulders. phiāh-lī-āt, the middle part of an animal (as pig or sheep), as cut up for food, including the ribs; the whole animal is cut into three parts, of which this is the middle one. phiāh-lī-āh-bah, the flesh on the ribs of an animal. phiāh-lī-āh-kut, the ribs. phiāh-ki-āt, id.

tho-phi", to drag itself along, as a wounded animal, esp. on one side. phah kāu-hō-tho-phi", I will beat you till you can hardly move!

phiāh (cf. hāi), hāu-phi", phi", broken bits of tiles, as among ruins. hāi-phi", phōo (C.), id.

phi" [It. peng, a weapon; a warrior; = col. phi"].
aphiā — kōng-aphiā, in a tremendous hurry and flurly.

aphiā (C.), a sort of raincoat, made of leaves, worn by farmers. moa'-aphiā, = A. moa'-aphiā, the 53d radical.

aphiā (Cn.), = seng-bō, a sort of flat-topped cap worn by hired or by actors. ti'-aphiā, to wear it.

aphiā [R. pēng, a shed; a stage; an awning; = col. pī', phā', phī', &c.], one slope of a roof. chit'-aphiā, id. moa'-aphiā, an open shed with a roof of only one slope; the 53d radical (v. moā').

aphiā [R. pēng, phēng, level or gently sloping ground], a natural sloping bank of sea or river, or at base of hill. son'-aphiā, the sloping base of a hill. hāi-aphiā, the shore left dry at low water. thē'-aphiā, a muddy sea-beach, or broad muddy bank of river or stream. chiō-thāu'-aphiā, the beach full of stones. chōi-phā'-aphiā, a gently sloping large rock with little or no soil on it.

sam-aphiā, a village S.W. from Ch'ang-ch'ē where there is a very famous temple. sam-aphiā tsē-su, the idol worshipped there.

aphiā [R. pēng, level; even; just; = col. plī', phā', phī', &c.], to win again after having lost, as in gambling. phah-aphiā, id., in fighting or gambling. phah chit-ē-aphiā, id. tō-aphiā, to win after losing in gambling. khit-ē-tō-aphiā, to be beaten by him in gambling after having first beat him; also fig. of striking; phā'-tō-lāi, to win what had been lost in gambling; also (T.), said of other things in general.

aphiā-tō-tōng, do. also said of fighting. poah-aphiā'-khi-lāi, to win back what was lost in gambling. phā'-khi-lāi, id.; also fig. of making great gains in trade after great losses. tsōe-chit-ē-aphiā, to settle a long account with a man (by a thorough beating) who had often beaten, cheated, oppressed, or dominered over us.

aphiā, a large thick slice or cut, as of meat or of a cake; a thick flattened piece. kui-aphiā', a whole thick slice; over a considerable surface, as a skin disease. be-aphiā', large thick pieces of plaster coming off a wall. chhāu-aphiā', a sod of turf; also straw beaten very small and made into round cakes (v. chhāu).

aphiā (P.) bā-aphiā', a harlot (said in scolding). bā'-aphiā'-chi, a very thorny weed that catches the dress.

aphia [R. pēk, on the side; partial; depraved], to go to the side; to get out of the way; to avoid by going out of the way. phiah-teh, id. phiah-phiah, out of the way, lonely, as place (v. pēku). oan-kōo phiah-kōo, crooked and unfrequented streets and lanes. tō-aphiā, to get out of the way and avoid. phiah-pī, to get away and conceal one's self for a short time. phiah hō-lang-kē, to step aside to let some one pass. phiah-khi-tiām, to get out of harm's way by hiding one's self.

aphia (lt. pēk), disposition; temper. sēng-aphia, id. phiah-sēng; id. phiah-phil, id. (v. phiā).

aphia-chēng, any disease to which any one is especially constantly liable. phiā'-aphia, troublesome in temper, e.g. unwilling to pay debts; having a constitutional tendency to some disease, e.g. to have boils each summer. hō-aphia, good-tempered. u-kih-aphia, having a peculiar temper. chiā-aphia, temper very dogged, obstinate, and crotchety. kēh-aphia, obstinate; perverse in disposition. kii'-aphia, fond of crossing others' wishes. kōi-aphia, perverse. koāi-aphia, of a strange temper. ku-koāi-aphia, id. áu-aphia, obstinate. chimpan, id. ngi'-aphia, id. siōh-aphia, superstitious.

aphiaa (R. pēk), a brick. chhi'-aphia, slightly fired bricks. sēk-aphia, well-burned bricks. o-aphia, id. phiah-tōg, a brick broken across. phiah-pēng, a brick broken into two halves lengthwise. tang phiah, floor-tiles and bricks.

khoe-aphia, small flat-bottomed river boat with a mast.

aphia — sī kui-aphih, dead in great numbers, as in an epidemic.

aphia, to crucify. phiah-chhāt', to crucify a robber or pirate.

aphia, meals. chhut-aphia, to have meals.

aphia, to uncoil itself suddenly with a spring, as a snake. phiaaa--lōh-lāi, to fall down suddenly, as a lizard or centipede from the roof.

aphia (cf. pēk). phiaa-aphia-chhēng, to palpitate. phiah-aphia-tōa, id. phiah-aphia-thīa, to leap up and down frantically, as a sorcerer.

aphia, heart beating fast with fear or anxiety.

aphia (cf. pēk), sound, as of a bamboo struck. phiah-kū phiah-aphia-hāu, to beat, making the blows of the rod ring on the skin. phiah-phiah-phiah-phiah, sound as of heavy drops of rain on the roof.

aphia — phiah-be, to dash hine on a wall.

aphia, phiah, phiah, better phiasm, phiasm, phiasm (q.v.)

aphiah (cf. pīang). phīn-phin phiah-phiah, phiah, the sound of a vibrating string. phiah-phiah-phiah, the sound of beating cotton with a bow.

aphiah (cf. phiesz, phiesz, phiesz, phiesz-hāu, to roar loud, as waves.

aphiah (cf. phiesz, phiesz, phiesz, phiesz). pū-aphiah, fat; corpulent. pū-aphiah-aphiah, id.

aphiah (C.) ā'-aphiah-phiah, very yellow.

aphiah (R. pēng, a club; cf. pīang). phiah-kō, a long thick bamboo tube with a skin tied over the one end, and the other open; beaten by quacks, beggars, &c.

aphiah-phiah-hāu, sound of it.

aphiah (esp. T.) phiah-aphiah-hāu (= A. phiah), sound of waves.

aphiāu, phiah, better phiah, phiah (q.v.)

aphiau (R. pēn, a branch; a spear; a signal; beautiful: = col. pīo). phiau-thāu, a label with name or sign of maker, often wrapped round, or pasted on a thing bought; it often states the nature or good qualities, or gives directions for use. hōng-aphiau, id.
phien [R. sort of chrysallis; preparation of cuttle-fish]. hái-phiau-siau, a medicine made from the cuttle-fish.

phiau [R. tossed on the waves]. phiau-lái phiau-khi, tossed about at mercy of winds and waves, as disabled vessel. phiau sa-si-jit, tossed on the sea for three or four days, as disabled vessel after a storm. phiau-liu, carried away by a flood, as houses or timber, &c. hó-táü phiau-liu-khí, id. phiau [R. blown by the wind; easy in manner; sometimes interchanged with the previous word]. phiau-iet, animated, intelligent, unconstrained, or self-confident in manner. phiau-phiet, id. (v. phiet).

phiau (R. id.), to commit fornication with a harlot; whoredom. phiau-piáu, to commit whoredom. phiau-kheh, a whoremonger. toá-phiau-kheh, a rich whoremonger. phiau té im, whoremong, and drunkenness. tsáp-é phiau, kâu-é liâu, of ten whoremongers nine come to poverty.

phien [R. at the side; selfhú; unfair; = col. phi]. phien-pí [R. at the side]. phien-kéng, smaller ports; side ports; uncommon dollars from the smaller South American states. phien-tsó phien-íü, going to one side or another of the road (v. íü).

phien-phiah, secluded; unrequested; secret; out of the way, as a place. phien-phiah-ji, a character rarely used. phien-phiah-óe, words or phrases seldom used, often intended to make the hearer consider the meaning carefully.

phien-päng, a concubine or wife of second rank. phien-kéng, imperial concubine. chhú-phien, to take as a concubine.

phien-sa, partial; unfair; unjust; prejudiced. phien-thán, partial and unfair. phien-toé, to do something that is improper. phien-kíô, to give an appellation somewhat lower than should be, e.g. calling father "ân-chek." phien-ái (R.), partial in affection, as parents.

phien-phien-beh, to wish and desire obstinately, as dangerous or hurtful things; to wish all the more because refused (C. thien, in this paragraph). phien-beh, id. phien-phien-á m, doggedly determined to oppose or refuse what is proposed. Íî-beh, gôa phien-á m, you are willing, but I will not on any account consent to it.

phien, = phin (C. thien). phien-phia-síin, a very wicked demon (v. phia).


phién (cf. phún), to scratch on the ground, as fowl with bill, foot, and feathers. phién-thó, do. in earth. phién-sa, do. in sand. phién-khú, to stir or move about, as rice to see its quality, or as a heap of grass, &c., searching for something lost. phién-khú, khóa, id., as rice. toá-teh phien-phi, phien, said of man managing property for its absent owner, and making rather too free with the money; or of a man in charge of a large house, and using it as he pleases. inaukée phien phia-khú, hungry hen scratching at the foot of the wall, a poor man trying to find some way of getting money from another.

phién (R. id., = col. phi), a thin slice or lamina; classifier of clouds or regions of country; a stretch of a number of level fields. kuí-phien, a whole slice or thin piece; a whole region. chhiért-phien, to cut into slices. li-phien, a slice of a sort of dried shell-fish. chii-phién-chhán, a stretch of numerous level irrigated fields. toá-phién-thó, an extensive region of country about level. hit-chit-phién, that region of country.

phién-toá, a visiting card, or plain card (v. toá). miái-phién, a visiting card. sió-phien, a blank red card, ready to be written upon. thó-äng-phién, a large slip of red paper, for writing a notice or placard.


phién-hun, id. a-phién-phā, a small pellet of opium (v. phā). a-phién-sái, opium refuse, used for mixing up again with opium. a-phién-hun-chhe, opium-pipe. a-phién-kóng, id., said in joke. a-phién-kúi, a miserable confirmed opium-smoker. a-phién-sien, id. a-phién-gien, craving or horrors of opium, from not getting the usual dose. a-phién-kut, emaciated condition from opium-smoking. a-phién-hun-bin, cadaverous face of confirmed smoker.

chhiâ-phien, to smoke opium. tiáu a-phien, unable to break off opium-smoking, except by medicine. a-phien chhiâ-tiáu, id.

phien (R. id.), to deceive. phah-phien, id. khi-phien (r.), id. phien--lang siet-lang, to cheat or deceive people. häng-phien, to threaten and deceive. häng-phien-sit, id. khoí-phien, to swindle; to kidnap by alluring away. phién-chhiâ, hái-gó, said of breaking a promise (lit. starving a guest). phien-kúi, do you think you can thus deceive me? (as you could a ghost). teh-phien-kúi, id. khoí-á phien kúi-ón, said of an inferior trying to deceive his superior, but quite unable. moâ-phien, to deceive. moâ-thí phien-tóe, to deceive Heaven and Earth. moâ-thí phien-lâng, to deceive Heaven and men. moâ-pé phien-bú, to deceive parents. bông-moâ âm-phien, to deceive and cheat both secretly and openly.

phiet [R. lame; feet turned outwards]. phiet-kha, the feet naturally turned outwards. khâ phiet-khúi, the feet much turned outwards, as in walking. kiâ-lô phiet-phiet, walking with the feet much turned outwards. phiet-phiet out-oat, walking with feet turned out, and swaying about in a slow self-important manner.

phiet (R. id., = col. phoat), a down-stroke slanting to the left. bá--ji bô-chit-phiet, the character "bo" (military) has no slanting down-stroke, meaning that military mandarins are generally illiterate.

ni-phiet-chhiu, mustaches. li-phiet-chhiu, id. mûn-phiet chit-tuh, mustaches and a beard (said in joke).

kâp-i phiet-chhe, to be at variance or not on good terms with him.

phiet—phiet--chit-c, to give a slap with the hand, as on a boy's skin, so as to make the blow ring loud.

phiet—giet--lâng phiet--lâng, to scold severely, violently, or contemptuously, so as to make one quite ashamed (v. giet).

phiet—phiau-phiet, having an animated or intelligent appearance; easy and unconstrained in manner, as man who has confidence in his own ability and knowledge of the matter.

phiet (T. phiet; C. poâ), an earthen plate; a
phlet

plateful. chit-phiet-chhài, a plateful of condiments.
sl-phiet, chit-oâ"-thng, four plates and a bowl of soup, as usual in feasts.

phiet (T.), = A. phiet, a plate.

phiet (R. id.), to flap the wings. phiet-sit, id. phiet-phiet, sound of flying or of wings flapping.

phiet-phiet-hâu, id.

phih (C.), word used in vile scolding (to commit impurity), = khân.

phih — phih-phih phíak-phíak, sound as of heavy drops of rain.

phih (C. phi). fig-phih-phih, very yellow, as face.

phih (cf. phi; C. phi"). phih-"phih-chhoân, to pant hard.

phíun (= phíen). phín-phiá"-sin, a very malicious demon (v. phíà").

phín — phín-phián phiang-phiang, sound of a vibrating string.

phín [R. phiñ] cf. pêng, the apple. phín-phau, a sort of creeper with a fruit like a fig (v. phau).

phín (C.) phíin-pho, = A. phun-pho, in great poverty.

phín (R. phèng). phín-phóng, sound of waves or of water violently moved (v. phông).

phín, sloping, off the perpendicular; leaning to one side; to staggering. phín-phín-phín, very much off the perpendicular; holding his head to the side in a proud overbearing way, as a young fellow, oai phín-phín, much off the perpendicular. khi-phín, leaning to one side; having one shoulder higher than the other, or head to one side; leaning over, as wall; having one shoulder high, as mountain. thán-phín, to turn one's self sidewise so as to get through a narrow passage or to pass another in a narrow lane. thán-phín-sin, id. phín-lái phin-khi, to stagger, as when drunk. phín-chit-é, to stagger, as from a blow.

phín, to make an agreement; to promise formally.

phín-bèng, id. goá kâ-li-phin, I promise you.

phín, to boast. phín-phóng, id. phín-bèng, to boast of power or influence; to be overbearing. phín-bèng-lâm, id. phín-gâu, to boast of ability.

phín-phún-sù, id. phín-phàh, to be very overbearing, tyrannical, and unjust; always threatening to beat people. phín-u-kóng-lô, to boast of merit.

phín [R. sort; kiud; rank], rank of mandarins.

phín-chít, official rank. phín-kíp, titular rank.

kêk-phín, the very highest mandarin rank. it-phín, of the first general rank. chía"-it-phín, of the very highest grade of rank. chióng-it-phín, of the lower division of the first rank. si-phín, of the fourth rank (R.) it-phín-lâm, very bright light purplish blue.

phín-hèng, conduct; behaviour. jin-phín, id. phín-sèng, character and disposition, natural or acquired. phín-koh (r.), general form of body. phín-phèng (R.), to criticize, as men or writings.

phín-liâu, materials. toà-phín-oâ", a large sort of bowl.

phín — phín-siàu, a flute. phín-á', id. phín-nà, id. phín-nâ-môh", the bamboo tongue of a flute.

phín-kôa, a flute and three guttars (v. kôa).

phô (R. phô), a floating weed like duckweed, eaten by ducks. tsâi-phû-phô, id. hû-phô, to gather duckweed with a strainer.

phô (R. phô), a cup made of a gourd], a sort of ladle or large cup for lading out things. lâ-phô, a split cocoa-nut used as a ladle. hâu-phô, ladle made from the shell of the king-crab. chhâ-phô, a wooden ladle. thîn-phô, an iron ladle.

phô [R. to pierce; light; nimble].light, as baggage or things; light and nimble in walking; slim and light in body, as man; lightly-built or lightly-laden, as a basket. phô-phô, not to be depended on, because too impulsive, incensuous, or forgetful; e.g. promising or doing things without consideration. phô-phô-ô-ô, words not to be depended on, e.g., such as the speaker will readily forget, spoken without consideration, or without examining whether true or false. kun-ki phô-phô, horse sense bad, as of child that will be unhealthy or unlucky.

phô (R. phôâu), to bleach. phô-pê, to bleach cotton cloth. phô-pê-phô, id. kê-phô, to be bleached. phô-phăng, bleached grass-cloth. phô-tô, to bleach by laying out in the dew at night. phô-hông phô-tô, bleached by the wind and dew.

phô-phăng, to splash water on a bamboo sail so as to keep it in good order.

phô (R. phôâu), a warrant; a summons; said also of a pawn-ticket and some similar tickets. chhut-phô, to issue a warrant. phô-phô, a warrant. tsa-toa" phô-phô, warrants in either form, either in red in mandarin's own hand, or in black with official stamp.

phû phô-bê, said of hangovers about yawns, who go along with constables, pretending to be such.

tâg-phô, a pawn-ticket. phah-phô, to make out a pawn-ticket. sit-phô, to lose a pawn-ticket.

phô-sit-phô, to announce the loss of a pawn-ticket. chhüt bi-phô, to give a ticket for extra pay in lieu of rations. chî-phô, a note for so many cash; a sort of bank-note. ki"-phô niâ"-gûn, to get money on presenting such a note, as for soldiers' pay. chû-phô niâ"-gûn, id.

phît (R. id.), an entire roll or piece of cloth; classifier of whole pieces of cloth. chít-phêt-pê, one whole piece of cotton cloth. pô-phít, piece goods; cotton in entire pieces. phít-thâu siu"-chhe, these piece goods are too coarse. bõe phît-thâu, to sell only goods in entire pieces, as a shop. phít-thâu-kau, a wholesale hou that deals only in a number of pieces of piece goods at once.

phît [R. one of a pair; to unite; classifier for a single horse]. phít-phôe, to unite in a pair, as man and wife, or as two things that make a pair (v. phêe). chít-phít-bê, one horse. toa"-sin phít-bê, a man who has no relations alive or near him.

phît (T.) phít-lô, = A. pit-lô, a sort of small bird.

phng (R. hoan), (C. phûi), an adze; to smooth with an adze.

phng — phng-phng-hátu, sound of the feathers of an arrow as it leaves the bow.

phãgh, sound made by a snake (esp. cobra) when just going to dart on its prey. phãng-phãgh-hátu, id.; said also of a man acting in a very impetuous overbearing way.

phô [R. a wave]. phô-nâg, waves. phô-long (R.), id. pêng-tê, khi hông-phô, to cause great trouble or distress by false accusation when all was quiet and right. phun-phô, travelling about to great distances for a livelihood. phun-phun phô-phô, id. phin-phô (C.), in great poverty and misery. tâi-phô-hûn, wavy lines of several colours at the feet of
the dress of some mandarins or of actors. いい tsui-
pho-bun, to draw lines representing waves on dress, or
on other places.

leng-pho, Ning-po.

pho-lo-bit, the jack-fruit, grown at the Straits, &c.

pho (P.), a shrub with a fruit like a rasp, also called
toa-pun he-n. chhi-pho, the small trailing rasp. = A.
he-m, or distinguished as si-o-pun he-n.

pho [R. a mound or bank]. soa-pho, a sandy beach (Cn. soa-pe).

pi' pho-pho-pho, level, as a level road, or as sea
without waves. toa-loi, pi' pho-pho-pho, the main road is
level (said of good behaviour). chit-e-loah, pi' pho-pho-pho, if
he take it in hand, it will be put straight at once, though
it could not be done by another.

sit-lat-pho, Singapore.

pho [R. slightly; somewhat; =col. pho]. pho-
liok-á, to a slight degree; to a small extent.
pho-pho-pho, id. pho-pho-pho-bat, to know slightly. pho-
pho ce-hiau-tit, to understand somewhat.

pho (cf. pho), soft, light, and well raised, as bread;
soft, juicy, and very pleasant to eat, as sugar-cane; soft
and edible, as the bones of some fish. pho-pho-pho, id.
the pho-pho-pho, the soil is easily worked. pho-chii-
porous stone, pumice-stone. bin-pau pho, the bread is
light and well raised. pho-pho-ké, a sort of white
well-raised cake.

pho [R. to break, =col. phok]. pho-hiet, to injure
the blood by diminishing its quantity, as some cattles
are supposed to do.

pho (R. phau), to embrace; to clasp in the arms;
to carry in the arms, as a child. sa-pho, to embrace
each other. pho-é, a son adopted from childhood.
pho-gin-ná, to carry a child in the arms. thau-
pho-gin-ná, to kidnap a child. pho kha-thau-u, to
put the arms round one's own knees, as when sitting
with legs much bent.

pho-an, to keep to safe investments in business.

pho-kó, man who acts in a lawsuit as the representa-
tive of a solitary woman, or of an old man or Kujin,
or other who cannot properly be beaten in court.

huuh pho-sim, the blood coming to the heart, so
strongly as to cause disease or death. pho-sim-khúi,
feeling of pain at heart, or of confusion from thought
of great fear or anxiety (v. khúi). pho-sim-peng, the
last radical written at the side.

pho (R. p.), a class, as of words under one radical:
a set, as of books, &c.; a set, as of volumes; a clump of
bushes, or thick tuft of grass. kui-pho, a whole set,
as of volumes of a book, in a large bunch or tuft, as
gras, &c., from one root, or in one tuft. chit-pho
thau-mung, a large tuft of hair, such as the Chinese
wear. chit-pho chhúi-chhúi, beard and whiskers
all very thick, making one mass. chit-pho chhau-á,
a large bunch of grass or weeds growing. chit-pho
chhauh, a complete set of a book, having all the volumes.

phor (R. id.), to spread out level; to lay even, as
tiles or pavement; to pave; to make, as a bridge; (bed
and bedding). phe-ple, to lay quite level and even,
as tiles, &c. phor-siet, to put in order, as furniture.

pho-mi, to spread out cotton in order to make it
into quilted articles; to quilt with cotton. phe-jion, to
pate or glaze on the feathers called "joan" on female
head-dress. pho gé-péi, to lay down dominoes, as in
gambling.

pho-bun, to put the best articles on the top (as of a
basket of fruit), either to look well, or for desert. pho-

bin-than, putting on the appearance of diligence or
goodness when observed.

pho-pái, to set things all in nice order; to treat with
much respect, or pay attentions to, as by fine talk,
flattery, presents, or doing services. ká--làng pho-
pái, to treat people so. gau pho-pái, fond of paying
great attentions to people, or even flattering and fawning
on them.

pho-kái, mats and coverlet, bedding used in travel-
ing. pho-pang, boards of which a tressel-bed is made.
pho-chi, money paid for bed in an inn.

chháig-pho, bed and bedding. tàng-pho, using one
bed; a bed-fellow. phah-pho, to make ready a bed,
as for a guest or new-comer. phah téo-pho, to
spread mats, &c., on the ground for sleeping on.

pho-tsang, to lay a tiled floor. pho-chióh, to pave
with stone. pho-ú, to put on the thin under-tiles of a
roof. pho-ki, to make a bridge.

pho [R. hu, bran; husk; refuse; =col. kher]. bëh-
pho, wheat bran. thu-pho, scurf of the head.

pho [R. pho, a plain]. hâg-pho, dry fields on
hilly ground in general.

pho—chhúi pho, appetite bad, as from slight
illness, or bad taste in the mouth.

pho (better pho). pho-sat, a Buddhist idol (v.
pho).

phó [R. hò, to lift up], to lift with both hands put
below, as a table, or such heavy thing; to raise up, as
a door difficult to open. tâu-phó, more than one raising
a heavy thing with the hands. pho-koá, to try the
weight of a thing by raising it on both hands. pho-
khí-lá, to lift up a little, as a table or large press, or
one leg of it; to raise a little, as a door that catches in
opening. phó-míng, to lift up a door thus in order
to open it. pho-tó-h, to lift up or move a table by hands
below it. pho-siúl, to lift up (or move a short dis-
tance) a heavy box by hands below it. pho-kha, to
lay hold of a man's leg in order to throw him down.

phó-thá, to flatten and fawn upon. pho-sang,
id. (v. sang).

phó [R. id.] pho-sat, a Buddhist idol (v. sat).

phó-thé, a Buddhastwa; a certain class of Buddhist
idols.

phó [T. pò]. phó-óó, a small sort of crab (cf.
ki-pó).

phó [R. pó, the Acorus]. phó-thoán, a round
cushion for kneeling on in worship. chháu-phó-
thaóhàn, one made of straw. tsang-phó-thoán, one
made of palm fibre.

phó (R. phó). phó-liok-á, slightly (v. liok).

phó [R. a garden; a place for recreation]. siá-
phó (it.), archery ground near the temple of the god
of war.

phó [R. a list; a book of lessons]. tóék-phó, a
genealogical table; a family register. kí-phó, a book
hoá-phó, id. khek-phó, a song-book with tunes.
khim-phó, a book of lessons for the harp. liám-
phó, to repeat the notes of a tune by name.

phó [R. universal; everywhere]. phó-thi'-é, all
under heaven; all the world.

phó-tó, the sacred island Poo-too, near Chusan (v. tó).

phó-si, to make offerings to the dead, esp. in the 7th
month. phó-tó, great Buddhist rites for the dead,
usually for very great numbers at once. chó phó-tó,
to perform these rites. phó-tó-kong, = t'ai-shi-lâ, the
head of the demons of these rites: some say a collective name for the whole of the ghosts then worshipped. toc-phant, the greater rites. si-phant, the smaller rites. gin-nâ-phant, rites for the dead, for which subscriptions are made or collected by young boys.

phô [R. a shop; altered from "phee," to spread out], a ward in a town; a necarea of ten li; on the country roads, esp. in Cn., a league of about three miles; in the country parts, esp. in C., often four miles or more.

taong-phant, a ship's cook.

phê-hô, a warehouse or large shop; a firm; the master of a store or warehous, a merchant. hang-kau phê-hê, shops and warehous.

phô-hûn, a ward or small division of a town (esp. in Cn.), about the size of a "pô," generally smaller than a "kông." phê-chhiah (Cn.), rowdies.

phô-tsâm, a resting-place (generally with a shop or eating-house) at the end of a stage of ten li. koa-phant, the mandarin league of about three miles on the great roads. tê-phant, a short length, about that length.
tâng-phant, a long league, about four miles or more, as on the country roads. bin-phant, id. pêh-sî-phant, id. soa-phant, id. kûi-phant, how many tens of li.
kûi-phant-le, id. phô-ji, twelve li. nirô-phant it, twenty-one li.


phô [R. a book for accounts, sales, copies, registers, &c.] siâu-phant, an account-book. siâu-phant-gân, the title pasted outside. tsaông-phant, a ledger. liâu-siân-phant, a scroll-book for entering sales; &c., just as made (v. sûtii). bo-phant, a book (in large establishments) in which goods are entered when bought or sold.
chhêng-khâu-phant, a book (in a vessel) recording what is shipped and delivered. tsûn-ki-phant, a book into which accounts are copied for reference if needed.

chhau-phô-o-phant, a letter-book.

ien-phant, a subscription-list. ji-phant, a copy-book.

thâu-phant, a book of antithetic words and sentences. sang-phant, a book of arithmetic by the abacus.
ho-cê-phant, a book of patterns for embroidery, painting, or such ornamental work. miâi chiûk-phant, one's name put on the mandarin's books, as a party in a case.

phô — chiûk-phant, a place where a sugar-mill is worked. thâu-phant, place where sugar is refined, sometimes also including a sugar-mill.

phô [T.], A. phê (to conjunct beforehand). sai-phant, id.

phô [T. Cn.], A. phê, skin.


phô [T. Cn.], A. phê, a chip.

phô [T. Cn.], A. phê, a coverlet; also (T.), a cloth for strapping a child on the back. phô-â (T.), that cloth.

phôa (C.), A. pha, to cast a net or anchor, &c.

phôa [R. phoat, to dash water, = col. phoat]. phôa-noi, shamelessly urgent, as beggar. chhâi-phôa-noi, id., or as child or poor relative (v. chhâi). sai-phôa-noi (T.), id.

phôa — chhâu-jîo-phôa, smell of urine on clothes, beds, &c.

phôa (K. phoat), to break, to tear; (to spend); broken, shattered, having holes or rents. phôa-phôa, quite broken; falling into decay; broken down, as an uncared-for house. phôa-sâm, greatly decayed or worn out.

phôa-noi, tattered and enraged, as dress (v. noi), (a. shamelessly urgent). phôa-sîi, broken down, dilapidated. phôa-sîi, renowned or greatly deformed. phôa-pi, unwell; sick; a serious flaw. phôa-pâi, all squandered or lost; wasted away, as family property; ruined and bankrupt. khit-i phôa-pâi, the whole affair is ruined by him, e.g. by his unlucky horoscope, or by his letting out a secret or doing some very improper thing.

phô-phôa, to have some fault or blinuish, or at least good ground for suspicion. bô-chit-tiâm-phôa-phôa, nothing whatever that can be found fault with. khot-chhit-phôa-phôa, to find out a secret fault. phôa-tiâ, secret let out so that the affair is quite ruined. phôa-khâng, id. phôa-phâng, id. khot-chhit-phôa-phôa, to find a way of getting at a secret.

khot-phôa, to see through, as an affair (v. khâo).

chhut-phôa, to become known, as a secret. kông-phôa, to tell the particulars. sôh-phôa (Cn.), id. tiâm-phôa, to explain something hard to understand, as a difficult passage; to give warning about a man or plan supposed by the other to be safe, while really very dangerous. phôa-an, distinguishing the truth of a case by minute examination (v. an). phôa-toê, to give the meaning of the text in an essay (v. tôe).

phôa-pit, to go to school for the first time. phôa-thê, to break a bit of the plaster of a house to be repaired; done on a lucky day, and the work left to be done when convenient.

phôa-tsâm, to speak beforehand against another's plan so as to prevent its accomplishment.

phôa-khui, to break open. phôa-khui sim-koa kâo kong, to speak out one's whole mind. phôa-sim, id. goa phôa-sim kâ-lî-kông, I tell you all my heart.

phôa-pak, to rip open the belly; to tell one's whole mind.

phôa-tâ, to lose one's courage; very much terrified.

phôa-gêh, very unfavourable horoscope because the month disagrees with the year (v. gêh).

phôa-ke, to injure the fortune of the house, as bride having bad horoscope (v. ke). phôa-tsai, to waste wealth (v. tsâi).

phôa-chê, to spend money in great quantities; to waste or lose money. phôa-chê iaî-iaî, to lose money but get long life (v. iaî).

phôa-hûi, to waste, as property.

phôa-kâ, to break open a prison. phôa-siâ, to take a city. phôa-hiah, to wound one's own forehead, as a beggar. phôa-chhâ, to split wood. phôa-bih, to split up slips of bamboo. phôa-tô, to gather oysters.

phôa-phâng, a bit of a rainbow seen only at the end. phôa-sâ, ragged clothes. tsâi lâu phôa-phê (water floats away the tattered cloth), said of a man careless of matters intrusted to him.

phôa-kê kiû-gêh (a broken drum may save the moon), don't throw away a broken article, it can be of some use.

tsûn phôa, shipwreck. phôa-chhêh, broken and harsh, as voice. thâu phôa, hi úî, head and ears cut and wounded.

phah-phôa, to break. kông-phôa, to break by a blow. kông-lông-phôa, id. sing-phôa, to break by dashing on the ground. piak-phôa, break by cracking, as a pot, &c.

kau-phôa, a tonal mark.

phôa [R. phoa, water in which rice has been washed, = col. phun], a surname.

phôut (phôut) R. hoân, a fence. phôut-khê, the treasury of the provincial treasurer.
phoâº (C. Chn.), = A. poâº, to climb over.

phoâº (R. poân), to give sentence or decision, as in a civil case about disputed property or terms of agreement about managing it. phoâº-toân, to give sentence.

phoâº-kâoâº (R.), id. kong-phoâº, to make public decision, esp. as arbiter.

phoâº-bô-, to decide that it belongs or be assigned to him. phoâº khi-sim-mih-lâng, to decide to which party the property disputed belongs, as arbiter or judge.

phoâº-tióh-pê-, to decide that he is to make preparation. phoâº-hâp, bo-phoâº-khu, in a dispute between man and wife, it should be decided so as to avoid separating them.

phoâº-kiaoâº, civil and military assistants of the idol Sâng-hâng: also used at the Tang-gak; bûn-phoâº, the civil one; bû-phoâº, the military one. phoâº-kiaoâº kip-sâiâº, both the civil and military attendants.

phoâº (R. poân, to sell), to buy out of a wholesale store at a cheap rate, as peddlers and small shop-keepers do. phoâº-mih-khi-boê, to buy things very cheap in order to sell them at a profit.

phoâº (R. poân), to keep company with; to walk along with. poê-phoâº, id., as sitting or drinking together. sa-phoâº, to keep company together. tsôe-phoâº, to be a companion. tâng-phoâº, a companion; sa-qual, ë-ë-phoâº, a good and useful companion. bô-phoâº, without a companion. û-phoâº, to have a companion or associate. û-chia-phoâº, to have good cash put along with it, as a bad cash that could not otherwise have been used.

sa-phoâº-kiaâº, to walk together, as any one. phoâº-kiaâº, to convey a bride to her future home, as a company of six or a dozen young men. phoâº-pâng, an old matron accompanying the bride to her new home, to assist her in receiving visitors and various ceremonies. phoâº-chê (C.), tiah-tesâi, to call on a family performing the rites for the dead, and make offerings with them.

phoâº-pau, ornamental purses worn at the girdle (v. pau). tiâm-bâng-hun, phoâº-tâ, to keep up one's spirits by getting a companion (v. bâng). phoâº-chhiù, taking something in the hand, just that it may not be empty, but without any special purpose. phoâº-chhiù é-mih, something thus taken in the hand, as a fan or tobacco pipe. phoâº-chhiù bông-kiaâº, just taking it in your hand, as a stick. phoâº-tôaâº, to arrange ornamental things so as to look well together, as on a table or as before a shrine; to do something just as it happens to be in our way (v. tô). hê-hi-chhiù phoâº phûn-kêng (a small plant round the roots of a pot-flowers), said of a man joining others, though he might well be dispensed with.

phoahn (R. phoahn, to dash water; active), to dash or splash water about; to come in large drops on one or into a place, as rain or splashed water. phoahn-ji, to be dashed in, as rain or waves. phoahn-tâm, to wear in the form of water splash, &c.; phoahn-taâº, to dash or splash water about. taoi phoahn-lôh-tôe (water split on the ground), the thing is done now (or gone wrong), and cannot be helped or altered; once words once spoken or deeds once done cannot be taken back. taoi phoahn-lôh-tôe, oh siu-khi (or "lán siu-tî-khi"), id.

phoahn-tâm, to throw up salt water into the salt pans. phoahn-chhân, to scatter manure (esp. liquid) over fields.

phoahn (R. phoahn, a knife for cutting grass).
phôh

simple; = col. phakh]. chhê-phôh, naturally rough, big, or coarse-looking (opp. chheng-siô). phôh-sit, simple, quiet, and plain in dress, &c.; not fond of display.

chhâ-phôh, sugar-cane from which all the juice has been pressed out (some give this phrase to the former word).

phôh — phôh-á, a sort of tree. phôh-áh, leaves used as sand-paper.

phok (R. id., = col. phok, phak). phok-sit, straightforward; honest; simple and plain in tastes and manners. phok-sê, quiet, simple, and plain, as dress, or as man not fond of gaudy things.

phok [R. extensive; learned; to play a game]. phok-hák, learned; erudite.

té-phok, gambling.

phok — phok-á, a tree with small green flowers in bunches.

phok (cf. phông). phok-chhut-lâi, to project, as part of a wall. phok-khi-lâi, to rise in large blisters, as lime on a wall bulging out and ready to fall, or as ill-pasted paper. phok-phok, id. phok-kông, small bubbles or blisters formed on wall or on old paper.

phok (R. id., = col. phak). phok-si4u, = phak-si4u, purgative sailes; sulphate of soda.

phok — phok-phok, sound as of a wooden box struck. phok-phok-hâu, id.

phôk (cf. pôk, pûh), sound as of a fruit falling from a tree, or of a lizard falling from the phôk-chêt-ê, do.; or sound of a pop-gun. phôk-á, a child's pop-gun for paper pellets.

phôh-phôk, to make a noise by clapping hands.

phôh-phôk-phôk, id.

phôk-phôk-chhêng, to palpitate. phôk-phôk-toâ, id. phôk-phôk-thiâu, id., &c. (v. thiâu). phôk-phôk-tiô, to dance with emotion, as with rage or delight.

phông [R. bông, dark, = col. hông]. am-phông.

= an-bông, very dark, as room or lamp.

phông [R. hông, a flame; flaming]. hê-hâm phông-phông, fire blazing brightly.

phông (cf. phông, phông). phông-chêt-ê, sound, as of a stone falling into a well. phin-phông, sound of waves, or of water splashing. phin-phông-hâu, sound of waves, &c. phinh phông-phông, to make a noise by heating water, as man learning to swim, or as child amusing itself.

phông — tin-phông, a flat piece of rattan wicker-work, as for the flat part of a couch or bed. tin-phông-ô, a rattan-bottomed chair.

phông [R. lông; cf. lông, phông], to take up in the two hands together, as water, meal, &c. chit-phông, as much as the two hands put together can hold: Scoch, "gowpen."  moâ-phông, id. kau-moâ-phông, id.

phông (cf. phông, pông), im phông-phông, water rising very high; full and overflowing.

eng phông-phông, dust flying in clouds. ti phông-phông (T.), very crowded, as people.

phông-phông, to boast.

phông — phông-phông, to meet with unexpectedly. = phông-phông-tiô, suddenly meeting, as if two men. khit-i phông-phông-tiô, to meet with him when it is very unpleasant, e.g. as a man against whom we are plotting, or as one's master when doing some bad thing. phông-phông-tiô, to meet him unexpectedly, either according to or against one's will; to get scolded by him just because he was bad-tempered when we met him, without our fault. phông-têng, to provoke our superior's displeasure by some act (v. tông, "a nail").

khit-i-phông, id.

kap-i-phông, to make a venture in trade along with him; to ask a favour from him but with small hope of getting it. phông-tâo-hô, to make a venture (v. tâo).

phông li-ô tsô-hô, I will try to help you, but doubt of success. sam-khiô-phông, sort of gambling with cards.

phông [R. id., = col. phông, phông; cf. phok, hông], convex; embossed; to swell out; puffed out; swollen, as a corpse; to make an overcharge. phông-thap, convex and concave. phông--khî, to project; to jut out. tô-phông-chhut-lâi, to project beyond the line, as a house in a street, &c. sa' phông-phông, clothes hanging clumsily about one. phô-phông-phông, cakes well raised.

pôí-phông, = pôí-phông, corpulent. phông-phông-toâ, children growing rapidly without illness.

phông-lin, grown fat on milk, as baby.

phông-phâ, to become blistered. phông-kông, rising in blisters or bubbles, as ill-pasted paper, or as lime on wall. phông-hông, belly swollen, not severe.

pak-tê phông-phông, belly large, either naturally or from illness. fig-chêng-phông, dropsical swelling.

phông-sim, pieces of silver flat on one side, and round on the other, each about ten taels. phông-hún, powder for the face, in round cakes or balls. phông-tê, an embossed panel. phông-phê, a coverlet of loose beaten cotton (v. phóc).

phông-kê (C. phông-kê), lady's head-dress of peculiar form. soe phông-thâu, to dress one's hair so.

phông-kê, price charged more than the real price.

kông phông-kê, to ask such a price, expecting to get it by deceit. phông joâ-tsoe-chi", how many cash overcharged? khê phông-si4u, to put down intentionally a larger sum than the real sum. khiu-khi-phông, id. phông-si4u, id. khiu-phông-toâ, id. ke phông-têng, to charge more than the real weight. sim-kôa" phông toâ-bû-ê, heart almost bursting with grief; greatly elated at good news, and expecting far more than the news justify; very covetous, asking far more than the proper price. sim-kôa" phông joâ-toâ, covetously asking far too much.

phông (cf. phông, pông). iâm phông-phông, fire blazing up, as of wood.

phông (= pông). phông-song, loose and bulky, as parcel or dress (v. song).

phông — phông-phông, sound, as of a leather box when struck. phông-phông-hâu, to sound so, or as sound of belly distended with wind when struck.

phông-phông, sound of beating cotton with a bow.

phông — phông-phông-sî, breeding abundantly, as men or animals.


hé-chhî phông-phông-tôh, fire blazing up.

plu (cf. pu, hu), to blow with the mouth, so as to cool a thing, or to make fire blaze up.
phù (R. hū), phù-iòng-hoe, the tree mallow. phà (R. pū), (C. pū), phù-tò, the grape; the vine (v. tō).

phū (Cn.) phū-li, hâu-li, a fox.

phū (R. hū), to float; able to move or float freely, as a vessel that has just weighed anchor, or as something that formerly could not be moved; to appear on the skin, as veins, or as some disease; in full relief, as carving; weak and weary, as eyes or legs; bad, as horse-scrap.

phū-phū, careless in manner of doing business; not to be depended on, as one who readily forgets his promises. phū-phūi, id. (v. phū). phū-phū iō-iō, walking in a swaggering way. phū-ē miā”-sia”, empty frame. kha-phū, rather careless; not deep in the water, as a gentle stroke of the ear, &c. &c. poū-lām-phū, hanging up a matter without giving a definite answer or settlement. ōn poū-lām-phū, to learn only half well.

phū-sū, an island. phū-chiāh, a rock loose on the surface (esp. tiām-ē). khōk-phū, to cut characters in relief, méh” phū, the pulse in such a state that it is felt at a touch. chhi”-kun phū, veins appearing on the surface. im-chek-hūn phū-chiāh”-bin, lines showing benevolence appearing on the face, omen of good luck. chhut-tsū be-phū (C), small-box not able to form the pastusx fully, very dangerous form.

thun-thē phū-tim, understanding to say just as much as is suitable (v. tūm).

bāk-chiu phū, eyes looking very weary or drunk. kha phū, legs weak and unable to stand, as from sickness (esp. a convalescent), or from liquor. kun-ki phū, horse-scrap bad, as of a child fated to be unhealthy or unfortunate. kun-ki phū-phūi, id.

phū-chiāh”, a round flat socket for a lamp wick, either floating or supported on a stand. phū-thäng, a buoy. phū-iū, floating in oil or melted fat, as in cooking.

pāng-phū, to put out a boat so far that it will not get aground at low tide. kiān bō-i-phū, prize up with a lever till it starts and moves. tiā”-kām phū, the lid of the rice boiler moving in boiling (said of a very heavy sort of usury), (v. tiā”). kha-chhng thē-phū, to make a slight movement, as if rising from one’s seat, as in welcoming some one coming in.

phū-kū, to live at a place for a short time. phū-ki (C), id.

phū chit-ē bāu-miā”, to put a name on the books of a sub-office in a yamnan for protection (v. bāu).

phūi (T. phū). thē-phū, a gray or dark-coloured wingless insect that crawls on the ground, breeding in damp places. tō-phūi, id. thē-phū-ā, id.

phūi (cf. bāi). bāk-chiu phū-phū, eyes not seeing clearly (not so bad as “łoc”), as from old age, illness, or liquor; or only half open, as when just half awake. bāk-chiu beh-phū beh-phū, eyes getting dim, as of old man.

phūi - phū-sek, grayish. thī” phū-kng, dawn. phū-ā-kng, id. phū-phū kng, id. phah-phū-kng, id. thī” phū-phū, ā-bē kng, the very earliest and faintest dawn.

phū, to boil up, as when beginning to boil over. phū-čhut-lài, to boil over. phū-kih-lài, to boil and bubble up, as boiling rice.
phùn [R. to snort or sneeze; to spurt water], (cf. phut, phin) to splash up or out; to sprinkle; to spatter.
phùn-chhut, to splash out, as water or sparks. phùn-hô, wet with some drops of rain. phùn-tiô-chô, id. phùn-tai, to water or wet in small quantities or a few drops. tsùi-phin, an instrument like the rose of a watering-can with holes in it. phùn-thâng, a bucket for watering, made with a long bamboo spout.
kâm-huiphùnthi (to spit blood towards heaven), daring to tell great lies, esp. accusing falsely of great crimes.
phùn-tiâm, to splash with water or dirt; to get slightly wet with rain blown in; to make a small present. kap-i phùn-tiâm, to make him a small present. phùn-kim-tiâm, to spot over with gilt spots, as in painting, or as ornamental paper. phùn-hô-tiâm, to get spotted with rain.
phut, to cut with sword or knife; to prune, as branches. phut--si, to kill by a sword-cut. phut-chhiú-ki, to cut off branches. chiâ-chhâk tô-phut, stabbing and cutting in all directions, as in close conflict; said also of an unskillful workman spoiling and wasting his material. lâm-sâm-phut, to cut at random, as with sword or knife, &c.
phut-- phut-phùn-thiâu, to leap about, as for joy, or as a child; to leap, as a flea. phut-phùn-tiô, to leap about, as in rage, or as child urgently asking something.
phut (cf. phùn, phôn), súi phut-phut, gaudily dressed. kâu-hia-phut, how gaudily dressed! chhêng--kih chin-phut, to dress very gaudily. chin-phut, very gaudy, as dress. kâ-phut, spending far too much money on gaudy dress.
phut (R. id.) phang phut-phut, very fragrant.
phut (T.) sang phut-phut (= A. phôn), well cooked and mealy.

S.

Sâ (R. sand, = col. soa), (C. sa). bân-if tìông-sa, the Prata shoals. ngâ-tiâu-sa, five dangerous sand-banks between Shanghai and Shantung. chiu-sa, to come to that part when sailing north. lôn-sa, to go south of these banks when coming south. sa-tiâu, junks from Nanking and Shanghai (of medium size), with numerous characters on each side of the bow.
Sa (cf. sà), (C. soa). sa-bui, eyes almost closed (v. bûi).
Sa (cf. san). hah-sa, opening into 'chinks with drought, as a tub.
Sa -- sa-som, a medicinal plant (v. som).
Sa -- sa-jin, a white medicinal fruit ‘like an almond (Amomum Xanthoides).
Sa (L. siau, salt petre and such salts; also written "sà," of the characters for "sand;" = col. se). jáu-sa (v.), sal-ammoniac.
Sa (C. sa). chhiú-sa, the mountains seeming almost to include a grave, as with arms stretched out. sa-chhiú, id. tao-sa lu-sa, do. on the left and right; that on the right ought to be the shorter. hò-sa, the one on the right hand. liông-sa, that on the left. hê-sa kâ-bin, the right-hand one turning round and coming in front of the grave (counted unlucky). hê-sa kê-bin,pek-hê siong-jin, this form of grave urges the tiger to injure the posticity. hô-sa chhoa-tông, sa-sun siâu-liên-bông, if so, descendents die young. liông-sa chhoa-tông, sa-sun heng-ông, if the left arm project thus the descendents will prosper.
Sâ (cf. la), to scrape or sweep up with the hand (with little finger downwards), as small things from a table, or as clothes for fear of rain; to draw nearer the wind, as sail. sa-liâu, to draw the sail nearer the wind. sa-chhâ, to sweep up cash from the table with the hand; to borrow money from many sources. sa-liâu, to borrow money from many sources. si-khe-sa, id. chiâ-sa tò-sa, id. chia sa, hia sa, id. sa-lài that-khî, to scrape together and borrow money so as to pay another. án-sa (T.), very hard up for money. sa-ô, to sweep things together with the hand, as small things on table; to bring together with
the hand, as the reeds or twigs forming a brush that have been already tied together at the other end, chhin-chhái-sa, to snatch things without liberty.

lám-sám-sa, to play blind man's-huff; to run about, as an idle useless boy; to snatch things improperly. ām-bông-sa, to grope about.

sā, thā-thā-māg, to brush away the hair from the forehead with the hand. bāk-bā-hā-māg sa-bō-khi, you are acting very absurdly and only injuring yourself (v. bāi).

Sā (R.; —; A. chhek; C. sa). bāk-sa, a wooden railing of which the ends of the rails do not project above the upper horizontal bar. bāk-sa-mā-ng, a gate made thus with perpendicular bars. bāk-sa-chi, rails of a railing. sa-làn, the railing outside a yau-nun gate (v. lān).

Sā (R. id.); (C. sc). āng-sa, a large fish with very small scales, almost as if no scales. it ngō, ji āng-sa, the best fish is the "ngō;" the next is the "āng-sa.

Sā (R.; —; Cn. sā; C. sō, to sprinkle; to scatter). sīa-sā (R.), open and cheerful in manner; taking things easily and cheerfully without care or anxiety (s. play). sā-liū, skillful. sā-thoat, easy, kindly, and sociable (opp. u-khu), liberal and pleasant to deal with in business.

Sā (R.; —; Cn. sā; C. sō, to play or amuse one's self; =col. soā). sīa-sā, to take a walk so as to help digestion (s. cheerful).

Sā (Cn.), = A. sīi, to embroider, as shoes or child's cap. sā-sōa, coloured thread for embroidery.

Sā (R. sound as of hoarse voice; cf. sā, sōā). sā-sā-k̂hō, sound as of a mat when shaken. sā-sā-hāu, id.

Sā (= sa; cf. soā). sā-sā-k̂hō, rustling sound, as of a new dress, or of reeds or trees.

Sā (cf. sa, soā). bāk-sā-sā, dozing; half asleep.

Sā" (R. san), a coat, shirt, gown, jacket, or such dress for the upper part of the body; clothes; dress. sa"-khō, coat and trousers; one's dress. sa"-ā-khō, id. sa"-ā-toā, strings of dress of children or priests (v. toā). sa"-ā-toāc, stuff enough for a coat or shirt.

sa"-ā-k̂hō, a clothes-horse.

joah-sā, a summer coat. thōg-sā, a long robe or gown. tē-sa, a short dress or coat. phō-sa, ragged clothes. tīu-lāu-sa, clothes prepared beforehand for the burial of parents. chū-thō-sa, a set of coats, vests, &c., worn at once. si-su-sa" (C.), four sets of clothes, including trowsers.

chhēng-sa, to put on a coat or gown. moa"-sā, to throw a coat over one's shoulders without putting the arms in the sleeves. thing-sa, to undress. pak-sa, to strip off clothes, as robber. sōe-sa, to wash clothes; a washerman or wash-woman. sīu-sa, to take in clothes for washing; to lay away clothes, as after airing. kūi-sa, to hang up clothes. thō-sa, to mend by putting in a piece below (inside) and sewing down the edges.

Sā" (R. sīng, mutual, =col. sā, which is more usual in C.), used before verbs and some adjectives to express mutual or reciprocal action, but used also in many cases when the action is not mutual. sa"-kap, together. sa"-phah, to fight by blows. sa"-thāi, to fight, as in battle. sa"-bat, acquainted (with person). sa"-tāng, quite similar; just the same. sa"-chhin-chhái, similar; like.

sa"-tēng, to undersell; to offer a higher price in buying so as to cut out another (s. three). sa"-chhiā, to invite, as friends to a feast. sa"-kēng, to treat another politely. sa"-k̂hō, to intrust with a commis- sion. sa"-säng, to make a present. in-thang sa"-k̂hō, do not be offended at him (or at me). in-sāi sa"-mōā, you need not try to deceive me.

Sā" (k. san), three. tāhā-sā, over and over again; frequently. nīng-sa, two or three; a few. sa"-sāng, id. sa"-ai, three or four. sā" ka-lāu, sī tiōh-pōā, all going wrong. tiū"-sa" bó"-si, Mr. So and-so. tiū"-sa" bó"-it, id. tiū"-sa" li-si, any one; "Jones, Brown, and Robinson." mīh" būe-tiū"-sa", lāi-chhē li-si thō-chi, to sell things to one man and ask the price from another.

sa"-pāi, thrice. sa"-kē, id. sa"-tēng, three-fold, as cloth, &c. (s. mutual). sa"-pō, three times as much. sa"-kāk, three-cornered; thirty cents. sa"-gēh-tōc, the 3. when the ancestors are worshipped; graves are often repaired then instead of at the chhiā"-māi"-sa"-kā-tu, forming a triangle, as three things or places. sa"-kā-tiam, id. sa"-kā-bē, id.; also a three-legged stool used by carpenters. sāi sa"-kā-liāu, sailing with wind alee, standing with one foot forward ready to box.

Sā" (R. sīng, to receive, =col. sīn), to catch, as something thrown to one; to seize, as a weapon, so as to prevent striking self or other.

Sā" (C.), = A. sīm, sāi". sa"-mih, what? which? sa"-sū, on what account?

Sā" (cf. sā). kim nā"-sa", glittering or shining, as a smooth bright surface. kim sā"-nā, id. e sa"-nā, black, glossy, and shining, as finest varnish, &c.

Sā" (cf. sa"-sām, hē nā"-sa", doing things in a negligent careless way.

Sāh (R. sek). (T. sah). chhāu-sa" (Cn.), sort of grass slippers without heels.

Sāh, to cook by boiling (gen. entire) in water alone, as meat, eggs, or vegetables. kē-sāh, already boiled, as flax. sīo-sāh, roast and boiled. sāh-koe, to boil a fowl. sāh koe-mīn, to boil a hen's egg. sāh-bah, to boil a piece of meat (pork) entire. sāh pēh-hē, to boil shrimps.

Sāh (mere reduplication; cf. sēh). pēh-lāh-sāh, very white.

Sāh, to snap up or catch in the mouth, as a dog does a fly or something thrown to it; to snap up, as a tiger does a small animal; to catch from above with the hand, as a ball or fly (but from below is "sin"); to have a strong propensity or desire towards something heard of or met with. sāh"-teh, id. sah" hō-sīn, to snap up flies, as dog.

tch-sāh, talking about a matter as if we knew all about it, when wholly or nearly ignorant, in order to draw out the facts from another, or to make an appearance of knowledge. lām-sām sāh, id. sah"-lāi sah"-khi, id. hō-i sah"-khi, to be taken in by such talk, so that he gets the information he wishes.

sāh"-hong, slightly out of sorts, supposed to be caused by a draught of wind. sah"-tīh-hong, id.

sāh"-tīh, feeling a sudden pain about the breast, as from striking on something, or from a strain by sudden over-exertion.

sah"-khi, very deeply affected at sudden good or bad news. sah"-sim-khi, very strongly moved with desire for a thing; either good or bad (stronger than sah"-sim). sah"-sim, mind strongly affected by sudden news good or bad, or sudden expectations of great
sah

advantage, sometimes so as to become ill. sah-sim-chit-ê, id. sah-sim lim, to gulp down eagerly (a liquid) in great quantities. chin sah-sim, very eager, or deeply affected. m-sai sah, don’t let your mind be set on the news or rumour you have heard.

sah (cf. sê), hé ná-sah*, doing things in a careless negligent way. hé sah-sah (T.), id.

sai [R. sek i rest]. sah-chi, sudden hilt in the wind.

sai (T.) chhâu-sah* (= Cn. sah), straw or grass slippers without heels.

sai (R. su), a lion. hong-sai, image of a lion with an officer on its back, put on a roof to ward off evil influences. hé-sai, sort of fireworks shaped like a lion. kin-sai, a lion-shaped footstool, for some idols, and for chair of first-class mandarin. táh kim-sai, to have such a footstool chiô-sai, a stone lion; a subdivision of the Chin-kang district of Chin-chew. chiô-sai iâh-kia-lâng-kô, the most powerful men are afraid to be accused before a mandarin. in-lô-sai, a man who leads others, either simply on the road, or to bad places; said also of the staff or long pipe by which a blind man feels his way. hô-phi-sai, good at smelling, as food (said jocularly). hiông-thien-sai, saï to man with his face to the sky. iô-sai, children shaking about their heads with a hand at each temple.

sai-ia*, a lion’s mane. thâu-khak sai-sai, head large and round, as man’s.

hô-sai, tigers and lions (a. shell-fish). hô-pâ sai-chhiüt*, tigers, leopards, lions, and elephants. hô-sai-kâu, a shaggy short-legged dog. lâm-sai-kâu, id.

sai (*), iâ-kông-sai, am-pê-chê, the cicada.

tô-pô-sai, id.

sai— hô-sai, a sort of shellfish like a small crab (a lion’s food).

sai (R. se), sai-gû, the rhinoceros. sai-gû-phê, its skin (medicinal). sai-kak, its horn.

sai (R. se), west. sai-hng, the west. sai-si, id.

sai-iô*, western nations; Europe; foreign cotton cloth (v. tô*). sai-lô, the Russians (v. lô*). soa-si, Shan-si. siâm-sai, Shen-si. khang-sai, Kiang-si. kÎng-sai, Kiang-si. sui-si. idi.

sai-tang, east and west. sai-tang lâm-pak, east, west, south, and north. tang-sai-thai, the two assistant priests (Tanist or Buddhist) on each side of the head priest at any ceremony. tang-sai-thai, the two great pagodas of Chin-chew. tang-sai bú-sê-put, willing to take anything. khoa-tang khoa-lâm-sai, to look in every direction. kông-tang kông-sai, to talk about many things, or not to the purpose; to gossip, esp. about others’ faults, often falsely. gi-tang gi-sai, very suspicious. bak-tang bak-sai, to soil all over; to dirty everything. bong-tang bong-sai, doing many bits of work; having no leisure. nî-tang nî-sai, taking up small quantities of many things, e.g. tasting them. tô-tang tô-sai, holding miscellaneous articles. sa-jit soa-tang, sliding soa-sai, constantly changing one’s dwelling; incessant. cheng-lâm, tsâu-pak, kiâ-tang, khi-sai, to travel in all quarters.

sai-lâm, south-west; a S.W. wind (v. lâm). sai-pak, north-west; a N.W. wind, sai-pak-hô, sudden storm of rain from N.W. hôt-m-chiâ saï-pak, thunder in the north, and sky all black, but passing off without a storm. sai-pak teœ-lâu, lâm-pi hê-lâm (= ... chih hé-lâm), suddenly becoming friendly again after a fit of passion.

sai [R. su, a teacher], affix to the names of skilled workmen and master tradesmen; e.g. iâu-sai, &c. bák-sai, a carpenter. thê-sai, a mason (v. thê*). tâu-sai, a man who measures cargo of peace or beans when they are loose (not in bage) in the hold of a vessel. sai-hû, a skilled workman; a journeyman (v. hû*). sai-á, an apprentice. sai-kiá, man whom one has taught a trade. sai-tê, a younger apprentice, said by the older ones. sai-hia, an elder apprentice, said by the younger one. sai-hia-ti, workmen who have learned under the same master.

sai-kong, a Tanist priest. sai-ke, a Buddhist nun. sai-pê, Bud. priest who adopts a boy as his son. sai-kiá*, adopted son of Bud. priest.

sai [R. su, = col. si]. sai-kiá, private; secret; one’s own.

sai (Cn.) thek sai-sai, very pretty.

sai [R. su, to use; to cause; to send], to use; very much used in C. for A. ēng, to use; scarcely any of the phrases are used in Cn. except m-sai.

sai-êng, to use; to spend. cheh-sai, to employ, use, or send (a person). sai-sô, to instigate secretly to injure another. sai-so, id. sai-lông, id.

m-sai, no need; not wanted; no I thank you; need not — m-khê sai-kang, id. mhi-sai, why? (implying blame, or meaning “there is no need”). sai-sai (C.), no need; no I thank you. ná-sai, all that is needed is — sai-kiâ-bô (need not fear not to get it), plenty of it can be got. sai-hoat-gôt tâi-oâ, what ever can I do? (can do nothing). ãe-sai-tît (Cn. ãe-tôe-tît), it will do; can be used. bô-sai-tît (Cn. bô-tôe-tît), it will not do at all. bô-lô-sai (C.), useless. bô-sai-sai (C.), id.; won’t do at all.

sai-chi, to spend money. sai-gûn, id. khia-sai, stingy.

sai-lô, to bribe. sai kô-bê, to pass a bad article (v. kô*). sai lên-tâu, to gamble with loaded dice. sai thù-pau, to swindle by giving a bad article in place of a good one (v. thû*). sai kien-sêk, to overreach by cunning. sai sok-tau, to bully or intimidate. sai-sêng, to get very angry, or put on an angry appearance, of set purpose. sai-tiâ, to bully. sai-phâi, having a proud or haughty bearing. sai-phâm (Cn.), to behave in an overbearing way. sai ãe-tu, to shut a man’s mouth by a sharp and unanswerable reply. sai âm-tôk, to injure a man by secret plots. sai âm-pô, id. (v. pô*). sai âm-chi, id. (v. chi*). hô-sai, having much influence with mandarins or with their subordinates, as so as to be useful in a dispute; also (esp. C.), current, that can be used, as money, &c. sê-thâu hô-sai, having such influence. ke-sai-i tâp-ê-chiû* gun-tsui, to get ten cash more in exchange for a dollar, as in buying. sai-hoat, to use magic.

sai bák-bê, to glance sidewise in a displeased or discontented manner, or proudly, imperiously, or lasciviously. khoa-lâng sai-bák-bê, id. sai âu-sia, to sing with voice from the throat (v. âua*). sai phi-hâng-kûng, to make a nasal displeased sound (v. phi*).

sai-chhiû, to use anything with the lower concave side turned up, as a cover or the palm (v. chiû*). sai-lô, to scull a junk. sai-to, to use an oar. sai-pin-pki, to use a shield. sai tsâu-bô, to work a watermill. sai tsâu-chiia, to work a wheel for raising
sái

water. sái-lôe, to plough. sái-chhân, to plough rice-fields. sái-chhat, to varnish (or paint). sái-tsao, to burn idolatrous paper. sio-kim sái-tsao, id. bô-gú, sái-bê, if you can't get a cow use a horse; make the best you can of it.

sái [R. sú, to ride a horse quick; to sail], to sail. sái-tsún, id. sái joâ-tsê-tsún, sail how far! sái-hong, to sail by using the wind. chîn-hong sái, to sail as near the wind as can be with the sail full. chîn-phâng sái, id. sái ó-kôâ to sail with the sail close on the mast (v. koâ). sái nüg-ki-bù, to sail not longer than two incense-sticks burn.

sái (Cn.), to commit uncleanness with —, only used in vile scolding.

sái (R. sú), excrement; dung; some sorts of refuse. kâu ji-sái, tautological, and full of superfluous words, as a composition. hê-sái, sniffings; spots from a lamp wick. thîn-sái, fragments of rust beaten from red hot iron, &c. (v. thîh). so iên-sái, a way of making bad dollars (v. iêh). a-phien-sái, refuse of opium worked up again. hun-sái, id.; tobacco scot in pipe. sái-khak (Cn.), refuse from beaten cotton (v. khak).

hi-sái, wax from the ears. phi-sái, hardened mucus in the nose. tsûg-kah-sái, dirt under fingernails. hû-sin-sái, darkish spots all over the face.


pàng-sái, to have a motion. tí-sái, to try hard to have a motion. chhoah-sái, to have a very loose motion. sái-hák, a necessary. sái-thâng, a bucket for carrying dung. sái-chiap, very thin excrement, as in diarrhoea, esp. said of child's.

sái [R. su, to belch]. khe sái-ch, to hiccup, as child.

sái [R. sú, a historian; a censor], a surname. sái-hâng, a street in Amoy. sái-bâng lê-thâu, a jetty in Amoy.

sái [R. sat, to scatter, = col. siet, chhái]. sái-phô-noâ (esp. T.), = chhái-phô-noâ, shamelessly urgent, as beggar, &c.

sái [R. sat, to scatter, = col. siet, chhái]. sái-kê (R.), to excel, as in rivalry.

sái (R. sê), kidâ-sái, a son-in-law. sin-kidâ-sái, a bridegroom. kidâ-sái poân-tsâ, a son-in-law is half a son. bê-sái, husband of younger sister.

sun-sái, husband of niece or grand-daughter. ang-sái (r.), a husband.

sái (R. a boundary; a frontier; by change of tone from "seék," to stop up; = col. "that"). chhut-sái, to go beyond the deserts on the north of China; said only of Chîhau-kun, the princess who was married to a Hun.

sái [R. sú, a messenger; by change of tone from "sú," to send; to cause = col. sái]. chho-sái, a messenger. lâm-toâ-sái, deputy of the salt commissioner (v. lâm). tsâo-kôâ tsâe-sái, to be high mandarins in general. kong-sái tâi-sîn, an ambassador, as a foreign ambassador. kip-sái, = bû-phôhâ, assistant of the idô Sêng-hông. bô-sái-iâ, figures holding horses at temple-doors. hû-sái-iâ, the defiled tiger. thî-sái (X.), an angel.

sái — kong-pô tsô-sái, all deceased ancestors from father upwards. kong-pô khah-sái taô-sái, immediate ancestors are the most powerful protectors. thî-tôe sam-kái, kong-pô tsô-sái (these are the most important objects of worship). thî-tông, &c., id.

sái [R. to pare off; to reduce or diminish; by change of tone from "sat," to kill]. sái-khî, to drop or go out, as a custom; to remit, as a duty, or regular rate, or contribution. sái-bô-khî, id. sái-lài bô-lô-khî, id. sái-khah-chhût, to reduce the rate levied.

sái [R. sú, business, to serve]. hûk-sái, to serve, as a master or a gal.

sái [R. sú, brother's wife, esp. elder brother's wife]. tîng-sái, the wives of two brothers.

sái [R. sú, alike; like]. sêk-sái, familiar; intimate; well acquainted with (person); open and frank; easily getting familiar with strangers. siôk-sái (C.), id. sêk-sái-làng, acquaintances.

sái [R. sat, to scatter; to throw about; to sow, = col. siet, chhái, sái]. sái-phôt, violent and overbearing, as woman who is too bold and forward, trusting to be a woman; or as a man threatening to kill himself, or do violence if we don't give him money. sái-phô-noâ (Cn.), shamelessly and doggedly determined, as a beggar.

sái (T.), = A. seng, formerly; previously.

sái (T.), = A. san, to weed out; to prune or take away. sái-nâi'-koâ, take away a little.

sái (T.) sái'-â, = sa'-â, a coat.

sák — tiâ-sák, the iron point of the fluke of a wooden anchor.

sák (Cn.), sák-khân, = A. sek-khân, to rinse the mouth.

sák (cf. siak, siâng); also (Cn.), = A. siak, to dash; to strike hard.

pàng-sák, to abandon, as a person whom we ought to serve or protect; to reject, as customs, tenets, or occupation. khi-sák (r.), id. sîa-sák, to lay down, as a load too heavy to carry; to throw away things to lighten a vessel; to sell at a sacrifice; to throw up the management of an affair that is growing troublesome or dangerous. siah-sák, to scrape off and throw away, as skins of roots, &c.

piâ-piâ sák-sák, m-chêng m-goân (siak), throwing things about in a pet or rage.

tân-sák (Cn.), to throw away. kôe-sák (Cn.), to change, as bad habit. sôe-sák (T.), to wash and throw away the washings; to kill; to exterminate.

sak, to push with the hands. oe-oe sak-sak, to push through a crowd (v. oe). sak-oà, to push shut, as a door; to push close together, as anything. sak hê-i, to put off one's self on him, as a duty or responsibility.

sak-sau, to bully.

bâng-sák (Cn.), = A. bâng-sul, a mosquito flapper.

sam [R. three, = col. sa]. sam-kâu, the three religions, Confucian, Taoist, and Buddhist. sam-kong, the three headships, of sovereign, husband, and father (v. kong, a rope). sam-kong, the three lights, moon, and stars. sam-tsái, the three powers, Heaven, earth, and man. sam-seng, the three sorts of offerings. sam-kái-kong, the three gods of the three worlds (v. kái). sam-koan tâi-tô, id. sam-pô, the Buddhist triad. sam-chheng, the Taoist triad. sam-phâi, three powerful spirits (v. phâi).

sam-tsôk, relatives of self, of mother, and of wife (v.
sān

to eat, but yet lean. sūt kāu-sān, to grow lean through excessive thought and anxiety. khi kāu-
sān, to grow lean with anger or discontent. sān kāu
chit-tōng-phē pi' chit-tōng-kut, all skin and
bone. sān kāu-chhin chit-kī-kut, wasted to a
skelton. sān kāu-liū, id.
sān (Cn.). chī'-sān, A. chī'-sūn, long fried
cakes.
sāl [R. to scatter; to disperse; = col. soān]. sū-sān,
dispersed in all directions, as people. sān-khi, feeling
of warmth and redness of face, caused by liquor, pepper,
ginger, sīr leaf, &c. tōng-tsū sān, pupul so enlarged
that the eye is quite lost (v. tōng). sān-iēn, prodigal;
spending money recklessly; very poor, and so daring
to commit any crime (cf. next word).
sāl — sān-sān, very poor and reckless; capable of
doing all sorts of mischief (cf. previous word). sān-
chhiāh, very poor and miserable, often daring to com-
mitt great crimes.
sān-tā, rude, wild, and uncultivated (as man), and
careless of one's life; but not so bad as 'hū-ī-ī.'
sān (C.) sān-hiōng, A. sōng-hiōng, very poor.
sān (R. sam, disheveled, = col. sān). sān-pō, =
sān-pū, ravelled edges of dress in deepest mourning.
sān (Cn.). sān-phi, = A. chhēng-phi, to blow the
nose.
sāng (R. song), loose; to loosen, as a rope or a
girdle; well boiled and mealy, as roots. tōng sāng,
hard and soft, as boiled roots. sāng phūn-phūn,
well boiled and mealy. sāng phūt-phūt (T.), id.
sāng khoā-khoā (T.), id. sō-pēng sio-sāng, a
bit of boiled taro warm and mealy.
kīn-sāng, in good health; comfortable. tā-sāng,
dry and comfortable, as when perspiration has been
wiped off; well cooked and mealy, as potatoes. kūt khoa-
sāng, dig and loosen the earth, as about the roots.
pāng-sāng, to loosen, as a rope. pāng-lāng-sāng,
become too easy and remiss, e.g. not collecting
debts, or as mandarin not punishing evil-doers, or as
teacher letting boys have their own way.
sāng = sāng, a pair, = col. siāng, (esp. Cn., but
not C.), = sāng, both of the pair. sāng-kā-kīām,
double-bladed dagger. sāng-khā tāng sāng-tān
(feet on two boats), trying to keep well with both sides.
sāng = sāng, sīāng, alike; similar.
sāng (Cn. T.), to lift on the palms of the hands
turned forward, as in putting wood on the fire; also ( = A.
sām), to put on the fire, as wood. sāng-hē, to put
fuel on a fire. sāng-chhā, to put wood on the fire.
chhā, sāng-khā-jīp, put the wood further in on
the fire. sāng-jīp-khā, id.
phē-sāng (A.), to flutter. phē-khā sāng-chhī,
id.
sāng (T.) tā-lāng-sāng, = hū-nā'-sah8, acting
negligently.
sāng (T.), = A. sāng. sāng-lōh-khī, to dash
on the ground.
sāng (R. sōng, the Sung dynasty; a surname), a
surname.
sāng (R. sōng), to present; to accompany some dis-
tance on taking leave; to hand over, as a criminal. sa'-
sāng, to make a present. sāng-lē, to give a fee to
a teacher or doctor; to give a congratulatory present.
sāng-tīā, to give the earnest-money. sāng-toh,
to present a fully prepared feast to a friend. sāng
chhā-bī, to send presents of wood and rice to the idol
"ōng-iā," as other temples or private persons do. sāng-
chhāi, to present red cloth to a mandarin; to perform
rites on burning "ōng-iā" (v. chhāi). sāng-kō, to
send in to a mandarin the rough draft of a document.
sāng jīt-thān-ā, to give to the bride's parents a
paper (jīt-thān-ā), telling what days are proposed for
marriage, &c. sāng-jīt, id. sāng-pīg, to take rice
to a man in prison. ū-lāng thāng kō'-sāng-
ā, is there any one to take food to the prisoner.
hoān-li sāng-chit-ē-mīh8, I will trouble you to
convey this thing (to some man).
sāng-tīā, to carry out the anchor from a vessel by
a small boat. sāng hōng-chhē, to help a friend to
give a start to a paper-boat. sāng jī-tsoā, to carry
the ashes of burned paper (written or printed) to the
sea, with ceremonies.
sāng-nī, to make presents, and perform ceremonies
on last day of year. sāng-nī sāng-tseoh, do., and
at the terms and festivals. sāng-tseoh, to make pre-
sents at the terms or festivals (e.g. 5. 5, or 8. 15.), e.g.
scholars paying teachers.
sāng-sīn, to make offerings and burn paper on 12. 21,
when the spirits ascend to report to Heaven. sāng-
sāng (C.), id. sāng-ōng khi-sīn, to burn the image
of "ōng-iā" (v. ōng).
sāng-īā-sāng, to treat with much respect, going out
to meet a man when he arrives, and also accompanying
him so far when he leaves. pōe-sāng, to accompany
a friend when he goes to see a visitor off. sāng-i-khī,
to accompany him some distance when he leaves. sāng-
lāng-khēh, to see visitors away politely. sāng-
hēng, to see one off for journey or voyage. sāng-
sūn-hōng, to make presents, and see off on voyage.
sāng-hōng, id. sāng-sīn, to make presents for
travelling expenses to a man about to leave (v. sīn).
sāng-kē, to accompany a bride to her husband's house,
as a matron does (v. kē). sāng-chhīn, to accompany
a sister who is a bride to husband's house. āu-sāng,
ellder brother of bride doing so.
sāng-tsōng, to accompany a funeral.
ah-sāng, to escort and guard. kē-sāng, to send
under guard, as criminal to be tried.
bē-sāng, the mizzen-mast, in Chinese vessels placed
at the side, near the stern.
sāng (Cn.), = A. sāng, of the same sort or kind.
sap = siap, sat. sap-būn (f.), soup (v. būn).
sap [R. sap, dripping rain, = col. seh]. hō-ā
sap-sap, dripping rain. ien-bū-sap, very small
drizzling mist.
sap [R. siet, fragments, = col. sūt, seh]. sap-sap,
very minute scraps. chhūi-sap-sap, broken down
very small. tē khāh-sap, the tea is too dusty, broken
town too small.
sap = soa-sap, very slippery; unfair; unpleasant
or troublesome to deal with in business. soa-soa
sap, id. kāu-soa-sap, full of sand and impurities,
as edible sea-weed, &c.; very troublesome and
unsafe to deal with, as man who is always planning to
get money out of people. sap-soā, said of dirt or
scum on moss, &c.; very troublesome in money matters.
sap — lap-sap, dirty, as things or conduct.
sap — soa-sap, dark and shrivelled, as face; de-
cayed, as village or family (v. se). siu-sap, do., do.:
shabby-looking. hiu'-li siu-sap, village very much
decayed, and become poor. soc-sap, broken-down and
seedy-looking, as man or place. si-sap (C.), broken-
down, seedy, and ill-looking.
sát — sáp-sáp, in a disorderly state, as tangled hair, or as spattered or tables of dishes.

sát (R. sek). bát-sat, a bed-bug. bák-sat, id. bák-sat chiáp-kheh, said of one who gets more from his guest than he gives them. bát-sat chiáp chiú-gui, the bed-bug laughs at the tree-bug; pot calling the kettle black.

sát-bá, a house. sat-bú-ng, eggs of house. sat-pin, a small tooth-comb. sat-bú sid' kâu-chiá-súi, to have lice in great numbers. sat-bú ná-moa'-nhi, id.

thát-sat, a mud-fish.

sát — gâu-liáh oé-sat, fond of pointing out small faults, and picking holes in what another says. chin-gâu liáh kiáu-sat, fond of finding fault with opponent's play (in gambling), whenever possible; said also in general of a man who tries to find fault whenever possible.

sát [R. sek, to stop up, = col. that!]. sat-phi (C), nose stuffed with cold. phi'-khang sat-sat (C), id.

sát (R. id.) phe-sat, a Buddhist idol; sometimes affixed to name of an idol.

sát [R. to scatter, = col. soah, seh, sít, sái, chhúi, etc.]. sat-phote, = sít-phote, fond of railing or quarrelling in an unmanly way, as an impudent woman (v. phote).

sát (= sap, siap). sat-bún (f.), soap.

sát [R. to kill; to end; hurtful spiritual influence; = col. soah, soh!]. gô-sat, to kill by mistake. sat-liók (r.), to slaughter. sat-liók thài-tàng, very great, or too great slaughter, as by warrior full of the rage of battle, or as mandarin executing vast multitudes. sat-khi, murderous rage in the heat of battle; warlike or terrible appearance of countenance naturally. sat-khi thàng-thàng, do. (both senses). tài chitiám sat-khi, to have a terrible look about the eyes, brows, &c. (said of a child that will have a very inauspicious and unlucky influence on parents and relatives).

sát-chhiú, daring to act when the consequences may be dangerous; fond of fighting, as soldier; daring to give medicine that will kill or cure.

sát-jin sióng-béng, preparation must be made for killing the man with borrowed knife, to make use of it for another to do an injury.

Ióng-i sat-jin, a quack kills people. sat-jin thái-to, to slaughter multitudes of people. m-sat-seng, m-hái-béng, not killing any living thing. sat-seng ê-láng bô-bê, a butcher will not have good fortune at the last, esp. no posterity. hán-tan-chhe sat kiú-hu, nine men betrothed or married to the wife of Hán-tan-died in succession.

Ióng-kán ióng-sat, full of murderous or quarrelsome desires; determined to be at feud. kan kún-sat, to commit adultery endangering life.

pêh-si-sat, face sallow and unhealthily looking.

sátu — sau-phi, to speak ironically or sarcastically. sau i-ê-phi, to speak to him sarcastically, so as to make him ashamed. sau lάng-ô thê-bien, to put a man to shame before others. kak-sau, to bully. siak-sau, id.

sátu — sau-ôk, to bring together, as the edges of a wound, by a plaster.

bô-tau-sau, not in harmony, as persons not drawing well together; not careful; not managing well. bô-tau bô-sau, id. kóng-ôc bô-tau-sau, speaking not to the point, or not so as to make our meaning plain.

sâu [R. siau, a twig; the tiller of a helm]. sau-kong, a man who lives in a boat, esp. with his family. sau-pô, wife living in a boat with her husband.

sâu — hoan-sau, a dealer in children sold as slaves (v. hoân).

sâu (R. siau), a small round water insect that eats wood. teái-sau, id. kim-li-sau, a water insect used for feeding gold-fish. hó-sau, to catch them. sau-sau, worn-caten and decayed. as the bottom of a boat.

sâu [R. siau, to melt away]. bêo-tsáu-sau-tit, said of a man so strict that one dare not trifle at his work, or try to abstract any of his goods or money; said also of money intrusted to us which cannot be tampered with.

sâu (cf. sa). sau-sau, not cohesive. sau-hông, opening into chinks, as wood. há-sau (Cn. hâ-ha), id.

sâu — hâm-sau, sound of cracked crockery; slightly cracked, as crockery. hâm-sau-hôi khab-bóo-phóo (such crockery does not readily break), sickly-looking people live long. hâm-sau-hôi khab-hôo-phóo, id.

sâu (cf. sau). sau-sia', hoarse; to lose the voice by much or loud speaking. hâm-sau, to wrangle with a loud voice in an overbearing way. hâu-sau, id.

sâu (C). sé' khi-sau, = A. khi-pau, to have a gum-boil.

sâu — potá-sâu, not in good condition, but not yet in rags, as a well-worn dress; not quite good, but not yet spoiled, as a pen that has lost its fine point, but can still be used. chhêng-poá-sâu, to wear clothes till they get too much worn.

sâu [R. a revenue or war boat; to patrol]. sâutsân, a war junk used against pirates. poá'-sionsg-sâu, a war junk that trades extensively. khoái-sâu, a customs boat; the officer of such a boat.

hâm-sâu, sort of excisemen for the salt revenue. sâu-peng, the lowest sort of tide-waiters (not said of foreign tide-waiters). sâu-pô, sort of salt-excisemen.

chhôit-sâu, to go out against pirates. sâm-sau, to go about looking for pirates, &c. lôh-sau, to serve on board war-junks as marines.

sâu-kak, a trumpet. [Two characters with the radicals "mouth" and "beet" are interchanged for the other phrases, but only the character with "mouth" for this.]

sâu (R. só), to sweep with a brush. sáu-tô, to sweep the ground. său-lâm, to scrape off fish-scales. sáu-tù, to remove quite away, as bad things. tâ'-sâu, to sweep. chhêng-sâu, to dust and sweep. piâ'-sâu, to clean out and sweep. lôh-tôe sáu, to stop low and sweep away an adversary's legs in boxing.

hâng-sâu, a brown made of the "hâng" reed. tek-sâu, a bamboo broom. tek-sáu-chhi, id. sáu-chhi, a broom. sáu-chhi-chhi', a comet. sáu-so, a coarse bamboo brush. său-se-a (C), a small bamboo brush.

sâu (R. só), to cough. khâm-sâu, to clear the throat. hám-hêh' ka-sâu, severe coughing (v. ka). sáu-khê-huui, to cough and bring up blood. khi-sâu, to have a severe cough or fit of coughing. teh-sâu, in the act of coughing. teh-sâu, to cure or relieve a cough. teh sáu (C), id.
sâuh 412  sê

m-sî sia"-sâu, angry unpleasant sound or tone of voice, as in beginning a quarrel. phài"-sia"-sâu, id. bô-sîn-miâ"-hô sia"-sâu, talking in an unpleasant, displeased, or angry tone.

sâuh  —  sâuh-sâuh-hâu, noise made by shoes in walking. sâuh-sâuh-kio, id.

sâuh  —  sâuh"-sâuh"-liâm, to murmur; to grumble. sâuh"-sâuh"-hâu, id.

sâuh  —  sâuh"-sâuh", looking yellow or sallow and unwell. sâuh"-sâuh"-á-pi", a gradual or tedious disease, sometimes worse, sometimes better.

hô"-sâuh"-sâuh", constant but not heavy rain.

sê [R. west, = col. saî]. siâ"-tâ" (r.), = sai"-tiâ", Europe, &c. se-â, Germans, often including Dutchmen. se-lô, Russians (v. lê). hô-lâm-se, France. hout-lâm-se, id. se-thien, the Buddhist heaven. chih"-se-thien, to become a Buddha. se-ông-bû, the queen of the "Sien," residing at "tâün-tú." se-siû, books of stories of the Tang dynasty.

sê  —  tâng-kâh-se, the line that divides the quick from the rest of the nail.

sê [R. sa]. (C. se). silk gânze; thin crape; cotton yarn. thai-tâm-se, very fine gauze used for sieves. lô-tâm-se, a still finer sort of gauze. jiân"-se, crape. ú-se, inferior cambrics or bombazette. chiân-gse, a very thin but still silk-stuff from Chang-chew. lin-lô se-toân, silks, satins, &c.

mi"-se, cotton yarn, esp. native, from Shanghai (v. mi"). hoan-se, foreign yarn. báng-se, old nets torn up for caulking (v. bâng).

se-iâng, a frame on which yarn is wound to be ready for weaving. se-sim, cotton wicks for lampa. se-bô, a sort of Ming cap (v. bô). se-â-tseô, very thin brittle sort of paper. se-soâ, sort of cotton thread. khan-se-soâ, to cover a cotton coverlet with a network of thread. khan-se, id.

phâng-se, to spin cotton thread. chhia"-se, to transfer it from the "thih-chhái" to the "kâh-k." hó-se, to wind yarn into hanks (v. hê).

sê [R. sa; siâu? names of various drugs], (C. se). tsau-se, cinnabar. pêng-se, borax. pâng-se, id. a white drug used for melting gold or silver, and for medicine. sin-se, a red mixture for the ceremony (khai-gân) of touching the eyes of idols and ancestral tablets.

sê  —  se-lô (C.), a brass wash-basin.

sê [R. sa], (C. se). ka-se, the most expensive sort of gown (without sleeves) worn by Bud. priests. moa" ka-se, to wear it.

sê [R. sa, = col. soa], (C. soa). thôah-se, the sole. thêch-se (C.), id. hô-se, another sort.

sê [Cn.], = A. soa, cholera, severe colic, &c.

sê [C.]. hô-se-á, a small black stingine insect.

sê [C.]. = A. soè, a comb; to comb.

sê [C.], = Cn. soè (comb?). tek-se, a sort of large bamboo broom. sâm-se, a small bamboo broom.

sê [C.], = A. soè, distant in relationship; wide apart.

sê [R. sûi, to hang down, = col. sêj], C. soè; Cn. sêj.

sê-sê, hanging down, as the head, or as the flap of a long dress or loose wide collar, or as loaded' branch; flabby, as skin or flesh; dull and disinclined to fly, as a bird when weary or ill. sê-lôh-khi, hanging down, as a withering flower, flap of dress, &c. sê-khâ, one corner out of proportion to the other parts. tâm-sê, hanging down, as from weariness, fear, or shame; drooping, as leaves or flowers in drought. lãng sê-sê, weared and spiritless.

hông sê, the wind fallen. hông khah-sê, id.

sê  —  sê, to grow thick folds of skin on the neck, as a very fat man. chhái kâu-sê-sê, to grow so fat. pài kâu-sê-sê, id.

âm-sê, a child's bib; the dewlap of a cow or horse.

noâ-sê (T. C.), a child's bib.

sê, the sound of tambourines. lô-iên-sê (T. chê), persons shaking instruments like tambourines in idolatrous processions.

sê [R. soè, a year of age, = col. hê]. chi hâu-sê, ièn lâu-sê, bring up a son and he nourishes his old father. lâu-sê (T.), father.

sê (C.), = A. sê, which (in some phrases).

sê (C.), = A. soè, to wash.

sê (C.), = A. soè, millet.

sê [R. hê"], goods, = col. hê]. tsâp-se-á, small articles sold by peddlers. tsâp-se-á-tiâm, a shop for miscellaneous smallwares. tsâp-se-lâng, a basket for odds and ends, rage, &c. iô tsâp-se, to shake a bell while hawking smallwares.

sê, to strike with a stick.

sê (C.), = A. siên, tired.

sê [R. sûi, to excel in rivalry], (Cn. soè), to try one's chance at dice against the throw (me) which the other bad first made.

sê-kê, to be superior in excellence; to excel. kâh-kâh-sê-kê, id. sa"-sê, each vying with the other in gayly splendid, as in showy processions, or gauv dress, or ornaments of houses, &c. tâu-sa"-sê, id.

gô-kâu, to get one die 5, and the other two equal, as the second player. sê kûi-tiâm, how many dota on your dice? ji-kâu sê-i-o-khâng, siâng-lâm thiông, the 2 wins over the ace, and both are pleased (as the ace was sure to lose in any case).

sê [R. to swear; an oath], (C. si). hoat-se, to swear. lip-sê (r.), id. se-goân (r.), to vow.

sê [R. small; minute, = col. soè], (also C. A. soè, small). siông-se, minutely (v. se). se-an (R.), to consider carefully.

sê-an, a medicine. sê-pê" (C.), consumption.

sê [R. sat, to scatter, = col. seh, soah, sêi, niç, &c.] sê-lô ti-thô-kha, all littered, or the floor in disorder. è-sê, all in confusion, all in a litter, as floor covered with torn paper or with shavings. m-thang è-sê lâm-bin, don't litter the house. è-sê töe-hông, to ruin the morals of a region by bad example.

sê [R. power; form], (C. si), authority; power; influence; prestige. hô-se, suitable; convenient; expedient; proper; all right; powerful from having influence to back one (a rent). hô-se-thâu, id. (+). hô-se-bin, suitable; convenient, as something to be done (+). hô-se-lâng, man of influence with mandarins or powerful persons. hô-se siâ, convenient for writing (c.). phài"-sê, unsuitable; inconvenient; improper to be done in the circumstances; inexpedient. phài"-se-bin, id. (+). phây"-se-thâu, id. (+). sê-thâu, influence, as of powerful man; prestige.
thok sé-thâu, to use another’s influence. giả sé-thâu, to use the influence or power of one’s self, or of another. sê-bin, influence; prestige (+). sê-ke, id. seng-sé, power; influence. put-chi ú-seng-sé, having great power or influence. koan-sé, power; influence; authority. ú sê-lêk, to have influence and ability (v. lêk). sé tâm, his influence is great, e.g. by associating with powerful persons.

tek-sé, to get prestige or influence, as by success. oâ-sé, to depend on another’s influence. iu-sé, put-kho chin-liông, when you have power, don’t use it to the utmost. hâng-sé, to pretend to power and influence in a bragging way. siâ-p-sé, to be a cringing mean hanger-on. sê-li ê-lâng, a mean hanger-on on the rich or powerful.

sûn-sé, to take advantage of an opportunity. sêng-sé, id.; to act at once.

ú-iôk-sé, getting on better now, as business or lawsuit. tin-sé, strength or force of a mass of troops in battle. chjât-sé, the power of the rebels or robbers.

sin-sé, power; influence; posture of body for some action. hîo-sin-sé, having considerable power or influence. toa-sin-sé, id. khiá-khi ho-sin-sé, to stand in a suitable attitude, as for working or fighting. tiu sin-sé, to set one’s self in a proper attitude. khíi-bó-sé, to stand with one foot out and arms ready for boxing. chhúi-sé, attitude, esp. of hands. hó-chhúi-sé, in position or attitude convenient for doing something. phái-chhúi-sé, in an inconvenient attitude. pi-sé, to hold a weapon, as if about to strike.

taat-sé, to do anything with hands or feet very cautiously, e.g. taking up a very fragile or very heavy thing. taat chit-sé, id. koan éng-sé, to watch the proper state of the waves, as in rowing. khi-bó-chi-sé, the position of riding a tiger (v. hé).

nông-sé, thin and weak, as boarding or wicker-work. khiau-sé khiau-sé, having a crooked form, e.g. women’s small shoes. hêng-sé, form or shape, esp. of bill in relation to good luck. soao-sé, form or appearance of mountain (v. soao). khoâ toè-sé, to examine the lie of the country, as for house, grave, campaign, or battle. tiâu-sé, style of tune or manner of singing it.

Sé (R. id.), (C. si), the world; a generation. sê-tai, a generation. hû-sé, after generations. chhit-sé-sun, descendant of the seventh generation. sê-hê, a genealogical table. sê-sip, hereditary, as office or title. sê-ka, a family honoured for generations (v. ka).

sê-kan, the world. sê-kâ, id. tin-sé (R.), this dusty weary world. loân-sé, times of anarchy or rebellion. taoan-sé, to be born again as a human being, in the course of transmigration, after suffering in hell or in inferior births (a. rent). kin-kin tsaán-
sé, to get speedily out of punishment into human form again. kâng-sé, to come down to the world, as by incarnation. kiu-sé, to save the world (v. kiu). khoan-
sê-bun, Buddhist tracts. koan-sé-im pút-taâ, Kwan-yin. jin sîng u-sé, chhit-sip kó-lâi-hi, from of old, few live to seventy.

sê-kêng, present circumstances of a place (v. keng).

sê-chêng, the ways of the world, esp. as to prevailing customs (v. chêng). sê-sú, customary ceremonies (gen. involving expenses), as in worship of ancestors or of idols, at births, deaths, marriages, &c., and in intercourse with friends. put-aro sê-sú, does not understand the rules and customs of politeness and propriety.

sê, to have polite intercourse, as by visits, presents, or polite phrases and ceremonies.

Sê [R. sê, customs dues, rent, &c.], (C. sê, T. Cn. sô), to rent; to take on rent; rent, as of house or land. tsûn-sé, freight; passage-money. lô-thâu-sé, wharfage dues. chhû-sé, house rent. tiâm-sé, rent of shop.

sê-chhú, to rent a house, as the tenant. sê-bé, to hire a horse for one’s self. sê chhit-thâng, to hire (as horse) for going and back. chhut-sé, advertised for lease. tahn chhut-sé, to put up a ticket “to let.” pién-chhut chhut-sé, “house to let.” taoan-sé, to sublet (a. world). siu-sé, to receive or collect rents. hô-sé, easy to rent (a. power).

koan-sé, customs dues. pô-sé-koan, office of collector of customs, where junks report themselves.

sin-sé-koan, the foreign custom-house (Chinese). sê-bu-si, foreign commissioner of customs in imperial service. sêu-só-toa”, receipt for customs dues, esp. import.

iû-tsan ê sê-toa”, import duty receipt (foreign), allowing to sell at Amoy, or to send into the interior. làu-sé, to smuggle. tâu-lâu-sé, id. lâh làu-
sé, to seize smugglers or smuggled goods.

sê-khos (C. sê-khô), a deed of sale stamped by the local mandarin. sê-khoe-kêk, office for stamping such deeds. sê-kho-chhe, constables attached to it.

Sê [R. to pass away; to die]. (C. si). sien-sé (R.), to die.

Sê (C. sê), to flow out, as water trickling down. sê--lôh-khi, id. sê-chhut-lâi, to come flowing out, as saliva or betel-nut juice from the mouth.

fô-sê-tau, thin fluid from a wound or sore. nêng sê-sé, soft and watery, as dough.

Sê (R. si), to hang down, = col. sê), turned rather low or downwards, said of the lower support (ê-kim) of a helm. lôh-sé, id.

cê-ku, having one flap too long, as Chinese coat.

chhui-ê-tau sé-sé, chin hanging down very much.

Sê (same word?). lâ-sé, spiritless; having an exhausted look. kong-ô lâ-sé, to talk very slowly without emotion, and without giving any distinct indication of opinion.

ê-tau lâ-sé, chin naturally very long and hanging down. pâtê kâu lâ-sé, so fat that the flesh hangs flabby.

Sê (C. sê, st, worn; exhausted (r.)

Sê — sê-kâu, a wild animal like a small wolf; musk is said to be got from it.

Sê (C.), = A. si, to live; to be born; to begot, &c.

Sê (C.), cheng-sê, = A. cheng-sî, cattle, &c.

Sê (C.), ân-ne-sê, = A. ân-nî-sî, thus.

Sê (C.), = A. kông, to use sparingly; a province.

Kân-sê siâ, to write words in a contrac
ted manner.

Sê (C.), = A. siâ, a surname; a clan.

Sê (C.), = A. si (life, &c.)

Sê (R. soat), snow. lôh-sê, to snow. phêh sêh-sêh, very white. soh toa-tê, snow in large flakes. ang-sêh, frost and snow. ang-lôh seh-
tâng, very, very cold, as weather. ang-kôâ seh-
tâng, very, very cold. lôh-ang-sêh, frosty and snowy weather.

Sê-bô, a winter cap or hood with ears, worn by children. sêh-lâi, white winter pear from Shantung. hiu-eh (esp. C.), = hiû-thiâp, small licence bags in women’s hair for scent.

Sêh (R. soat, brush; to scrub; = col. chhô). chhhat-sêh, a large broad Chinese paint brush.
seh (Cn.), to throw a stone (cf. tsôh). seh chiôh-thâu, id.

séh (C.), a cloth used by children. ám-séh (C.), a child’s blôu; also (b.), the pod of a leguminous shrub thus shaped.

sêh (more reduplication; cf. sêh). phêh-lêh-sêh, very white.

sêh (C.) sêh-liû, sîih-liû, the pomegranate.

sek (Cn., ink). sek-khâu, to wash the mouth. sek-khâu-thîng, sôe-khâu-thîng, a small confection used at marriages. sek-khâu (C.), id.

sek (R. a rope; to pull with a rope; to demand; = col. seh). lêk-sek, to extort money. lêk-sek, id.

sek (R. to arrive at; to suit; pleased). sim-sek, taking the fancy; interesting or pleasant to look at. sim-sek-bêng, to take a fancy for something, or to do something (v. bêng). sim-sek-hin (C.), id. phah-lăng bô-sim-sek, to treat or speak to a man, so that he is put to shame before others. poâh sim-sek, to play a game of chance for amusement, and not for money. sim-sek-á, games of chance or gambling; sometimes said of opium. sek-chhâu-á, gambling, &c. (v. chhâu). sek-chhâu, taking the fancy; games, &c.


sek (R. to press tightly in; to fill up crevices, &c.; = col. sat, that). ti-sek, to be supplied or used, as an inferior person or thing in place of a good one, often temporarily, as no better can be got. ti-sek (C.), id. put-kô sî lâi ti-sek, only used to fill the place of a better.

sek (R. sôk, ripe. = col. sêk), hard, as a branch (opp. chi6h); well boiled, as sugar or confections. sek chi6h, firm and soft (as above). koe sôe, chi sek (melon small, but seeds firm and good), said of a little man who looks boyish, but is older or has more in him than appears.

sek (R. to know), wise; intelligent; skilful. kiên-sek, cleverness, wisdom, knowledge, and skill. sek-kien, id. bô-kien-sek, quite ignorant about matters. sâi kiên-sek, to overreach a man by superior cunning. ti-sek (C. ti-sit), wisdom. bó-gân-sek, ever at knowing by a glance. bó-bêk-sek, good at recognizing after a long time or calculating at a glance. bêk-sek-hô, id. tô bêk-sek, to make a rough calculation by looking at things.

gâu-sông-sek, disobliging and refusing to do anything beyond what one must do; always making excuses and delaying to do what is asked. khah-bat-sek, understanding well how to act in any circumstances. put-sek si-sü, quite ignorant of the force of circumstances, e.g. quarrelling with a powerful man.

sek-kut, precocious and intelligent, as young child. sek-küi, too sharp and cunning (lit. demon), (said of a very sharp and crafty man). ké-sek, pretending to be very knowing. poâh-sek poâh-gông, rather under average ability and intelligence. sek-sek-hî poâh-pôh pi’-kha, a skilful actor may fall off the stage. sek-sek-lãng, bôe che lân-chiû-ang, said of a wise man making a great mistake.

sek (R. id., colour; complexion; lust; (sort, as of goods). bêng-sek, fame; reputation (v. bêng, “name”).

hô-sek, sorts of goods. tâp-sek-lãng, men from many different places, or acquainted with different sorts of business. mî-sì lãng-sek, he is a bad man, always
ready to injure others, and dangerous to have dealings with. bö-siä" si lâng-sek, he is not a very good character. chhoân-chhôk lâng-sek, to ready all the persons, as for a trial (v. chhôk). gin-nâ-sek, character or behaviour of boy or child. m-si gin-nâ-sek, mischievous; disobedient; bad or troublesome, as boy or child. phâi'-gin-nâ-sek, id. chit-ë gin-nâ-sek, such a boy! so ill-behaved! m-si kîô-sek, undist for his work or position (v. kîô). hôk-sek, dress; garments, either as worn or laid by (s. kneec).

gân-sek, expression of countenance; appearance of face; complexion. kî-sek, complexion, as indicating constitution. bin-sek, complexion, countenance, colour, or appearance of face, esp. as to health. hô-bin-sek, appearance of health. phâi-bin-sek, sickly-looking.

tsoat-sek, lust, threatening to lose. hî-chû-sek, beautiful. lam-sek, female beauty; lust; lewdness. lâm-sek, sodomy. lâm-sek, blue colour. sek-tôk, lustful desires. hô-sek, lustful. tham-sek, id.

sek-hong, a very bad venereal disease. hâm-sek-hong, very painful and dangerous disease several days after the act. hâm-sek-hong (Cn.), id. tsau-sek, delirious, from lasciviousness. chhî-sek, liquor and lust. chhî-sek chî-tê, man given to them. hô-chî-sek, fond of them. tham-bê chhî-sek, id.

sek-tseul, colour. sâi-tek-tsiul, to bully, to talk of one's influence or power in a loud, overbearing, unjust, or threatening way. sek-ti, colour, hô-sek-tôk, having a good colour, as face, silk, &c. (v. tîk). sîi-sek, beautiful colour. ââm-sek (R.), of splendidly bright colour; gauzy. chhî-o sek, light, as blue. tim-sek, dark, as blue. si-sek, dull-coloured. chhî-sek, variously coloured. kâi-sek, having several chhî-seks. pûn-sek, natural colour; not bleached or dyed. pûn-sek sai-iü, gray shirtings.

sek-têng, coloured button of mandarin. sek-liâu, materials for colours; dry paint, not yet mixed. in-sek, red ink used for stamping (v. 1h).

kî-pek, to put a colour on a ground of another colour. chhî-pek-sek, to work in varied colours (v. chhî). jîâm-sek, to put on some colour on a plain sketch or on a simple ground. ni-sek, to dye. ni-sek-pê, dyed shirtings. chhut-sek, to make the colour appear, as in painting, or by putting a dress of the same colour below a thin dress. thê-sêk, to lose the colour. tsau-sek, id. sit-sek, to lose colour, as the face. bin sit-sek, id. bin lek-sek, paleness, as from fear or shame. hô-ân-sek, to change colour, as most turned bad by heat. pîên-sek, to change colour, as man or thing. thi' pîên-sek, the weather seems changing, as to rain or wind. thi'-sîong pîên-sek, id. khoa" thi'-sek, to observe the signs of the weather.

tang-sek, to put 1 a false colour or gloss on goods; to put on any false appearance. tsao-sek, to cause or make a colour; to put on a bad colour that will not hold. tsao-sek 6-ge, boastful talk; praising one's self or friends or belongings too much. tâng-bin tsao-sek, first streaks of dawn appearing in the east.

ngô-sek, varicoloured, esp. black, red, white, yellow, and blue. ngô-sek-hûn, bright-coloured clouds. kâi ngô-sek, to paint in various colours. ngô-sek-pê, coloured shirtings. ngô-sek-bin, a sandruck or wicked violent fellow, esp. hangers-on about yamuna; in plays such characters are represented with face of various colours. ngô-sek-liêm, id. ngô-sek-ki, flags of various colours, or one flag of five colours. sam-sek-ki, flag of three colours, esp. Dutch or (r. French.

khoa" sam-sek, to watch which side is going to win, so as to take that side.

sek [R. ornament; to adorn.] siû-sek, ornaments for woman's head. chhî-sek, ornaments for the head. iâm-sek, to conceal under a false appearance, c.g. poverty, bad designs, or wicked conduct.

sek [R. chhek (C. chhip), the knee]. sek-khô, short leggings worn by women (v. khô). hôk-sek (C. hôk-sip), ornaments worn on the knees (s. colour). pâk hôk-sek, to wear them.

sek [R. a guitar with many strings]. kham-sek, harps and guitars in general.

sek [R. chhek, a sort of millet]. sek-å, small coarse sort of millet, esp. for feeding birds. söc-sek béh-tâu, millet, wheat, barley, and pulse. söc-sek thê-tâu, millet and ground-nuts. ah-kha-sek, a very small sort of grain, having a head like a duck's foot.

sek [R. siak, rice growing, or with the husk on, = col. 'chhek']. eng-sek-hoe, the poppy. eng-sek-khak, poppy pods.


sek [R. id., tin = col. silah]. (also Cn., = A. siah, tin, pewter). sek-thong, the Buddhist key of hell (v. thûg).

sek [R. a pattern; a model: = col. sil]. (C. sit, sek)

thê-sek, a form or pattern to be followed, as for an essay, or marriage contract, or legal document. khe-b, proper rule or pattern, as for a document (v. kheh).

tang-sek, paper form on which to write a petition or accusation. thiap-sek, forms for writing invitations, &c. khoán-sek (esp. T.), = khoân-sit, a pattern. si-sek (C.), = A. sît, fashionable.

sek [R. to loose; to set free]. tiah-sek-tiä", to put in a petition in court withdrawing our name from an action in which our name has been unjustly involved.

tiah-sek, id. jip tiâh-sek, id.

sek-kia, Buddha; Shakya-men. sek-kia-hût, id. sek-khia, id.; also, the custard-apple. sek-kâu, Buddhiam; the Buddhist sect. sek-ka, the Buddhist sect.

sek (cf. suit). bâk-chiu sek-khok sek-khia, eyes glancing about rapidly.

sek [R. to rest; to cease; posterity; interest]. (C. sit, sek).

an-sek-jit (X.), the Sabbath. ân-sek-hî, gum benzoin. hô-sek-tiä", a joint petition put in by the two parties in a suit saying that they have now made up the quarrel. jip hô-sek, to enter such a petition.

tau-sek, male children; phrase used in fortune-telling.

li-sek, gain: profit in trade; interest of money. pûn-cha' li-sek, lend money on interest. pûn-chi' li-sek, principal and interest; capital and profit. seng-sek, to lie at interest.

sek [R. harvest; to amass; avaricious]. lin-sek (R.), miserly; stingy; niggardly.

sek [R. to love; to compassionate; = col. sioh]. khoâ-sek (C.), = A. khoâ-sioh, alas! how lamentable! (but in other phrases C. sioh, = A.).

sek (V.), = A. siak (uncle), and perhaps in some other words.

sek (T.) sek-phô-si, = A. sok-pô-si, an attendant of Sêng-hông.

sek (Cn.) sek-kan-tâû, = A. su-kan-tâû, a medicinal plant.
《攬心》

用“攬心”来形容一个人的内心世界。它通常表示一种内心深处的情感或想法，可能是指一种深沉的、复杂的情感状态。这个词语可能用来描述一个人内心深处的孤独、悲伤、痛苦或快乐的情感。在中文中，“攬心”是一种非常形象的表达方式，它通过描绘一个人如何“攬”自己的心来传达这种深层次的情感体验。
to consummate the marriage relation by intercourse.

kun-tș̂ng jin-chi-bi, a good man assists others to good-ness. khut-ta̍ng sǹg-chiau, to beat violently and force to confess.

put-chi-sǹg, very like, as a portrait.

lō-sǹg, having the good sense and staid manner of an old man, though young (v. lō).

iū-sǹg, likely to prove useful in the world, as an industrious boy will afterwards. bū-sǹg, useless, as a lazy boy. bū-sǹg ā-ta̍s-ta̍ng, an idle useless boy.

put-sǹg, not complete; cannot be accomplished; does not succeed, as affair. pān put-sǹg, unable to put the matter straight.

put-sǹg-jin, ill-behaved, as a vagabond or unsatisfactory character. put-sǹg-būt, id. put-sǹg-miū, id.; also ill-formed or unfinished article, put-sǹg-tiūm, a shop that can hardly be called a shop.

bū-khiau, put-sǹg-sū (C. all), if you don’t go about the bush, you cannot accomplish the matter.

sǹg-gǔ, a recognized book-phrase that has become colloquial.

li-ê chek-sǹg, it is your affair; if it go wrong, the responsibility is on you. i-û chek-sǹg ti-teh, the responsibility is on him.

sǹg (R. to examine; sparing; a province), (C. sêng), to diminish or lessen, as expense, labour, or trouble; a province; the provincial capital.

sǹg-chhat, to investigate; to examine into (v. chhat). (In this paragraph it remains “sǹg” in C.)

put-sǹg-jin-sū (not recognizing things), very foolish; in a swoon; very ill. sǹg-chhīn (R.), to go to visit parents.

tsâ-pōh-sǹg, the eighteen provinces of China.

bê-sǹg, the last province, Fuh-kien. kē-sǹg, to go from one province to another. sǹg-hūn, a province. sǹg-siū, the provincial capital. chhūt-sǹg, to leave the provincial capital. kē-gūn chhūt-sǹg, to transmit treasure to the provincial capital, as mandarins.

kăn-sǹg, to abbreviate; to do hurriedly, or with brevity (v. kăn). khīm-sǹg, to use sparingly; economical. liám-sǹg, id. kiâm-sǹg, more sparing in expense. kien-ta-hā, dispense with altogether. sǹg-sǹg (C. sêng-sǹg), to use less; to use sparingly or economically. sǹg-siū, effecting a saving of money; cheaper.

kah-hā-siū, id. sǹg-chà, cheaper; requiring less money; sǹg sǹg-hūi, economical. sǹg liâm-chà, to save expense, e.g. something not needing to be done that would have cost money. sǹg-sū, to avoid trouble and quarrels in the management of a matter, e.g. by caution, or by being willing to lose or suffer a little for peace.

sǹg-kang, to spare labour. sǹg lō-lāt, less trouble; to lessen the labour. sǹg-tit lēng-lēng kē-ta̍u, said of not needing any more (lit. one cooking-place enough).

sǹg (R. id., = col. ǹg), nature (of man or of things); religious character or disposition; temper, often bad temper. sǹg-sǹg, nature of the heart, temperament, disposition. sǹg-chhū, nature and dispositions. pūn-sǹg, original nature or character. goān-sǹg put-kái, original bad nature not reformed. pēng-sǹg, original natural character. pîn-sǹg, id. phîn-sǹg, character and disposition, natural or acquired.

piān-sǹg, disposition; temper. sǹg-piān, id. sǹg-kē phâi, temper bad. sǹg-tê, temper, esp. bad temper. û sǹg-tê, to have a bad temper. û-sǹg u-tê, id. phâi-sǹg-tê, bad temper; bad-

tempered. hō-sǹg-tê, good temper; good-tempered.

kū-sǹg-tê, irascible; bad-tempered. sǹg-tê tiōng-pāng-lōh, should restrain temper.

sǹg-tê pāng-khâh-hō, let temper down a little.

iō-hsǹg, nature of a particular drug, as to its character and effects (v. iōh). lün-sǹg, tough, as some sorts of wood.

khi-sǹg, to get angry. hoat-sǹg, do., naturally from a real and sufficient cause (right or wrong). sái-sǹg, to put on an angry manner; to get angry for no cause at all, or excessively angry for a slight cause. gōng sái-sǹg, suddenly and foolishly get into a great rage, either at man or thing; e.g. breaking or throwing away a thing that does not please us.

thēng-sǹg, self-willed and overbearing, proud and quick-tempered; self-confident and imperious, as young fellow. hō-sǹg, of a quick fiery temper. sō-sǹg, hasty tempered.

chhāu-a-sǹg, irascible and quick-tempered; but soon over. khin-sǹg, id. ok-sǹg, very crabbed and bad-tempered, as child. pā-sǹg, id. bō-tēng-sǹg, very fickle and of unsettled purpose.

hù-jin tsuí-sǹg, women are unstable in purpose (like water), and easily moved to incontinence.

sǹg (R. to conquer). hō-sǹg, fond of over-coming; or showing one’s own power; dominating; ambitious. tek-sǹg, to get the victory. tek-sǹg-kōa, a jacket opening at the side, made with many foreign buttons.

phāk tek-sǹg-kōa (to come back in triumph from war with drums, &c.), fig. of a man who has had a great success, as in a lawsuit.

sǹg (R. id.), sage and wise in the highest degree; inspired; holy; sacred; applied to things connected with the sages, or the emperor, or some great divinities. sǹg-siūng, the emperor. sǹg-kun, an emperor with the virtue of a sage (v. kun). sǹg-chi, imperial will or decree. sǹg-un, imperial favour. sǹg-siū, emperor’s birthday (v. sī). sǹg-jū, the “sacred edict.” sǹg-jī (C.), id. sǹg-chhái, ground-rent levied by military mandarins.

tān sǹg-ōng, an idol of the surname Tān. hō-sǹg-kong, the tiger-god of gamblers. sǹg-tī (Chn.), the temple of Hiên-thien Siông-tê.

hiên-sǹg, to manifest power to answer prayer, as an idol appearing visibly.

sǹg-jīn, a great inspired sage. sǹg-jīn-kham, a nincle. sǹg-jīn, quite a sage! said ironically of a bad character. chī-sǹg, the greatest sage (Confucius); most holy. ā-sǹg, a sage of second rank, as Mencius and Gān-hōe (Yen-yen). sǹg-hiên, sages and wise philosophers. sǹg-kāu, the doctrine of the sages. ā-sǹg-kāu, the sacred doctrine (or church) of Jesus. sǹg-kāu, sacred books; Scriptures. sǹg-chhēh, id. sǹg-hōe (X.), the church. sǹg-tê (X.), saints; holy discipls. sǹg-sīn (X.), the Holy Spirit. sǹg-chhêh-miū, things that have some trace or memorial of ancient sages.

sǹg (R. a surname. = col. sǹg) hōk-sǹg, a surname of two characters, e.g. su-mā tsōk-sǹg, a clan; surname of clan. tōng-sǹg, of same surname.

tōng-sǹg put-tsong, same surname, but not nearly related (v. tsong). Tō-sǹg, of different surnames.

tsâ-pōh-sǹg, having several surnames in same village. ke-sǹg, the only one of the surname among people of other surname or surnames.

ko-sǹg, what is your surname, sir? tāi-sǹg, a great and numerous clan. tāi-sǹg-hū, id. (v. hū). siāu-sǹg, a small clan.

tāi-siāu-sǹg-hōo, small clans combining to resist.
shaped hair-pin.  iōh-si, instrument like a spoon for mixing medicines.  pōng-si, a rice-spoon  pāng-si, the shoulder-blade.  pāng-si-chhōng, a stroke like a crook (v. chhōng).  sō-si, key for Chinese padlock.  put-li-si, sort of key which must be in when the padlock shuts.  tsoān-si, a key working by turning in manner of foreign key.

he-si, a large travel for smoothing lime, having the handle on the back, as on a shield.  hiu-si, sort of spoon for pressing down the ashes of incense in the incense-vessel.  chien-si, a flat piece of iron used for turning food on a frying-pan, &c.  khiau-si, long spoon-shaped appendages of the Ming cap called "se-bó."

sī [R. sī], to decline; to refuse; to take leave of; to dismiss.  sl-li, id.  sa-si, to take leave.  pāi-si, take leave ceremonially.  sl-sin, respectfully ask the spirits to go home.  sl-ni, to take leave of the old year with offerings.  si kong-pō, to take leave of the ancestral tablets, as when going from home or when about to die.  si-hēng, to leave a card on being about to leave home (v. hēng, to go).  si-hēng (T. hāi), to decline and send back, as present (v. hēng, to give back).  si-kōn, to resign office.  si-nū, to resign the position of a soldier.  the-si, to decline; to excuse one's self (often falsely) from doing something.  sl--lāng, to decline a man's services; to dismiss from service; to give up situation.

sl--si, a sort of fish good for eating and rather expensive.

sī [C.], = A. sī, a sort of temple.

sī [R. thî, ashamed].  poeh-si, feeling ashamed, either from modesty or having done some shameful thing.  poeh-si ē tāi-chi, a shameful affair.  bō-poe-si, shameless; brazen-faced.  m-bat poeh-si, utterly shameless.

sī [R. to fear].  úi-si, faint-hearted; very much afraid to meddle with a matter.

sī [R. the beginning].  si-tāo, very remote ancestor; original ancestor, as of a clan or family.  ti-si-tāo, most remote ancestor.  si-chhōng (R.), beginning and end (v. chhōng).  chin si-ōng, the founder of the Tian dynasty (v. chhn).  goān-si chien-taun, the supreme deity of the Taufsists.

sī [R. to relax; abrogated].  hōe-si (r.), to cease, as a rite; to come to an end, as a course of action.

sī [C.], = A. sī (hot weather).

sī [C.], = A. sū (historian; censor?).

sī [R. sī], to die; death; used in many phrases to indicate intensity or doggedness.  si-khī, to faint away or fall into a comatose state, appearing to be dead though afterwards reviving, as sick man.

si-sī, loss by death, as of relatives.  si-chēh, all dead; exterminated, as family (v. chēh).  bo-bō-lāng, id.  si kau-bō-lāng-kkau, may you die the last of all your people, with none to lament for you!  si-kūi-phāh, all in the region dead.

si-sī, alive and dead (v. sī).

ōa-hōa kho-si, to die of grief, lit. or fig. (v. kha).  khl-si, to be dreadfully grieved and displeased (v. khl).  thāi-si, to kill by cutting.  thāi-si, to kill by cutting.  tsoān-si, to kill by stabbing.  hiāi-si, to kill.

phah-si, id.  i-si, to kill instead of cting (v. i).  ōng-si, to die by murder or suicide, or by in-justice (v. ōng).  kho-si, to die of osihi; very very cold.  poah-si, to die of a fall.  thāi-lōh-tāi-si, to drown one's self.  chhia-lōh-tsūi-si, to drown by throwing into the water.  chhō-si, to die from neglect, carelessness, or mistake.  tiō-si, to shlake or shiver exceedingly.  kēng kau-si, extremely poor.  ki-chî-si, greedily fond of money.  beh-si, about to die.  chiāh beh-si, eating very greedily (said in scolding).  chiāh beh-thōe-lāng-si, id.

kiām sī-si, very small.  kia-si-lāng, very dirty (+).  lā-si-sām, id.  am-si-tsam (Cu.), id.  ke-si-sing, exceedingly unneighbourly and unfriendly.

oān-si, to tie firmly; to tie a run knot.  pāk-si-soah, id. (v. soah).  si-kat, a hard firm knot; a run knot.  kiet-si-kē, to fix a settled rate of wages or price (v. kē), chip-si-koat, very obstinate (v. koat).

chip-si-pān, id.

pēh-si-sat, sallow and unhealthy looking.

thák-si-chhēh, to read books in the character without understanding the meaning.  chiāh si-pāg, to eat and live, but be of no use in the world (v. pāg).

si-chî, money locked up, e.g. in property that makes little or no returns.  chhia chî, to live on one's capital or property so as to waste it away.  si teng-teng, unproductive, as trade.  si-māng ē seng-li, a small trade that makes no progress, as in a village.  si-māng chē-tiâ, having moderate but regular gains, as a quiet small trade or yamun without much business.

si-bāi, just about going out, as a light; inactive and useless.  si-sek, dull-coloured.  si-sing, dispirited (v. sing).  si-sīn, very dull and lifeless in manner.  si-sim, discouraged; having lost all hope and spirit; having given up all thought or desire about a thing, either because it is hopeless or because it is felt to be wrong.  kho-î si-sim, m-sāi-siū, don't think any more of getting it.  si-ān, a legal case finally settled or ended.  si-tsō, a capital crime.  si-chhū, unable to answer, as from modesty or being unmistakably wrong.  m-si-chhū, will not yield the argument, though manifestly beaten.  chhūi ēng-m-sī, id.

si-lāng, a dead man (+).  si-lāng beh-miā, said of the unlooked-for recovery of what we thought quite lost.  nā si-lāng-sek, cadaverous appearance.  si-lāng-tít, very stiff and dogged, though the circumstances have quite changed (v. tít).  si kūi-lāng, how many of them have died?  si-pē, having lost one's father; said also in scolding a man who looks very dull and foolish (v. pē).  si-hōan (scolding), you condemned criminal!  (v. hōan).  si-hōan (scolding), foreigner who deserves to be killed!  si-kāu, dog that should be killed! a dead dog.

si-tāui, stagnant water.  si-sin-phe, reckless of one's life.  phe-si, id.; to risk one's life.  si-lōr, conduct that brings ruin, death, or destruction on one's self.  chhē si-lōr, to bring premature death on one's self by wickedness.  thō-si, id.  ḍi-si-thūi, to make a very violent attack (v. thūi).  chhut-si-lāt-phah, to strike very violently, as in an assault.

chhin-si, really dead.  poā-si, half dead.  hō-si, an easy death without pain.  phài-si, a violent or painful death.  chhin-phāi-si, very wicked, so as to deserve a painful death.  jōa-phāi-si, id.  tāo-si, may you die soon! (v. tā).  tāo-si, iō-si, each alternative in death.  tōa-khūn siō-si (deep sleep like death), said of a man sleeping too soundly.  tōa-bin siō-si, id.

si [R. sī, the world; a generation; one lifetime], also C., = A. sī, world; generation, &c.) chhut-si, to be born.  chhut-si tōa-lāi, congenital.  chhut-si kūe-si, a very young chick.  kē-si, to die.  chhut-si, to
sin chit-si, all life-long. chit-si-lâng, id. poâ-'si-lâng, about forty years old.

chit-si, this present life. âu-si, a future life by transmigration. chit-si tsâo, âu-si siu, sins of this life punished in the next transmigration. kim-si tsâo, âu-si siu, id. kim-si tsâo, kim-si siu, sins of this life punished in this life. tâng-si, our life in a former transmigration. thâng-si-chih-hâ, said of a pupil who knows his lessons at a glance (had read them in a former life!)

si-chihâ, in the world. si-chihâ 'ê-lâng, men now living.

si [R. to bestow, by change of tone from "si," id.] pô-si, to give a largess, &c. (v. pê). phê-si, to make offerings to the ghosts in the 7th month. siâ-si, to give alms; to give freely; as a beggar. siâ-ôh si-tê, to give away medicine and tea. pê-bû bô-siâ-si, sâng-kâî kbi tang-bî, the parents don't care for their boy, but hire him out to be an actor.

si-tsâ, a contributor to a temple, either for priests or nuns.

si — si-som, a medicine like chhi-som.

si (C.), A. sô (perhaps the people, &c.).

si (C.), A. sô. hô-sin-si, spots made by flies.

si (C.) iau-chiâ' si-sê, fond of gadding about, or talking, or acting improperly, as women.

si [R. si, to instruct; a proclamation]. liên-hôe si-chêng, utterly disgraced for ever in sight of all, as a miserable wretch, or as a man who has done shameful act.

si (same word?) hiên-si, descendants of the rich or great bringing disgrace on their ancestors by crime or poverty (v. hiên).

si [R. to examine; to try; = col. chhî]. khô-si, an examination for degrees. siô-si, the examination for the Sew-tai degree. hiong-si, examination for Kujin degree. hôe-si, examination for Tain-sze degree. bô-si, examination for Han-lin. si-chô, the essay that get the Sew-tai degree, printed for private circulation among friends.

si (next word). khiaap-si, ugly.

si [R. sô, power; form], (also C. = A. sô, power, influence, &c.) kôai-si, accustomed (v. kôai'). hô-chhiû-si, all going on well, e.g. as in sickness or as teacher managing pupils well. chhin û-khi-si, to have the turn of the steelyard, in weighing. nûî-sî-khi-si, weigh it with a large steelyard giving full weight. ti6h-û-khi-si, there must be full weight.

ke-si, state of a family, as to its prosperity and the behaviour of its members (v. ke).

hit-si, that direction. ân-hiû-si (T. C.), thus; that way. ân-chhiû-si (T. C.), thus; this way. chhiû-si, weather side of vessel. têng-si, upper or northern regions. têng-si-hong, a wind astern. têng-si-hû, the more distant departments of Fuh-kien. ê-sî, the lower or more southern regions; the lee side of a vessel. ê-sî-hû, the departments near Amoy, e.g. Chang-chew and Chin-chew. ê-sî-hong, a wind ahead. pak-si, northern; the north; (so with the other quarters). tsôan-chiû-si, on the Chin-chew side. lai-si-sû, inner islands. goû-sî-sû, outer islands.

si-bin (C.), A. sê-bin, power, influence, &c. (s. forms).

si (R. sô), four. si-chiâ', all square and right; correct and proper; not awry. si-thin, well proportioned (v. thin). si-pang, regular; well-formed (v. pang, square). si-thiû, the horsecone (v. thiû). si-kak, four-cornered; 40 cents (v. kak). si-lâm, hô, tied at right angles, as string (v. liâm), tsê-si-chiû, cut into four pieces at right angles, as a cake.

si-bô-chîn, having no relations (v. bô). si-küi, the four seasons. si-kha-ê, four-footed (v. kha).

si-ló, a small mandarin appointed by the district mandarin ( liken) to assist him. si-ló-tin, id.

si-kôe, in every direction (v. kôe). si-kô (C.), id.; fields (v. kô). si-û, in every direction; on every side. si-hông, do.; the four quarters. si-bin, the four sides; on all sides; in all directions. si-som', scattered in all directions.

sa-sî, three or four (v. sa'). tsái-sam tsâi-si, carefully over and over again. si-poeh, sa'-tsâp-ji, "six and half-a-dozen;" will make no deduction; just the same price, though under a different name. si-si, tsâp-lâk; ji-poeh, iâh-si tsâp-lâk, take it any way, it comes to the same.

si (R. id.), to be; is; are (as in affirming that it really is what is said or thought; or as the copula, but in general the copula is omitted; never in the sense of "to exist, to be present," which is "eh;" nor to hold an office, profession, or business, &c. which is "tse"); e.g. "si-eseng," it is the doctor, not another man; "si-eseng," there is a doctor; tsâe-7seng, to be a doctor); right; to be correct; yes, in affirming reality or identity (but "yes" is translated by various words, according to the nature of the question, e.g. si, tiôh, and beh).

nâ-si, if it be; only. kâ-si, I rather think it is (v. kâ'). tsông-si, yet after all it is (v. tsông). chih-si, yes, truly it is so. chek-si, that is — then it is — chih-si (at beginning of phrase), that is — then it is — then be is, &c. (at end of phrase), such is the correct statement; and that will be all right. têng-chêng, chii-si, I accept your kind intention (but decline your gift), and it is all right; no, I thank you, sir!

si-toï, a superior. si-sê, an inferior. si sim-hî-lâng, who is it? si-tiâng (Cn.), id.; who si-tâo-si —, he is (such and such an office, or profession, or business, &c.)

si-hu, right and wrong, as of a dispute or in a legal case.

put-si, in the wrong. jin put-si, to confess one's self in the wrong. chê put-si, id. he put-si, to acknowledge a fault. he m-si, id. heh m-si, indeed it is not. m-si, it is not. m-si-ôe, improper words. m-si sia'-sâu, angry sound of voice, as at beginning of quarrel. m-si-lâng, a bad man, inhuman or vicious. m-si-lâm-sek, id. m-si-sit, dangerous; unsafe (v. siô). m-si-ôe, out of season, as fruit. m-si-ôh, injurious medicine. m-si âo-taî, an improper place. taô-hôa m-si, luck bad. si m-si, is it or is it not? is it not so? si ài-m-si, is it or is it not? ài-m-si, how can it be otherwise (surely it is). kiâm-m-si, id.

sâng-bôe-si, innumerable. sîng bôe-tit-si, id. pun bôe-tit-si, not enough to divide among all.

tai-si, always making one's self in the right (v. taî). thâm tiôh, bô sî, good luck from first to last. tsô-hôa sî, luck good. ji-tûn sî, id. mîa'-tûn sî, id. tng-si-si, just in season, as fruit, &c. o-sî (Cn.), to praise in a flattering way.

bô-bi-si, good-natured and easy; not finding fault (v. bi).

Si — àn-â-si, slowly. bîn-chiah-si, id. liâu-
siá

425

siá

man and wife. siá-li, idle and listless, as man who has some money and does not care to work, or as man who neglects to do what he promised though he remembers.

siá-sin, to exert one's self greatly. siá-sin siá-mia, id. siá siá-mia, to risk one's life. siá-beng, sit hó-tún (r.), throw away one's life for good eating.

siá (R. id.), to write (only the manual act of writing, not to compose). siá-jí, id. siá-liá, to write away; to write on. ló-chó-siá, to scratch. siá-phoe, to write a letter. thiap-siá, men engaged in yamuna (esp. military yamuna) to assist in writing documents.

siá [R. a cottage], polite phrase for "my" in speaking of junior relatives; affix to the names of men who have a senior relative a mandarin or kujin; in some places also applied to persons of the surname Tî, who are nearly related to the line of Tî Kok-seng, i.e. Coxinga. siá-chhin (polite), my relatives. siá-té, my younger brother. siá-tit, my nephew. a-ko-siá-jin, son or grandson of mandarin. iá-siá, younger relative of mandarin or kujin. siá-jin, id. tiong-su siá-jin, sort of secretaries of high rank and great influence in the supreme boards at Pekin. thiong-siá, a young man who amuses himself instead of working or studying. hok-chiu hia, tsóan-chiu siá, é-ming kim-téng, at Pekin, great numbers wear official boots; at Chinches, multitudes are styled "siá," being relatives of mandarins or kujin; at Amoy gilt buttons on cap are very common.

siá (name as previous word?) sa-phoá-siá, name of a pair of idols (v. phoáh).

siá (R. id.), to have diarrhea; to have a loose motion. siá-pak, id. ló-siá, id. siét-siá, id. tó-siá-siá, wetty diarrhea. hoat-siá, to have a very sudden loose motion. chi-siá, to stop diarrhea, as medicine. siá-óh, purgative medicine.

siá — ték-siá, a cooling medicine.

siá (R. id.), to forgive, to pardon. siá-bien, id. siá-toé, to pardon guilt. siá-chhiu, an imperial decree of pardon. tâi-siá thien-há, general pardon through the empire. tâi-siá, in the year (changeable) said to be specially lucky. siá-bé, paper horses burned in worship. siá-kan, paper image of mandarin, burned in rites for the dead. khoá-hoan páng-siá, to set up streamers and burn paper images at rites for the dead.

siá (R. id., cf. col. siá), to lay down, as a load; to unlace; to unsaddle; to injure, as a man's good name. siá bê-oá, to unsaddle a horse. siá-pé, to loose the ropes which fasten wood or bamboo to the sides of a junk. siá-tásiá, to unlace a vessel. siá-tá, to lay down a load. siá-bé-teh, to lay down, as a load. siá-jim, to hand over one's office fully to the successor. siá-chhêng, to fire off a gun merely to empty it. siá poá-kah, to take off one arm of coat or shirt, leaving one shoulder bare. siá-hé, to sell off goods very cheap. siá-sak, id., at a sacrifice, so as to get ready money quickly; to throw away things to lighten a vessel (v. sak).

siá—tiáh, brought into disgrace, as by the bad conduct of some relative or connection. tng-bin siá—i, to make a man ashamed by speaking to his face of his disgraceful conduct, &c. siá láng—á siá—sia, to injure a man's good fame. siá tâng-kong è bin-phê, to disgrace ancestors by bad conduct. siá thê-bien, to cause our superior to lose good character or respect through our bad conduct. siá i—é thé-bien, id.; also, to injure a man's good name by circulating reports against him that have some considerable foundation.

siá — kong-siá, a sedan-bearer. kong-siá-kha, do., said in counting how many are required.

siá (R. id.), to shoot, as an arrow. siá-chi, to shoot an arrow.

siá-kan, a medicine made from the son-koa-lân-hoe, siá-kan-thâu, id.

siá (R. the musk-deer). siá-hiu, musk.

siá — siá-ko-bí, sago.

siá (R. id., to lay down a load; to unlace). siá-su, to withdraw from an affair.

siá (R. id.), to thank; to pay, as vow or fee; to fade or fall, as flower or sea; a surname (C. chiá, the surname; siá in all other senses). siá-phi, scabs falling off. hoé siá, the flower fades.

siá-thiap, a letter of thanks. siá-lé, a small reward or fee given to a man who has managed some business for us, as arbiter or agent, &c. siá joa-teöe, how much should be given as reward for such service!

siá-un, to give thanks for favour or grace. siá-hê, to give thanks for rain. siá-sin, to give thanks to the spirits, as for answer to a vow. siá-goân, to pay a formal vow. siá-thê, to give thanks to the-ti-kong after a burial. siá-toá, to make thank-offerings at a temporary shrine (toa) just before taking it down. siá-siá, to give thanks for a present, as actors or mandarin's attendants. siá-teng, to give a play as thanks for friends lighting lamps near our house. siá-pê, to make a return-visit as thanks to a man who had carried on parent's birth-day; or had come and worshipped our dead relative. siá-pai, to pay respects ceremonially to a man who had come to worship our deceased relative (v. pâi).

pâi-siá, to give ceremonial thanks, as to friend for presents, or on visit, or in worship. to-siá, many thanks! thank you! kâm-siá, to thank; to feel grateful; thank you! kâm-siá jip-kuä, extremely grateful.

seh-siá, to give thanks. tap-siá, to express thanks for a favor, as by returning or repaying it. chiok-siá (r.), to give thanks in a prayer, as to god. khâm-siá, to give thanks by knocking head, and to a very high mandarin who is our immediate master; also, said politely, "I thank you very respectfully," to a man very much our superior, or for a very great service.

siá [R. a village; an association; the tutelary spirit of a place], a village. huo-siá, a village. siá-li (r.), id. siá-thâu, id. siá-thâu, the four principal wards of Amoy, viz. Hok-sen, Hâ-chë, Hâ-heng, and Hoâ-tek. chît-siá, one village. kui-siá, the whole village. tâng-siá (P.), a village. hûo-siá, to destroy a village. hûo-siá, villages combining, as for attack or defence. siá-tiáu, a village elder or head man. siá-gök, a man who has by bad means got to be a leader in a village, mói-siá chhô siá-hiu (search for a fellow-villager in a whole city), no clue to find him or it.

kiet-siá, to form a literary society for writing essays. siá-iu, friends in one literary society. siá heng-tê, id. siá-chek (k.), the place for imperial worship of the golds of land and grain (v. chek). siá-toá (T.), a permanent altar without any image outside the walls of Tung-an city.

siá" (k. seng), sound; voice; noise; tone; denomination in arithmetic. hong-siá, a rumour; a report.
siā', provincial capital. se'-siā' (C.), id. kiū'-siā', the metropolis. kim-siā', id. būn-li-tāg-siā', the Great Wall. bōk-siā', a wooden fort for a review. thō-siā', a fort or line of circumvallation, built of clay or unburnt brick.

phoā-siā', to breach a fortified wall; to take a city. kong-siā', to attack a city. kong-tāng-siā', to gamble with the lien-pō.

phāu-siā', a set of crackers on the top of a pole. kat-phāu-siā', to fasten them up. khō-phāu-siā', to fire other crackers at them, trying to hit them and set them off.

tō-gék-siā', hell. ōng-siā', the part of hell for those who have died violent deaths. phān-siā', to perform rites to get souls out of hell; to take a city. phūn-chhēng-siā' (T.), to perform rites to deliver souls from the part of hell for those who die of gunshot wounds. kē-chhēng-siā', to make a paper representation of that place for these rites.

siā', to excite desire, as by showing something or by example; to try to catch by a bait; to allure or try to allure, as to evil. sa'-siā', id. siā'-siā' (to allure flies), to entice young men, as a gaudily ornamented bad woman. chhāu-chho siā'-siā', do. (lit. strong-smelling fish alluring flies).

siā' [R. sēng, to accomplish; to complete; col. chiā', chiā'], kūi-siā'-gūn, of what quality is the silver? chhōk-siā'-gūn, pure silver. chhōk-siā'-kim, pure gold. kāu-siā'-kim, gold with one-tenth of alloy. poe-hū-siā'-kim, gold with one-fifth of alloy.

siā' [R. sim, exceedingly; which = col. sim]. (Cn. siā', siā'), siā', why? why ever = 1 (with more or less idea of finding fault). ū siā'-siā', what is the matter? tsōe-siā'-siā', what are you (or he) doing! i teh-siā'-siā', what is he at? bō-siā'-siā', nothing special; nothing the matter; with no harm. bō-siā'-bō-siā', id. bō-siā'-tāi, nothing the matter. siā'-hē (C. hōe), what is the matter? ū siā'-pō, what can now be done! if beh-siā'-ts'ai, how can you know? (v. beh, what!). siā'-ts'ai (Cn.), no one can tell (who can know). bō-siā'-ts'ai, I don't know much about it. bō-siā'-hō, not very good. bō-siā'-hōng, not much wind; scarcely any wind. bō-siā'-lāng, scarcely any one (present).

bō-siā'-lāng, Mr. So-and-so, for example; any one; such and such a man. bō-siā'-pūt, such and such an idol, for example.

siā'-mīh' (C.), = A. stāmīh', what? what thing? siā'-māngh' (Cn.), what thing!

siā' [R. sēng, holy; a sage], powerful and efficacious, as a god, a temple, a charm, a medicine, or an influential man. lēng-siā', efficacious and powerful, as a god. ū-lēng-siā', id. bō-siā', without efficacious power. bōe-siā', id. siā'-jīlh, manifestation of power to assist, as of a god. siā'-pūt, a powerful idol. kāh-siā'-sān-kāi, almost certainly efficacions (v. kāi). amn-siā', to believe in the power of some god. chhā-siā' (Cn.), to call the spirits of the dead, as sorceress or female medium. siā'-mā (Cn.), a sorceress. siā'-chiā' (Cn.). id.

chhū-siā', his words come true, as guess of future. siā'-chhū, id.

siā', a large sort of tray (carried like a basket on a pole between two men), for carrying marriage presents and offerings. siā'-ā, id. chit-khēng-siā', one such ceremonial tray.

siā'-kōh, the hatches of a vessel; the cover of the hold.
sia" 427  

**sia"**  

sia"-ná", a basket made with several horizontal divisions or compartments. *sia"*-ná-tsán, one of these separate compartments.

*sia", a large brick-built receptacle for salt at a public salt-store. *chheek-sia", a large boarded receptacle for unthreshed grain in a granary.

*sia" [R. sing., abundant], a surname.

**sia**h (R. siok), to pare; to pare away. *sia"-siah*, to pare down smoothly; to make slight erasures, as in book or document. *sia"-chi-chiäh*, pare the point sharp. *sia"-pit*, to sharpen a lead pencil or quill pen.

*sia"-lán*, to scrape off fish scales. *sia"-kut lóh-hék*, very very lean.

**sia**h — phiah-siah, lonely; unrequested; as place (cf. *siam*).

*sia"* (R. sek), (Cn. sek), thin; powder. *sia"-póh*, thinfoil. *sia"-khi", pewter articles. *phiah-*siah, to work in pewter. *kheng-siah*, to work thin, as at mines. *kheng-siah*, to collect and melt small fragments of thin or pewter. *phó-táng kú-siah*, old or broken brass or pewter articles. *phái-*táng kú-siah, id.

**sia**h [R. sek, a stone, = col. chihô], marble; soapstone. *sia"-chihô* id. *sia"-bún*, powdered marble or soapstone, put on the skin for coolness. *sia"-in*, a seal made of soapstone. *sia"-hi", an ink-stone of marble or soapstone.

*si"a-tsó", marbled paper.

*si"a-lít*, the pomegranate (v. lit).


**si"a**h (R. sek, the evening). *chhit-sia", the evening of 7.7.

**si"a** (R. sek, a mat; a feast; a meal; = col. chihô), *ién-siah*, a feast; a banquet. *chhiu-siah* (r., id.), with liquor. *chhit-siah*, one feast; one company of men eating at once. *tso"-nàg-siah*, eating in two successive companies.

**sia**h — *būh-siah*, = bûh-soh, to derive a man as utterly unable to effect his purpose.

**sia**h — *lâ-siah", dirty; filthy.

**sia**h — *fìg-siah* (T. fìg-stâ), a sort of fish.

**si"a**k (cf. *siäng*), (Cn. sak), to dash down. *si"a-khô-lî-á", to dash on the ground. *si"a-tö", to fall down. *si"a-të", to thrush rice in a tub. *si"a-bëh*, to thrush wheat or barley in a tub. *si"a-thâng*, the tub for threshing grain. *si"a-thâng-thëi*, an instrument like a small ladder put in the tub for the heads of grain to be struck upon.

**si"a"u**, to bully. *si"a-ki"i-si"a-toh*, to strike chairs and table, in anger or pet. *pi"u"-ô", *si"a-ti", to throw about bowls and chopsticks, in a rage. *si"a-thë", *si"a-thë", to kill one's self by striking the head on the ground in a rage.

**si"a"n**, to exert one's self very much; much exhausted or uncomfortable. *kà* phiah-siah, very weariness. chin phiah-siah, having a vast deal of toil and trouble in managing an affair; very much tired and toasting about restlessly, as sick man.

**si"a**k — *ki"a-si"a*, active and lively in manner.

**si"a**k [R. siok] let 1 brilliant; shining, = col. *siäng*.

*kim si"a-si"a*, glittering; shining. *pëh si"a-si"a*, brilliantly white (cf. *siâm*).

**siak** — Am siak-siak, very dark, as night.

**siak** (Cn.), toâ-m-siak-köö very numerous, = toâ-bu e-li-köö.

**siak** (Cn.) *siak-kháu*, = A. *sek-kháu*, to wash the mouth.

**siam** (= *siak*). kim siâk-siak, glittering; shining brightly.


*isp-siam--hî*, to take a thing stealthily and conceal it secretly.

**siâm** (R. id.) *siâm-sà*, a sort of toad supposed to be very poisonous.

**siâm**, to snatch suddenly, as a man's cap, or hand, or queue. *tûi-chhiu kà--i siâm-teh*, seize him by his hand, e.g., to keep him from striking. *hê-siâm* bô-tâng-thâu-mëg hê-lâng-siâm (a Bud. priest has no long hair to catch), said of a very niggardly man.

**siâm** (R. sim, to search; usual: a fathom), a fathom; to join the hands before one; to embrace in the arms. *siâm-tâu-tlâu*, to seize firmly in the arms. kun-tau-siâm, embracing another in joke, as in wrestling, or for amusement.


**siâm** [R. to avoid; to flash; = col. sb., *siák*, cf. *siak*], to avoid; to get out of the way; to sprain. *siâm-tiöh*, to sprinkle or hurt one's self by a sudden movement.

**siâm-pi**, to avoid; to get out of the way. *siâm-pë*, id., as by going to the side. *siâm-khëi*, to get out of the road, going to one side. *siâm-ôa*, id., as by going close to a wall, or to the shore, or to the side of the road. *siâm kui-pëng*, all go to one side of the road to let another pass easily. *kahdn-siâm*, get further out of the way, e.g., to let one pass more easily. *siâm-bëh*, to keep out of the way by hiding. *tô-siâm*, to run away. *tsâu-siâm*, do; to avoid; to shirk work. *thuau-siâm*, to run away stealthily. *siâm--kë-khë*, to creep stealthily past.

**siám-kak**, quiet and lonely, as a place.

kim *siâm-siâm*, glittering; shining, as something polished. *lai sim-siâm*, very sharp.

**siâm** — bât *siâm-siâm*, very dense, as a crowd, or as thick clusters, or as a densely populated district (cf. *siäng*).

**siâm** — *toâ-siâm*, the blade of the helm (v. *toâ", "helm").

**siâm** (R. sim), (cf. *siap*), to ooze; to leak in, as water. *siâm-lâu*, id. *siâm-chhût*, to ooz out. *siâm-jëi*, to pass urine in small quantities and with difficulty.

**siâm** [R. the growing brightness of the sun; Siam] *siâm-lô*, Siam; Siam and Laos.

**siâm** [R. to supply; sufficient]. *jong* *siâm*, money set apart for himself, as by a father (when giving their portions to his sons), for his own use in old age, or for his burial. *jong-siâm-gën*, id.

**siân**, *siân*, *siân*, *siân*, *siân*; better siên, siên, *sîn*, *sîn*, *sîn* (v. *siang*).

chbe). siang-hù, two sets. siang-chhi⁴, a two-oared boat. siang-chhi⁴, both hands. chit-siang-chhi⁴, a pair of hands. siang-kha, both legs or feet. siang-lái bāk-chiu, both eyes. siang-lāng, both the men. siang-lāng tòg, bride and bridegroom going to spend some days at house of bride's parents a few days after marriage.

siang-bin, both sides; both surfaces. siang-bin to kūi, a wretch who excites and inflames a quarrel, by slandering each side to the other. siang-pēng, both sides. siang-pēng-ō, trying to keep neutral, and on good terms with both sides. kō-siang-thâu, said of a son who keeps up the worship of two families. kūi siang-thâu-bé, to pretend to be on good terms with each side, while assisting each with what he learns from the other. kō-siang-thâu-bé, id. chit-chhūi siang-thâu-chhut, said of a man talking a great deal and very fast, quite enough for two mouths.

siang-liâu, strong double-distilled spirits (v. liâu). siang-to-hōe (C.), =sio-to-hōe, the Triad, or Small Knife Society.

siang (C.), A. siong, mutual.

siang (C.) = A. siong, to wound; to hurt; sometimes said of a place gained, not by way of a wound.

siang (C.), = A. siong, a merchant.

siāng (cf. sāng, siāng), alike; exactly similar; of the same sort. bō-siāng, unlike; quite different. bō-siāng-lé, not going by the same road; he is quite a bad character, while I am good. bō-siāng-khōān, of very different character; a different sort. siāng-khōān, of the same sort or character. siāng-khōān-sit, id. siāng-chit-ǔ⁴, id. siāng-sim, like-minded; congenial. siāng-kau-kāi, having a common boundary; conterminous.

siāng (C.), = A. siong, usual; generally. siāng-kōe, usually. siāng-ni³, each year (in the past); year by year.

siāng (C.), = A. siong, minutely.

siāng (C.), = A. siong, a good omen.

siāng (Cn.), = A. sim-mli⁴-lāng, who? siāng-sōh, who says so? siāng-bōh, who would be willing?

siāng (C.), = A. siong (to look at).

siāng (C.), = A. siong (to think).

siāng (cf. siāk), (Cn.-sāng). siāng--lōh-khi, to dash violently on the ground. siāng-pōe-dé, to throw three cash on the ground after striking one's knee; a sort of gambling. siāng-heng (C.), to beat the breast with a stone, as beggars do.

siāng (C.), = A. siong, appearance of face or person; (high mandarins; to look at). phē-siāng, = A. puli⁴, to talk of others' faults; to talk scandal.

siāng (cf. siāng), (Cn. sāng), quite alike; of same form, sort, or character. bō-siāng, quite different. siāng-sim, like-minded; congenial. siāng-khōān, of the same sort or kind. siāng-ǔ⁴, id. siāng-léi, of the same sort, as men or things. siāng-hiù⁴-siā, belonging to the same village. siāng-hiù'-li, id. siāng-khē-lāi, living in different parts of the same large house.

siāng [R. sāng, above; upon; = col. chhi⁴, chhi⁴], one of the musical notes. má-siāng, immediately (v. mài).

Also (C.), siāng, = A. siong, first-class, &c.

siāp (R. siāp) sip⁴, rough, as surface; very stiff, as door or drawer; sleepy, as eyes: bad tasted; somewhat sourish or bitter. siāp-siāp, id. chhö-siāp, rough and coarse, as surface.

bāk siāp, eyes sleepy. bāk-chiu siāp, id. kha siāp, disinclined to walk.

sō-siāp, shrivelled, as skin of old man, or of fruit too long kept; very scant of money.

pān-siāp, feeling of emptiness and slight pain in stomach; very poor and wretched; uncomfortable troubled state of mind; too dry, as food unpleasant to eat, or causing uncomfortable feeling after eating. pān-siāp--lāng, to run for help, as poor relatives.

kiām-siāp, salt and sour; bad-tasted (a. niggardly). chhūi siāp, bad appetite, as from slight illness, or bad taste in mouth.


siāp [R. sek, to fill up a cavity; to bribe; = col. soeh, that, siām], to fill up a small crevice. siāp-bāt, filled up, as a crevice; well drawn up, as document without flaws; closed, so as to be quite safe, or so that no secret gets out; quiet and out of the way, as place. siāp-tiāp, closely, tightly, or neatly tied or packed up; neatly arranged, so as to take up little room; having much in little bulk.

soeh-siāp, to give some money, or make some promise, so as to get a man's secret influence or false witness, or to keep him from giving some information to the other side that would bear strongly against us.

siāp āu-chhi⁴šu, id., esp. to arbitrate, that he may take our side, or to underlings of yamun. siāp láng--ē sin-sè, to take advantage of another's influence or success, so as to get some affair of ours set right, though without any direct help from him.

siāp--iap-siāp, retired, as a house; keeping to the side, or out of sight (v. iap).

siāp--siāp-būn, = sap-būn, soap (mere imitation of foreign sound).

siāp [R. drizzling rain; a moment; = col. sap; cf. tiāp]. thēng-thēng siāp-ā-kù, always procrastinating and promising to do it very shortly.

siāp (cf. siām), to ooze or leak in small quantities.

siāp--chhut-lāi, to ooze or leak out.

siāp [R. to wade across; relating to], to bribe. poat-siāp san-chhōan (R.), to travel far over mountains and rivers.

kan-siāp, related to; concerned with; implicated (v. kan). koan-siāp, id. (v. koan). ū kau-siāp, to have very intimate relations in business or friendship, so as to have more or less liability for his failure, or to be involved in grave suspicion for his wickedness.

siāp-sū, to act with partiality or unjust selfishness. bōe-siāp--tit, cannot be managed by bribery. siāp-sē, to flatter; to fawn; to be a parasite; to get a superior (or endeavor it) to use his influence for private ends. chhú-siāp-sē, to follow the fashion and fawn on the powerful.

siāp (same as previous word), to swindle, wheedle, or cozen, as a sharper, &c. siāp láng--ē chhī⁴, id. to swindle a man out of money. siāp láng--ē chhī⁴--gūn, id.

siāp, to bewitch. khīt-kūi siāp--khi, to be bewitched by demons. sam-siau siāp--khi, made mad by the demon called sam-siau, as man or animal.

siāp (R. id.) siāp--si, to divine by the plant called "si."
siap — māi-siap, a very durable wood of a slightly reddish colour.

siāp (contracted from si-tāp), forty. siāp-it, forty-one.

siat, siat; better siet, sāt (q.v.)

siāu [R. night]. goān-siāu, the feast of lanterns on evening of 1.15. thong-siāu-chōk, long red candles.

siāu (R. id.) siāu-sit, a small brush for inside of ear (s. melt, news).

siāu (R. id.), various sorts of seminal flux, as go-pernorrheas, spermatorrhoeas, &c., which are much confounded by the Chinese. hā-siāu, id. hē-siāu (C.), id. hā-siāu-hong, chronic do.; often said by Chinese when really due to other causes.

siāu (R. id.) siāu-sā (R.), open and cheerful in manner; taking things in an easy and pleased manner (s. walk about).

siāu [R. to walk about]. siāu-sā, a walk, as for amusement, or to help digestion (s. cheerful). siāu-liū (R.), to wander about for pleasure (v. iāu). siāu-khōn, to walk about for health or amusement (v. khōn). siāu-hān (R.), to go about at leisure.

siāu [R. the high part of the sky, — col. ści]. pe-jīp bān-siāu, to fly up into the clouds (said of a man terribly afraid).

siāu [R. name of an insect]. hāi-phiau-siāu, medicine made from the powdered bone of the cuttle-fish.

siāu [R. salt-petre and various kinds of salts; cf. col. sa, se, salt-petre. siāu-iōh, gunpowder. siāu-hōng, salt-petre and sulphur. siāu-ko, black plaster for blistering. iām-siāu, white incrustation on damp places. chhiū iām-siāu, this incrustation forming. phok-siāu, purgative salts; sulphate of soda. gé-siāu, a medicinal salt.

siāu (same as previous word). chhō-siāu, a vegetable purgative medicine.

siāu- (Cu.) siāu-koe, = A. am-koe, a long sort of pamphkin.

siāu — ēng to-pān siāu, to strike with the flat of the sword.

siāu [R. name of a demon]. sam-siāu, a demon that haunts hills. sam-siāu-kang, male do. sam-siāu-bū, female do.

siāu (R. id.), sort of clarionet or flute. tōng-siāu, a clarionet, held straight out. phin-siāu, sort of flute, held obliquely. pūn-siāu, to play the clarionet or flute.

pit-siāu, the stem of a hair-pencil as distinguished from the hair.

siāu [R. name of a bitter plant; lonely; desolate; a surname; — col. ści]. siāu-nāp, shabby-looking (s. melt, shrivelled).

siāu [R. to melt, as in or into water, = col. siāu], to exhaust or spend; to reduce or remove, as swellings or some diseases and evils; to digest; to have a motion; to well up; to shrink, as wood.

siāu-sān, very lean (v. sān). siāu-būh, to grow lean. bān siāu, kut hiān, so lean that the bones appear. jū-siāu, slim and delicate in figure, as man; small and neat, as one's leg, or as a small pig. siāu-siāu-khi, grown quite lean. siāu liāu-liāu, id. siāu-sap, shrivelled, as face; decayed, as village (v. sap), (s. previous word).

siāu-hōa, to digest. ōe-siāu-lāp, able to digest. chhiāh-bōe-siāu, unable to digest. chhiāh-mi-siāu, id. siāu-tū, to help to digest fat. siāu-thāu, to have a motion, or pass water; to remove, as calaminics, or as anger (v. thāu).

siāu-tsiāu kái-eh, to remove or ward off calaminics (v. tsā). siāu-chhiūt kái-ut, to remove sadness. siāu-chhiūt kái-būn (r.), id. siāu-teo, to remove guilt, esp. by Taoist priest at temple of Sāng-hōng, or by sorceress. siāu chhē-koh, id. siāu-ān, to wind up a legal case or let it drop. kau-siāu, to cancel as account, by writing "ōān" and making a large circle over it. chhāt-siāu, id.; to blot out. siāu-tū, to remove, as evils.

siāu-tōk, to remove some poisons influence. siāu-thām, to cure phlegm. siāu-chhēng, to reduce a swelling. siāu-tīh, to reduce a swelling of the belly.

siāu-soa’-khī, quite removed; wasted away or exhausted (v. soa’). kau-am m-siāu-tsūi, the pipe or drain does not let the water flow through. tsūi bóe-siāu, the water will not run off. tsūi siāu-khī, the water has been drained off.

siāu-sīh, gradually diminish or waste away, e.g. by evaporation or melting, or in business; difference or loss in trade between gross and net, somewhat like tare. kau-siāu-sīh, having a great deal of waste, as watered meat, &c. kāu-siāu, id.

khāi-siāu, to expend money. tū khāi-siāu-gōa, net gains after deducting food and other expenses. tū khūi-siāu-gōa, id.

siāu-tīh, to keep the earnest-money as a forfeit when a bargain is broken off. hē-i siāu-khī, forfeit it (earnest-money) to him.

siāu-tsing, knowingly buy stolen goods. ú siāu-thāu, saleable; having a ready sale or good run in the market. ú-siāu, id. bō-siāu, not having a good sale, or none. oh-siāu, not well saleable. siāu goā-kok, its sale is all in foreign parts.

bōe-siāu-khī, unable to resist, though very unwilling to obey (v. kiēn).

siāu-sīt, news.

siāu [R. să, oblique, col. chhā]; siāu-būn-pē (r.), = chhāh-būn-pē, twilled cotton.

siāu, semen (vulg.) hau-siāu, a great lie! (very vulgar, but probably originally an imitation of the mand. "hāu-siāu," ridiculous; absurd).

siāu [R. siū, to be ashamed]. siāu-lōc, ashamed; shy (v. lōc). siāu-jin, ashamed; bashful (s. small). īi-siāu-jin, ashamed to see any one because of having done wrong; afraid to do a shameful thing (e.g. shameful pleasures) for fear of the shame of possible discovery; modest, as boy or girl. ōe siāu-jin, having a sense of shame. hiām siāu-jin, to object because ashamed, e.g. ashamed to meet some one. siāu-jin-chhāu, the sensitive plant.

siāu [R. small, = col. sī]. biāu-siāu, very small; to treat with indignity. siāu-ji, my little boy. siāu-lū (polite), my daughter. siāu-bēng, my personal name. siāu-sū, a small affair. siāu-ēng, a small portrait; a miniature (v. ēng). siāu-tsōng, a small branch ancestral hall. kōan-hō put-siāu, the consequences may be very serious. siāu-kūi-bin, very ugly, as face; the iron case of a lock.

siāu-hān, a term on or about Jan. 5th. siāu-sū, term on or about July 7th. siāu-sī (C.), id. siāu-sōnt, term on or about Nov. 22d.
siâu

siâu-soat, novel. siâu-sin, idle, and fond of gambling; or such low pleasures.

siâu-jin, a man of low mean ideas; a worthless fellow (a. ashamed). siâu-jin-thâu, a bad man. siâu-khi-kü, a low miserly wretch. siâu-khi, miserly; parsimonious; reckoning to the last cash, or strictly requiring the most minute particulars.

siâu-chhô, id. siâu-kio̍k, mean; niggardly; as man; made too small; as a thing. siâu-sô-kien, not having seen much of the world: of contracted ideas (v. käi).

siâu-pién, urine; to make water. siâu-kái, to make water. siâu-süi, do., said only of children. siâu-sän, to have an abortion.

tâi-siâu (R.), large and small. tâi-siâu-sêng-hôe, small clans consisting against the larger.

tâi-tông siâu-1', nearly the same, but somewhat different.

tâi-kêng siâu-kôái, in much consternation (v. keng).

liông-tài-siâu, to use more or less, as one pleases or is able. ò-chhêng-tâi-siâu-tit, may be used more or less at pleasure, as superfluities; r-g, as condiments and nice eating, as opposed to rice and firewood for cooking, which must be had. mô tâi-siâu, elastic, as socks. lêng-tài lêng-siâu, elastic, as socks.

sam-jît tâi, ngô-jît siâu, having greater and smaller feasts each third and fifth day.

siâu [R. few; small quantity; = col. chiō]. to-siâu (R.), many or few; much or little. to-siâu (Ch.), id. (R.) siâu-sô-kien, and also konn-ho put-siâu (s. small), might perhaps be placed under this word.

siâu, mad; crazy; idiotic. siâu-siâu, id.; jesting foolishly. siâu-gông, fond of gambling, low jok ing, or foolish pleasures. chhiâ-chhiú siâu, intoxicated and behaving absurdly. siâu-kâu, a mad dog. teh-siâu, acting madly. teh-siâu-kêng, quite mad. ò teh-siâu, surely you are mad (said to a man behaving very absurdly). ò ti'-siâu, feigning madness. ò ti'-tien ti'-siâu, id.

siâu [R. id.], cf. col. siō], excited with sexual feeling. hîau-siâu, id., said only of a bad woman.

siâu [R. id., by change of tone from siâu, “few”]. siâu-lién, young (v. lién). siâu-iâ, a mandarin’s son (by some placed under “fiiål”).

siâu [R. like; like one’s father; fiiål]. put-siâu, unfilial; disobedient to parents; ill-behaved. put-siâu-kia, disobedient son. hî-líu put-siâu, ill-behaved fellows; vagabonds. m-bat-siâu, unfilial; bad son. siâu-thâu, mandarin’s son (by some placed under “young”).

siâu [R, to laugh, = col. chiō]. kien-siâu, to be ashamed; shame. lî tîn-kien-siâu, you should feel ashamed of yourself! shame on you! hî-i kien-siâu, to make him feel ashamed.

hâm-siâu-hoe, the Magnolia fuscata.

siâu [R. siū, elegant; accomplished]. tsûn-siâu (r.), good-looking, as person.

siâu [R. soàn, to calculate, = col. sng], an account; to count or calculate; also (‘l’), a deed of sale, mortgage, or lease.

ghî-siâu, number, as of articles. siâu-ghî, id. si-siâu, time. pôe-siâu (C.), position in genealogical rank. hô-kîn-siâu, skillful, as workman or actor (v. kîn). hô-ê-siâu (C. hô-ê-siâu), plan good; it can be managed (v. ê). kâu-liâu kâu-siâu, just at proper time or in right quantity (v. liâu).

siâu-phô, an account-book. siâu-bâk, an account. siâu-hâng, an account of annual due. siâu-tiâu, accounts of sums due; chhiâ-ô-siâu-tiâu, these unsettled accounts.


siâu-liâm, to think of with warm affection, as dear friend or relative; to meditate gratefully upon, as some kindness.

siâu-iâh, to count the pages of a book. siâu-chî, to count cash. bô-siâu-pái, not counting how often; a great many times. siâu koo-lo-chiôch (counting the stones on the streets), walking about at leisure.

chi phê-bú, siâu-tâh, in feeding his parents he counts (and grudges) every meal.

sîng-siâu, to calculate. sîng-goa ê-siâu, count it to my account, I will bear the responsibility. kha-sêng-siâu, effecting a saving in money; cheaper (v. sêng).

khiâm-siâu, to owe an account. tô-siâu, not to pay a debt (v. tô). siâu-siâu, to buy on credit. it-hoat ú-siâu, to buy more and more on credit without paying. it-hoat kâu-siâu, id. pâng-siâu, to sell on credit. chhût-siâu, to sell or lend on credit, esp. goods. chhut-jît chhî têoa-ê-siâu-siâu, to do a very small business. jip-siâu, to have part-payment. seng jip-siâu, id. ú lûi-ông-siâu, to have an account current.

hoa'-siâu, to have charge of the accounts. kl-siâu, to make an entry in an account. chiu'-siâu, to enter an item, or be entered in account (v. chî).

tak-siâu, to note down a account (v. tak). khai-siâu, to note down disbursements. khui phong-siâu, to put down more than was paid. phong-siâu, overcharge (intentional). tông-siâu, overcharge by mistake. sit-siâu, to fail to put down in account, by mistake, either at first or in copying. thâu-chiâu-siâu, intentionally falsify account so as to embroil employer’s money. tâi-siâu, to compare accounts.

hês-iâu, to compare accounts so as to settle them. hôe-siâu, id. hok-siâu, to go over an account a second time to see if there be any error. liâh-siâu, to examine an account roughly to see if it be correct. lêk-siâu, to copy out the items for each customer. poâ-siâu, to transfer accounts from one book to another. chhâu-siâu, to copy an account. chhâu-kô-siâu, to copy an account into a new book.

kô-siâu, to pay by a bill; to make over a debt to a third party to collect. kôe-siâu (C.), id. kô-iê-siâu, to transfer to his account, as by a bill, &c. tûi-toa' kô-siâu, to make over a debt by a bill. chheng-kê-siâu, to pay a bill drawn on us; to pay a debt to our creditor’s creditor by his direction. chheng-siâu, to pay off a debt by full payment. chheng-kê-siâu, to pay the last instalment (at due time) so as to make the payment complete. i beh-kâ-li chheng-siâu, he will settle accounts with you (fig.) oân-siâu, to settle an account by payment (sometimes a little being taken off). kau-siâu (r.), to make payment of account, entire or partial. chhat-siâu, to mark an account as settled.

chiet-siâu, to take a composition for a debt. kâ-i tsûn-siâu, to take an article as payment of a debt (v. tsûn). tà-siâu, to be given in part-payment, as money; or in payment in place of money, as goods, &c. siâu-siâu, to receive payment for accounts; to collect debts. chhô-siâu, to collect debts. thak-siâu, to pay a debt. thun-siâu, to divide expenses among partners.

kiet-siâu, to sum and balance the whole account, as at end of month (v. kiet). tsûn-siâu, to compare the accounts and the cash in hand, to see what balance there
siau 431 slên

is, as at end of day, or of several days; to sum up at foot of page.

siau [R. to connect; to continue]. siau-heng, Shau-hing-foo, in Chekiang province, from which a great proportion of mandarin's private secretaries come.

siau-lun (C.), id.

siau (R. id., = col. sî), a surname. siau-bû, Shau-woo-foo, on the border of Kiang-si, on the road from Fuchian.

siaub (= sîâu), noise of a thing breaking.

siaub" (= siauî), noise of a thing breaking.

sien (C. T. san), (dist. sîen), rust; hardened dirt on skin. sîen, greyish black, as dirty face, or dark-coloured dollar. thîn-sien, iron-rust. tâng-sien, verdigris on the article (v. tâng). sî-sien, to grow rusty. seng-khu si-sien, body covered with hardened dirt. sien si' ka-mâng-tâng, id. very much.

kâu-koh-sien, hardened dirt on the body. ka-chiâh-sien, hardened dirt down the middle of the back. chiû-sien, do. on the hand, especially inside of wrist. kha-sien, do. on leg or foot.

sien (R. id., = col. chiî), id. sien, fresh and new, as food or colour; original and fresh; as a literary composition. ki-chhi sien-bâng, flags all new and beautiful.

sien (R. san, a mountain, = col. sao'). sien-tsa, = san-tsa, a small red crab-apple from North China.


sien (R. soar, to proclaim; a surname). tâng-sien-lô, = tang-soan-lô, an incense vessel of finest polished brass.

sien (R. sin, the body, = col. seng), (C. sin), classifier of idols, ancestral tablets, &c. siang-chhi phi-sien, arms stretched out, as in form of a cross. bâ-hiô phi-sien, id. chit-sien-pût, one (Budd.) idol. chit-sien-kong-pô, one ancestral tablet. thîng kâu-chit-sien ná' liu-pût--nîh', said in scolding a naked child.

sien (R. id.), a genie, elf, or fairy (Tausiet), (said half in joke of men addicted to various vices). sien-tan, the elixir of immortality. sien-soâ, = hông-lôi, the isle of the genii, in the distant cast. sien-tông, a cave where the genii are worshipped; a temple at it. sien-hôh, a fabulous stock, living several hundred years. sien-thô, a fabulous peach, used by the genii. sien-pa-chiû', a small sort of cactus; a small instrument for scratching the back. sien-ka" (Cn.), a very large sort of orange.

sien-sien, objects of idolatrous worship in general.

sien-sien bôe-kù bô-miá'-läng, the gods cannot save an ill-fated man. sien-tás, title of any one of the genii (a. former). sien-kong, id., especially as to dreams. khûn sien-kong-bâng, to sleep in temple of genii, in order to get auspicious dreams. ôn sien-bâng, id. ôn sien-bâng, id. sien-ong, an aged genie. lâm-kêk sien-ong, the genie of the S. pole. hô sien-kwö, the one among the eight Sien. sien-lô, id. sien-tông, a young servant of the genii in their spirit-world. têng-kong-sien, name of a Buddhist idol (v. kong). ngô-kok sien-tê (T.), the god of agriculture. pat-sien, the eight genii (including one fairy). pat-sien-kong, a bamboo cane for some of a barker's instruments. pat-sien-tôh, a table for eight persons. ai-sien-tôh, a table for four persons (v. tôh).

tsu-sien-ông, five spirits of the waters, esp. one
great water-spirit, said to be same as tài-ô, = ú-tô. tsuî-sien-kông, his temple. tsuî-sien-mâng, the gangway of a vessel. tsuî-sien-hoe, the narccissus.

tsuî-sien-chî, a medicine made of insects that live in ordure. tsuî-sien-tsâ (T.), id.

sêb-sien, to become a Sien, as some good men are supposed to do. sêng-sien, to become a Sien; to die. kui-sien, to die. sien-nê (R.), to die.

sien--kong, a beggar (said in allusion to Li thok
ekô, one of the genii). khîth-chihâ-sien, phrase used in scolding; you are like a beggar! thit-thô-sien, a man who has nothing to do but go about amusing himself. chiû-sien, a man fond of liquor; a tippler; a drunkard. a-phien-sien, an inveterate opium-smoker. poâh-khiâu-sien, an inveterate gambler.

poân-sien, half a genie (said of man who can foresee or guess the future). san-i-bêng pok-siông, chin-bat si poân-sien, to know fully medicine, geometry, and divination is to be half a genie. tan-koân-sân, chin-sien-lâm-piên, all in great confusion (lit. drugs). siet-sien, poâ' kâu-chê-thien, to make a plausible pretence.

sien -- hiâ-sien (Ch. hiâ-san), long narrow harmless worms with numerous legs, like small centipedes.

sien -- sien-chhâu (T.), = tâ. sînh-chhâu, a plant from which a cooling jelly is made.

sien [R. before; former; previous; = col. seng], sometimes placed after a man's name, as contraction of sien-si", but not very respectful. sien-hô, before and afterwards. sien-tâi, former generations; former ages. sien-ti (to foreknow), a prophet (v. ti). sien-hong, a military officer sent on before a superior officer to make preparations for him. sien-jin, ancestors; the ancients. sien-ông, the ancient kings, from whom the Confucian doctrines came. sien-tê, a deceased emperor. sien-kun, id. sien-tas, deceased paternal grandfather (v. tâs), a (genie). tâô-sien, ancestors in general. sien-hû, deceased father. lêng-sien-tsun (polite), your deceased father. sien-bû, deceased mother.

sien-si" (C. sin-sè), teacher, doctor. têb-sien-si" (C. tab-sin-sè), to be a teacher or doctor (C. Cn., gen. doctor). chiîh-sien-si", to call a doctor; to engage a teacher. piñh-sien-si", = ka-tsoiâ, a cockroach. hông-sûi-sien-si", a geomancer. gi-ôh sien-si", teacher of a free school. kâ-hô sien-si", a schoolmaster. toh-thâu sien-si" (the teacher on the table), the Imperial Dictionary. kûi-kok sien-si", a famous diviner (v. kok, "a valley"). sien-si"-niû, a teacher's wife. sien-si"-mâ, teacher's mother. sien-si"-kong, teacher's father.

kông-kô-sien, a man who makes his living by reading or telling old histories or historical novels.

tasû-koe-â-sien, street fortune-tellers, quacks, &c. khoâ'-miâ'-sien, a fortune-teller. hoa-ki-sien (an American missionary): in some parts all missionaries were supposed to be Americans. pâl-sien (C.), to have our name put on the books of an official in a yamnu for protection (v. bau).


sîen [R. the cicada, = col. chê; cf. C. tâ, Cn. taû]. sîen-â, a small sort of cicada. chiîh-siên-â, id. chiû-h-sien, a small sort of cicada, am-pû-chê, sîen-thôe, shells of the cicada, medicinal.

sîen [R. to sit in Bud, abstraction]. taô-sien, to sit cross-legged in abstraction without eating, as Bud.
siên

siét
the heart with fixed purpose (v. ta'n).  ki-sim, to remember carefully (v. ki).  sóo-sim, careful; cautious; humble.  siá-sim, careful; attentive; discreet (v. siá).  khó-sim, extremely diligent, as in teaching or study.  ló-sim, thinking deeply or anxiously about some matter (v. ló).  jíet-sim, earnest.  chin-sim, with all one's heart; to exert one's mind to the utmost.  moá-sim, with one's whole heart.  só-sim, very anxious to get a thing or to accomplish a matter, often so much as to get troubled or excited about it.

bó-sim, determined to do something.  bó-kui-sim, not (with) one's whole heart.  chin-sim, having lost heart about a matter.  si-sim, having lost all hope or desire of a thing (v. si).  hé-sim, to change one's purpose.  hōe-sim, id.  ji-sim, double minded; undecided in purpose (v. ji).

pàng-sim, to set one's own mind at ease.  hông-sim, free from anxiety.  khoan-sim, mind easy and free from anxiety.  uún-sim, free from fear or sorrow.  chheng-sim, having abundance for all one requires, and free from causes of anxiety (v. chheng).  chéeing-sim, quiet staid temper.

sòng-sim, to lose all sense of virtue, and dare to do all that is wrong.  phái-sim, wicked.  khui-sim, very unfair and unjust, e.g. not paying debts, or abandoning one's wife (v. khui).  hū-sim, ungrateful.  hünk-sim, heart full of hatred.

sit-sim, mad; idiotic. sit-sim, true in heart; sincere.  pín-sim, fair in dealings.  pun-sim (C), just; fair; honest.  hó-sim, kind; benevolent.  hó-sim hó-hén, good in heart and conduct (v. hén).  hó-sim khit-lúi-phah (a good man killed by lightning), I have done nothing wrong and yet you scold me!  tsê-hó-sim, to do a benevolent action.  hoat-sim, to show kindness.

liông-sim, conscience (v. liông).

chit-sim beh-si, chit-sim beh-chiáh-bí, undecided in purpose.  ú-sim phah-chiôh, chío chía’-chiam, by fixed determination even a stone may be made a needle.  chhát-sim, há-siú'-bin, having a priest's face but a robber's heart.  jin-bín, siú-sim, having a human face but a beast's heart (v. siú).  huih phó-sim, the blood pressure too strongly on the heart, causing disease or death.  siú' kâu-huî-hiông-sim, much perplexed or troubled, as with great press of business or with distress or anxiety.  tsâu kâu-huî-hiông-sim, to run so fast as to be quite exhausted and almost fainting.

sim [R. a sort of reed].  teng-sim, lamp-wicks made from the pith of a reed.  teng-sim-chháu, the reed or rush from which lamp-wicks are made (Seirups capsularis); also used for mats.  teng-sim-chhiôh, good mats (imported) made from this reed.  chháu-sim, the best sort of reeds for mats.

sin (T.), = A. son, ginseng-root.  jin-sim, id. (a. heart).  chién-sim, to buy ginseng chhái-sim, to take it medicinally.

sim [R. s. sin, C. son; C. som, luxuriant, as foliage, im-sim, very dense and luxuriant, as the foliage of trees.  hui'-sim (Cn.), a tree with pineate leaves like the ash; its trunk is very often decayed.

sim [R. sin, the body, = col. seng].  sim-pi, at one's side.


sim [R. usual; to search; a fathom; = col. ehlm, jin, sîn].  sim-siông (R), usual.  tsa-sim (R.), to search for.

sim (R. id.), to judge; to examine judicially.  sim-mög, to make judicial investigation.  sim-toan, to give sentence; to judge finally.  sim-phoá’ (r.), to give decision, esp. as in a civil case of disputed property or marriage.  sim-an, to try a case.  sim-sû, id.  sim-sit, to inquire judicially into the truth of a matter.  sim-siông, very careful and minute (v. siông).  tui-sim, to examine the case with both parties present.  chhut-sim, to come forward to the trial, as a party.  hôi-sim, to examine the case a second time in court.  tâi-sim, id.  sim-si, the provincial judge.

sim (R. id.), a surname.


sim (P.), = A. chin, wife of father's younger brother.

sim, elastic; springy; to yield or vibrate, as an elastic thing.

sim-sim, id.  níg-sim-sim, weak and yielding, as the boards of a floor or of a bed.  sim-khoâ”, to try the strength of a plank or of a floor by treading on it.

sim — sim, very quiet in manner; silently meditating; saying little or nothing, as man nonplussed or ashamed, and unable to think of any plan.

sim-chê, to sit quiet.  khia - teh-sim, thinking quietly without acting or speaking.  tía’-tía’ sim, not speaking or acting.  tía’-tía’ sim chit-po-kû, sitting in a dreamy inactive state for a long time (lit. half a day); unable to answer or to think out any plan to get out of the difficulty.

sim [R. exceedingly —], tsân-sû (r.), very many. sim-chi kâu-â’n”-ni”, even so far as to this state of matters.

sim-mih”, what? which? (better sim-mih”; v. mi”).

sim [R. the body; one's lifetime; = col. seng, sim, sien], the body; one's self, a person; (also C., = A. sien, classifier of idols, &c.)

chit-sim, one individual.  it-sim (r.), id.  toa”-sin, a solitary person, as one who has no relatives, or having no one to help him.  ko-toa”-sin, id.  toa”-sin chit-bé, do, or having no one near him.  ko-\______-id.  ko-toa”-chit-sim, id.  i-ô tê-jî-sin, his alter ego, who, without formal authority, is able to act for him.

thôe-sim, a straw image made to avert disease or other evils (v. thôe).  hûn-sim, a rude image made to represent the deceased in the rites of khía-hâ for some tens of days after death.  ko. hûn-sim, to make it.

sin - khu, the body.  ak nûng- sa” sin - khu, thoroughly drenched several times after changing one's dress each time.  sin-kâ” (r.), the body.  jió-kâ”, id.  hék-sin, id.  hën-sin, id.  hën-thé, id.  hën-sim (C), id.  moá-sin, the whole body.  moá-sin-keh, id.  thong-sim, id.  piên-sim, all over or all through one's body.  téng-poá”-sin, the upper half of the body.  é-poá”-sin, lower half of body.  ê-si”-kiá”-sin, bôi-si”-kiá”-sin, parents can form the body, but not the heart of a son.  sin-tsû-pi” (Cn.), a natural disease, not caused by demons.  sim-miá”, constitution of body, as strong or weak (v. miá”).  kiá”-sin, strong in body; having a good constitution; in good health.  tánh-sin thih-kut, not afraid of cold or of a beating (lit. made of brass and iron).  kim-sin, highly gilt, as idol.  lâng-sin bê-thâu, having a human body and a horse's head.  sin-chheng, clothing (v. chheng).
the blue-bottle fly, *t'ai-sin* (C.), sort of fly found on water (he spirit), *ch'eng k'au t'ang-sin po t'ang-bang-hâu,* so silent that not even a fly or mosquito is heard. *sii-sin,* said of women enticing flies (v. sii-sen).

**sii** (R. id.), a constellation; one of the cyclical characters; the time from 7-9 a.m. *sin-si, 7-9 a.m.* *jit-chhut-sin,* id. *sin-sin, a particular Chinese* (double) hour; only said in asking what hour it is. *sii-sin,* said of women enticing flies (v. sii-sen).

chii-sin, stars and constellations.

**jit-sin,** a day viewed as lucky or unlucky; name of day of month, as designated not by numbers but by two cyclical characters, in relation to the horsecope and one's fate or fortune. *hô-jit-sin,* an auspicious day. *toa-jit-sin,* a very auspicious day. *ph'ai-jit-sin,* an inauspicious day. *ki-sin,* anniversary of the death of an emperor or of very near relative of emperor.

**sii** (R. a servant; a minister of state), said by Taoist priests. *tiâu-sin,* id. *t'ai-sin,* a great minister of state. *khim-chhe t'ai-sin,* a high commissioner or ambassador. *kan-sin,* a traitorous minister (v. kan). *p'ot-sin,* a minister in rebellion against his sovereign. *t'iong-sin,* a loyal and faithful minister. *t'iong-sin put-sii ji-ta,* lit-lit put-kà ji-hû, a loyal statesman will not serve two masters; a pure lady will not marry two husbands in succession. *t'iong-sin put-hô ji-ta,* &c., do. does not assist two masters, &c. *t'iong-sin put-phâ'-si; phâ'-si,* hui *t'iong-sin,* a faithful minister does not fear death; if he fear death, he is not a faithful minister.

**kun-sin,** sovereign and minister. *ü-kun-sin,* to be properly mixed; as various medicines, some principal and others secondary. *p'ho-e-kun-sin,* to mix in proper relations, as some medicines considered to be related to each other.

**sin** (R. sêng, to receive, = col. sà4), to catch in one's upturned hand, as a ball or small thing thrown, or as water in a vessel or in hand; also (C.), = A. sêng, to receive.

*bûo-lung-sin-tit,* not fit to be employed for the business, as man, e.g. man wanting in ability or in faithfulness. *sin-bang,* to take the fish out of the mud or shallow water inclosed by nets at low water. *sin-hô-taui,* to catch rain water, as in a vessel or in the upturned hand.

**sin** (R. sêng, to assist; an assistant official or deputy). *mêng-sin hê-ôu,* the guardian gods of doors and thresholds. *mêng-sin hê-a (C.), id. mûng-sin* (T. Cn. mông-liûn), inscriptions on the leaves of doors. *taoh mûng-sin,* to paste these inscriptions on. *kô mûng-sin,* id. *Ôi mûng-sin,* to paint the guardian divinities of doors, namely, Sin-tô and Ut-liû.

**sin** (R. id. = col. sêng), a spirit; spiritual; (intelligent); in many phrases it expresses to the expression of the countenance or the general appearance of the person, as indicating one's character, purpose, or state.

*sû-sin,* four great medicines mixed, ready to be infused, viz. hô-kêng, hôi-son,* khâm-sit, liên-chî. *sû-sin-hûn,* these four mixed in state of powder. *sû-sin-tô,* infusion or decoction of them. *hôk-sin,* one form of the medicine "hôk-lêng" (v. hôk). *Khâm-sin,* a medicine (v. khâm) (+).

**sin-biâu,** very good and efficacious, as a medicine. **sin-khak,** a famous medicine made at Chin-chew. *sin-i (R.), a very skilful doctor. sin-tông (R.), a wonderfully talented and precocious young scholar.

**sin-sin,** very dull and spiritless, either naturally so, or from grief or sickness, &c. *bô-sin,* not observing or understanding what is said, as from grief or abstraction; abstracted; absent in mind (+). *lông-bô-sin,* utterly wanting in animation, &c. *mô-sin* (C.), mad; you are mad, or talking nonsense (v. mô-sen). *khâm-khâm-sin,* naturally rather dull, unintelligent, and inexistent in appearance or manner (v. khâm). *sî-sin,* very dull and spiritless in manner (opp. oah-tang). *sin-sin,* very dispirited, depressed, stupid-looking, as with grief, fear, sickness, &c. *ia kâu-beh-sin-sin,* so much exhausted as to be unable to think or listen. *ia-sin,* exhausted, spiritless, and feeling slightly unwell, as from exertion or sickness; sleepy appearance from great exhaustion. *tâm-sin,* appearance of low spirits or of distress (v. Tâm). *kôan-sin* kôan-sin, dull and wanting in animation, as from weariness or illness.

*loaon-sin,* confused and almost out of one's mind, as with sad news, grief, anxiety, gôn-gôn-sin, appearance of dull inactive stupidity; stupid-looking. *khâm-sin,* appearance of active stupidity; doing absurd and foolish things.

**siu-sin,** foolish amusements, esp. gambling; fond of low jests and vile low talk. *siu-sin-ô,* id. *lài siu-sin,* come and gamble or play at somewhat bad amusements.

**siu-sin,** to hurt one's self by late hours, &c. (v. siû). *hôi-sin,* troublesome, as an affair; many thanks for your trouble! (v. hôi). *hôi-sin* or *hôi-sin* thank you, sir, for your trouble. *hô-ô hoan-sin,* id. *hoan-li-sin,* id. *lo-sin,* thank you, sir!

**tsu-sin,** diligent and attentive; with fixed determination. *sin-kòa tsu-sin,* id. *tsu-sin* kôa-sin, to gaze steadily; to look intently. *bôk-chiu tsu-sin,* id. *ûn-sin,* to sit in silent contemplate, as Bud. priest.

**gin-sin,** feeling disgusted at him, &c. (v. gin). *chhio-sin,* smiling, kindly appearance of countenance. *û-khâu-sin,* healthy, pleasant, and intelligent looking, as child; interesting, as thing. *phoâ-tôi-sin,* to bring out in the essay the meaning and spirit of the theme or text in a very profound and complete way (v. tôc).

**sin-chhâi,** appearance of health or animation and intelligence (v. chhâi). *gôn-sin hôi,* having a very intelligent appearance about the eyes. *hô-gôn-sin,* id. *bôk-sin oah-tang,* eyes full of fire, intelligence, and animation. *bôk-sin chhâi-chhâi,* looking brightly and intently. *toâ-bin-sin,* brazen-faced, without modesty, as girl who is too forward among men, or who urges her parents to get her married; rarely said of men. *phâi-skin-khi,* ashamed or awkward state-of feeling, e.g. having to speak against a friend (v. phâi).

**sim-sin,** heart and mind; mind, with thoughts, affections, feelings, &c. *bô-sim-sin,* having no inclination to attend to a thing, no heart for it, e.g. from anxiety about something else, or from grief, &c. *sim-sin put-chi-toâ,* taking a great deal of thoughtful care and trouble, as some work. *sim-sin kô-tê,* thinking too deeply, so as to injure one's health. *ông-huí sim-sin,* to spend mental labour fruitlessly (v. hôi).

**sin-chêng,** appearance or manner of acting or speaking, as showing one's purpose; purpose or inclination as manifested in one's manner. *sîn-ô (R.), id. li-sin,* id. *bô-ô-sin,* quite dispirited, or afraid, or utterly ashamed, so as to have no resource left; e.g. when suddenly considered so as to have no answer. *bô-ô bô-sin,* id.
**hong-sin**, expression of countenance; appearance of face, as to intelligence. **phah-lâng bô-hong-sin**, to put a man to shame before others, as by treating him rudely, or speaking to him sharply.

**hong-sin-tóan**, an ancient book of stories about spirits; said of absurd stories, lies, and great trickiness (v. hong, "to seal").

**goân-sin**, natural constitution, as strong or weak. **sûn goân-sin**, to injure one's health, as by bad food, or by late hours, &c. **goân-sin tsâi-keng**, = cheng-sin tsâi-keng; having one's wits about one; keeping one's presence of mind; active-minded.

**cheng-sin**, animal spirits; animated; lively; skilful. **bô-cheng-sin**, dull; listless; very wearied; insensible. **ü-cheng-sin**, lively; active; intelligent, khaâh-cheng-sin, somewhat revived, as from swoon or sickness. **cheng-sin chhiong-chiok**, intelligent; skilful; active-minded. **cheng-sin put-chiok**, dull, listless, or absent state, such as is usual in old age, and sometimes comes on in sickness. **chhiâh** cheng-sin (CN. chhui-sin), to bring back missing persons. **cheng-sin-hê**, lamp used in these rites. **cheng-sin tsâi-keng**, having all one's wits about one.

**cheng-sin hun-loân**, much confused and almost out of one's mind, as from fear, anxiety, sickness, &c.

**sin-hûn**, the human soul or spirit (v. hûn). **sin-tst**, an ancestral tablet. **sin-chî (C.), id. sin-jî (C.), id. ke-sin-pâi**, a large ancestral tablet with several names on it. lân ke-sin-pâi, said of a boy blocking up the doorway, sin-tû, a tablet or scroll with the name of an idol or sage, for his spirit to reside at.

**chhiê-sin**, = khan-bông, to call up the spirits of the dead. **chhiâh-sin**, to invite the spirits to come, as to some ceremony. **si-sin**, respectfully ask them to go home after a ceremony (a hour). **săng-sin** (C. sang-aung), to make offerings on 12.31, when the spirits of the idols go up to heaven. **chhîn-sin** (C. chhiâng), to make offerings when they come down again. **thê-sin**, the spirit leaving or having left an idol, so that it has no power. **hûn-sin** (C.), = A. hûn-sin, the spirit of a dead idol, to reside in an idol, either his own image or another's. **paâg-sin tsâok-hok**, to make offerings to an idol so as to have a good feast (v. hok).

**sin-bêng**, objects of worship; supernatural beings in general. **sin-put** (C. ang-hôt), id. sin-sien, id. (v. sien). **sin-sioâng**, an image or picture of a god, &c. **sin-chhiâng** (C.), id. tai-sin tai-tô, a regularly canonized and extensively worshipped idol; also, of a very influential man; also (C.), any very highly honoured and powerful idol. **tai-sin-tô**, id. sin-soâh, spirits and demons (v. soâh).

**soâh-sin**, a certain malicious and hurtful demon (v. soâh). liêâ-sin, six spirits specially propitiated at building a house (done by Taust priests). **sîa-sin**, deprived spirit; wicked spirit. **seng-sin** (X.), the Holy Spirit. **cheng-sin**, any good spirit regularly canonized or extensively worshipped; also, = thê-tî-kong, the guardian god of graves. **hok-têk cheng-sin**, = thê-tî-kong. **hok-sin**, id. thê-sin, id. (v. seng, ùi chhong-jin); â, ùi chheng-sin, very good in life and a good spirit after death. **chhong-sin**, all the spirits. **chhiong-sin** (C.), id. bân-sin-kong (CN.), collective title for all the male ghosts that have no posterity.

**bân-sin-mâ** (CN. 1.), collective title for all the female ghosts that have no posterity.

**chêbô-bôk-sin**, a new spirit or idol much worshipped by the people, but not canonized; said also of a man, a mere upstart.

**thien-sin**, heavenly spirits sent by superior gods as messengers or deputies; angels. **thien-sin hâ-kâng**, the heavenly spirits are sent down (on 12.31) by Siông-tô to take charge of the world while the spirits of the idols are absent on their annual visit to heaven; on this day people have to be very careful of their conduct. **kim-kâh-sin**, angelic messengers of Giôk-hông. **kim-kâh sin-jin**, id. **kim-kâh-sin-jit**, auspicious days when these good angels are going their rounds and the demons are terrified. **chhiu-sin**, spirit of a tree, worshipped.


**sin-lông**, Sin hung ngiâu-lông, "husbandman"). **sin-tô**, name of certain rulers or princes of demons able to devour them. **sin-tô ut-lût**, two names often written on doors as protection against demons. **sin-tô ut-lût**, id.

**sin-thong**, power of a spirit or idol, as manifested in mighty works (v. thong). **sin-jiah** (r.), a miracle. **sin-se**, a red mixture used for touching the eyes (khai-gân) of an idol. **sin-tiâ**, a pair of curtains hung before an idol's shrine. **tsê-sin-hok**, to make large offerings of food to idols (v. hok). **sin-chîa, CN., a sorceress or female medium who calls up the spirits of the dead.

**kûi-sin**, ghosts and spirits; demons and superior spirits; spiritual beings in general; worse and better spirits, though not quite strictly so, for some "kûi" are considered good, and some "sîn" are bad. **sin-kûi**, id. **bûû kûi-sin**, to worship spiritual beings by offerings. **kêng kûi-sin**, to reverence or worship spiritual beings. **kêng kûi-sin, ji ôan-chi** (B.), reverence the spirits, but don't have much to do with them. **gi-sin gi-kûi**, very anguish of others. **ke-sin thong goâ-kûi**, a person in the house (or in the firm) in league with enemies outside to injure or plunder. **iû-sin, iû-siû**, iû-sûi, as water always accompanies hills, so great and powerful spirits always have inferior spirits or demons as their attendants, e.g. in the temples. **sin-put-ti, kûi put-kâk**, so secret that none of the spirits know it. **bö-sin-kûi thang-lâi**, very quiet and retired, as a place; scarcely any one comes, or has come; no business doing. **bôn-sin-kûi kiâ-kûi**, id.; no fear of anything being lost. **bôn-sin bô-kûi**, no one present at all. **bô-chit-ô sîn-kûi**, id.

**bô-chit-ô sîn- tôâ**, utterly false; not the least foundation for the report; not a single person present.

**sin** [L. to inquire into; to interrogate officially]. **sin-mang**, to inquire into officially in court, as mandarin. **tô-sin**, to examine the parties face to face in court. **chit-sin** (L.), id. hok-sin, to examine or try a case a second time on another court-day. **chhut-sin**, to come forward to the trial, as a party does. **ông-sin**, to appear at trial for examination, as witnesses or others (not the principal parties) named in the documents, and therefore summoned. **ông-sin ô-lâng**, such persons.

**sin** [L. a military station]. **sin-hông**, station of small military mandarin, who can also act in small law.
sio-sin, to put trust in (a person); trusting other. siong-sin-i, to trust him. siong-sin siong-kèng, trusting and respecting each other. m-sin, not to believe; not to trust; does not or will not believe or trust. chhim-sin, to believe firmly. siong-taun-taung, trusting very firmly. poa-sin sio-gi, half believing half doubting (v. gl.). sìn-sià, to believe in the power of an idol or spirit. sìn-tiông, to place great confidence on a man. sìn-jin, to trust a man and intrust him entirely with some matter (not examining what he does). sìn-jin, to stand security slightly and only verbally, as for a man whom

we have recommended. sìn-hôk (r.), to believe and submit. sìn-khô (r.), to believe and trust upon. sìn-thân (X.), to believe and obey. sìn-iá-sòg (X.), to believe on Jesus. sìn-keng (X.), the creed.

sìn [R. sin, to be cautious or circumspect about some risk]. kìn-sin, to be on one's guard against something; to take great care, as to avoid danger or not to do something; to be circumspect or wary.

sìn-tiông, valuable and important, as things; very cautious (v. tiông).

sìn-sù [R. sàng], surplus; to be a remainder; to remain over, as things. u-sìn, surplus. i-sin (C.), id. ú-sin, there is a surplus or remainder. bat kâu-u-sìn, to know very thoroughly, as a man's whole character. bô-sìn, no remainder or surplus. sin jôa-tsòh, how much is over? sin-gûm, money that is over (lit. silver). sin-chî, id. (lit. copper cash). sin-mih, surplus articles.

làng chhi-lâng, sin chit-ki-kut, though fed by men he is nothing but bones (v. chhi).

sìn (R. id., = col. sìn), the kidneys (huma), considered to be connected with the element of water. goâ-sin, the testes. sin-sin, heart and kidneys. pô-sin, strengthening the kidneys and making the eyes bright. sin-sûi chhiong-chiok, in good vigorous health, as a strong lusty young man (about 30 or 3o) who sleeps soundly (masculine principle vigorous?), sin-sûi chiok, id. tsûi siok-sin, the element of water has relation to the kidneys in the theory of medicine, &c.

sìn [R. —, C. chin; Cp. sin, to make a present to a person going a journey]. sin-gi, presents given to persons going a great distance, esp. Kûjin going to examination at the capital. sâng-sin, to give such presents, esp. to graduates going to examination. sâng sin-gi, id. song-sin, id.

sín — sin-lâng (C. T.), = A. sin-lâng, a razor.

sín-tâng (C.), id.

sîo [R. siau, name of a plant: desolate], a surname.

sîo òng-ià, a famous idol of surname Sîau.

sîo [R. siau, the high part of the sky]. ãn-siò, the city of Yun-siau, between Chau-poo and Chau-an.

sîo [R. siong, mutual, = col. sa''], mutually, used before verbs and some adjectives; sometimes it does not give any idea of mutual relation. sa' is more said in A., T., and Cn., but sîo more in C. sîo-sÔ, successively, sîo-bat, acquainted (with a person). sîo-kap, together. sîo-chio, to call or invite. sîo-chhôe (C.), = A. sà-chhè, to search for, as for a person.

sîo [R. siong, to injure, = col. sa'', too much]. sîo-tî (C.), too sharp and too exacting in buying and selling (v. burn).

sîo [R. siau, to burn], warm; to burn; to roast. sîo-lio, to burn away. sîo-lîo-khî, to burn quite away. sîo-hû, to burn to ashes. hé-sîo-chhû, a house on fire. hé-sîo-ah, fire; sîo-pin, to burn grass, straw, &c., mixed with earth, for immure. sîo hé-phûn, to burn heaps of fuel on 1, to people for people to leap through. sîo-hû', to burn incense. sîo-lêng-chhû, to burn houses for the dead. sîo-kim, to burn meek paper (yellow or white) in worship of gods or of the dead. sîo kim-gûn, id. sîo-tsòa, id. sîo-kim-pût (Cn.), to burn paper to an idol. sîo-kim-kûi (Cn.), id. to ghosts or demons. sîo-se, to burn paper prayers. sîo-tiàpp, do., another sort.

sîo-hô, a cook, as in a hong. sîo-hôe (C.), id. sîo-sôh, roast and boiled. sîo-bâh, roast meat, esp. pork. sîo-koe, roast bowl; &c. sîo-tî, a young pig.
siok

&c. chhâu-siok, rather bad-smelling, as fish going to get bad.

sfn-siok, the tenth month warm with much south wind.

siok [R. father’s younger brother, = col. chek]. pau-siok, father’s younger brother. lāu-siok-ē, polite appellation used in speaking to an old man. siok-tl-i, a cousin of any degree; blood relations in general, though very distant.

siok [R. a sort of bean; general word for pulse]. tō-liōng-siok, bō-k-suchek, the six grains.

siok [R. to shrink in, to draw back]. lim-tin thō-siok, to desert or run away in battle (said of a man drawing back in fear from a dangerous affair just when it comes to the point).

siok [R. respectful; retiring; = col. sok]. kam-siok, kan-suh province. siok-chēng (R.), = sok-chēng, quiet.

siok [R. id.], one of the Three Kingdoms (sam-kok).

siok-chiu (K.), the city Shu-chau-foo, in Szechuen province. siok-gim, fine flowered silk from Shu-chau in Szechuen.

siok [R. ripe; well cooked; intimate; = col. sok, sek]. (also C. = A. sok, ripe, &c.) sēng-siok, to grow ripe, as growing grain or fruit. koân-siok (P. koân-sēk), experienced, so as to be able to do a thing; skillful from habit (s. belong). siok-ēi, a medicine (v. tē).

siok ['previous word? following word?'] kho-siok, very free and easy in dispensing with ceremony, gen. with intimate friend; sometimes too free and easy. kho-siok (Cn.), id. thō-siok (C.), id. (C. also kho-siok).

siok [R. usual; customs: cheap; vulgar; = col. siok]. (P. sēk. siok), cheap; low priced. siok-siok-hiu, to sell off at a great sacrifice.

siok-ēi, all persons except Buddhist celibates. kho-siok-ēi, to cease being a Buddhist priest.

chha-siok, vulgar in appearance or manner. chha-siok-miē, common, cheap, inferior articles of food.

put-siok, superior to the common average of men.

seng-siok, having a noble appearance; much superior to that of most men. ēi-siok, rude and uncultivated. iōng-hu-siok-ēi, a common rough-looking illiterate man.

siok-gi, a proverb; a phrase in common use; colloquial language. siok-gi (C.), id. siok-gi-ōe, colloquial language.

siok-chēng, usual customs, as of a place. sē-siok (P. sē-sēk), customs of the world, esp. idolatrous and superstitious.

ok-siok, bad customs. hong-siok, customs.

bin-hong thō-siok, ways and customs of place or people. siong-hong pāi-siok, to corrupt and ruin the manners and customs of a place, as a very bad man or custom does. jip-hong sû-siok, jip-kāng sû-siok, do at Rome as Rome does. chhōng-siok, to follow the customs. khhiok-ī-chhōng-siok, to follow the customs of a place against one’s own desire. thōatsiok, very different from the generality of men, e.g. not following the usual customs, or not fawning like others on a powerful man, or having a specially fine personal appearance.

siok [R. id.], to belong; to belong to. siok-ti-goā, belongs to me. siok sīn-mih-lāng, to whom does it belong?

pē-siok, inferior officials of the supreme boards at Peking. koān-siok, wife and family. koān-siok, id. (s. ri-te).

hā-siok ē-lāng, people of very low or mean station, as coolies, beggars, &c.

i-ō hā-siok, persons under his (a mandarin’s) special control, as his soldiers and subordinate officers. siok-hu, inferior officers, soldiers, &c., over whom a mandarin has great power of control.

tsao-siok, a crime.

siok [R. id.], to ransom; to redeem; to make atonement or satisfaction for.

siok-tō-tīng, to ransom; to redeem. siok-hō, id. chhū-siok, id. chhū-siok (C., id. sōk-sin, to redeem a person, as from slavery, or from a bad house. siok-tsōe, to make atonement or satisfaction for guilt.

siok [R. continuous; connected in unbroken succession; = col. sōk]. sōk-hiēn, a widow’s second wife.

sōk-toān, a medicine (v. toān).

chinp-siok, in uninterrupted succession (v. chip).

liōng-siok, in slow but steady succession; gradually, completed; in small quantities, but tolerably regular (as money or supplies of food), so as to avoid extreme want; in general, of moderate quality, not very good. liōng-siok beh-hō, very nearly completed, as work. liōng-siok chhū-hō, not be very particular, e.g. write in an easy current hand without wearisome exactness.

liōng-siok-kōng, to tell in the general without the details. liōng-siok-ā-tsāo, to do work in a very gradual manner. liōng-siok-ā-thān, earning little, but regularly. liōng-siok-ā-chāu, coming one by one (or so) till all arrive; not till it once. sōk-siok-ā, regular in time and quantity; good of its kind, according to pattern; all well made and of equally good quality, or of the same shape or sort. sūn-sūn sōk-siok, id.; also, constant and regular in friendship without quarrelling; regular and well-behaved, as a boy; constant and steady, as gains in trade. bō-sūn-sōk, crotchety or of peculiar temper, as man fond of going contrary to others’ wishes, or sometimes pleased, sometimes angry; not equal in quality, as a lot of articles which should be all alike. bō-kāi sūn-siok, regular, steady, and reliable in conduct.

khang-hā sūn-siok, having work from day to day; never long out of work.

bō-tsāi sūn-siok, rain in due season as needed, and just in suitable quantity. iāu-kū sūn-siok, all going on well in family and business. jin-sū sūn-siok, all one’s affairs (in family and business) prosperous, without any (or considerable loss or calamity.

siong [R. id. = col. sa', sio], (C. siong), mutually; but not always mutual. siong-hō, well acquainted; friendly. siong-chhū, id. (v. chhū). siong-sēk, id. siong-hā, loving each other, esp. as man and wife. siong-sin, to trust (v. sin). siong-kēng, to treat with politeness or respect (v. kēng). siong-phōe, sitting well together, as furniture, &c. (v. phōe). siong-sū, extremely alike. siong-hō, to meet together.

siong-thān, to hand down, as trade secrets (v. thān). sē-tāi siong-séng, received from ancestors (v. sēng). iū-hū siong-thong, to have things in common; to share together (v thong). lōng-pōe siong-i, two men supplying each other’s deficiencies (v. pōe). khhiok-siong-chhōng, to follow another’s will against one’s own desires. biān-biān siong-kōn, looking at each other, with no way to get out of the danger or difficulty.

tāu-siong bāu-tūn, to contradict one’s self.

bō-siong-kān, is of no consequence; it does not concern (us). (v. kan).

siong [R. id. = col. siu"], (C. siong), to wound; to hurt; to injure; a wound. siong-hāi, to injure; to hurt. bō-siong-gāi, not injured or causing injury
siong

(v. gui). oé-siong-béng, deadly, as blow or poison.

siong-hong pài-siök, to ruin the morals of a place.

kha-hsiong-pún, costing too much money.

lô-bin siong-tsâi (R.), to oppress the people and waste their money.

tông-siong, to object to a house being built up because it would injure the Fung-shuy or good luck of another house or grave.

siong-hong, to have a cold.

siong-sú (C. siang-sú). disease caused by the heat.

siong-hán, having become ill from taking a cold or chill.

siong-sit, hurt by over-eating, esp. child.

siong-tióng (C. id.), severe, as wound or disease; heavy, as price; serious or dangerous, as affair.

sok-siong, seriously ill from several days' over-exertion.

lô-siong, consumption.

lôe-siong, deep internal sickness.

lôe-siong goe-kám, predisposition to illness developed by taking a cold.

phâ-hsiong, to wound by a blow or cut.

tiôh-siong, wounded, to be wounded.

tiôh-toa-siong, to be severely wounded.

tâng-siong, severely wounded.

toa-siong, to wound one's self, as for begging, or in order to accuse another falsely.

giâm-siong, to examine a wound officially, as mandarin or coroner (v. giâm).

to-siong, wounded by sword or knife.

chêng-siong, gun-shot wound.

siong-hún, a scar or mark of a blow or bruise.

siong-sim, sad; deeply grieved for something past.

siong-sim kó-þâng, sorely grieved, as at death of near relative. thê-lia siong-sim, deeply grieved for you. aî-siong (r.), sorrowful.

siong-pi, id. khô-siong, to be lamented; alas!

kîn-kêng siong-chêng, feeling of compassion caused by the sight of the case.

siong [R. a merchant; to consult]. (C. siang).

siong-tióng, to consult together.

siong-tsên, a trading junk; a merchant vessel.

kau-siong, to have mercantile intercourse.

kau-siong bôe-bôe, id.

hâng-siong, a great wholesale merchant, of a firm that sends tribute.

toa-siong, a wholesale merchant (a. wound).

toa-siong-kheâ, a travelling merchant who deals in large quantities.

sio-siong, a smaller merchant.

kheâ-siong, a travelling merchant (doing considerable business) coming from or going to a great distance.

toa-kheâ-siong, merchant trading thus with great distance with large capital.

âm-siong, a salt contractor (v. âm).

sú-þông kong-siong, the four choices of men, literati, farmers, workmen, and traders.

siong [R. si6ng, the fir-tree, = col. chhông, seng].

tó-siong (C.), = l. to-seng, the evergreen fir. si6ng-ô (C.), id.

siong [R. the fir-tree, = col. chhông, chêng, seng].

(P. sang). siong-ka, resin. si6ng-hong (Cn.), id.

siong-ko, a fungus that grows on roots of trees.

gô-siong, Woo-sang. siong-kang, Sung-kiang-foo.

siong-khe, a sort of tea (v. khe).

tô-siong-â (C.), sort of small shrub.

siong [R. to examine minutely; to inform a superior; details or particulars; minutely]. (C. si6ng).

siong-së, minutely; circumstantially; with minute detail.

siong-së, gently and cautiously.

siong-së, to understand fully and minutely.

siong-chhat, to examine minutely into a matter.

siong-së, its minute details.

chhim-ti ki-siong, intimately acquainted with the matter, or with one's character and history.

chham-siong, to consult together; to deliberate carefully together. sim-siong, very careful and minute, as in managing a matter or investigating an affair (said either of an official or of a private person).

tiôh kha-hsiong-sim-siong, should be more minute and careful.

thông-siong, to send information, as one mandarin to another.

siong-bún, an inferior mandarin sending a despatch to his superior, giving an account of a matter.

siong hû-chih-si-tsi, id. beh-siong-si, will send information to the superior officer.

siong [R. usual, = col. si6n, si6, chhiang]. (C. siang), usually.

siong-siong, usually; generally.

dân-siong, id. pün-siong-si, id., only of past time.

sâ-siong, id., of past time.

sim-siong (R. id.) pêng-siong, common; usual; ordinary; mediocr.

pêng-siong ë-lâng, an ordinary sort of man, not above the average.

hui-siong, extraordinary; uncommon.

châu-siong, in the usual manner.

siong-seng, in constant use. si6ng-së, always thinking about. kha-hsiong-kông, more commonly said.

hoân-siong, to change from friendship to enmity, or from virtue to vice.

hoân-siong ë-lâng, a man who does so.

hoân-siong bê-si, changing from friendship to great enmity, or from good conduct to great wickedness (said in scolding), because people are supposed to change so when near death.

hoân-bû-siong, feckle in regard to friendship or to promises; saying the very opposite at different times.

hoân-bû-siong, feckle; ungrateful; readily getting angry or changing from affection to unfriendliness for slight causes.

hoân-biën bû-siong, id.

ngô-siong, the five cardinal virtues, = jm-gl kë-ti, sin, kindness, justice, propriety, wisdom, and truthfulness.

sam-kông ngô-siong, the three headships (sovereign, father, husband), and the five virtues.

kông-siong (R.), id.

siong-san, a medicine (v. san).

siong [R. the lady or goddess of the moon]. (C. siang).

goât-li siong-ngô, the beautiful lady in the moon; proverb for female beauty and elegance.


siong — khi-siong, the tartar of the teeth.

chhi-khi-siong, id.

lâu-siong, slovenly, as person or room.

siong (lt. id.), (C. siang).

siong-su, a good omen; good luck.

kiet-siong jô-l (C. kiit-siang jô-l), may you have all good fortune up to your desires! (an auspicious phrase).

siong [R. to reward; to give a reward; to look at, = col. si6n]. (C. siang).

siong-goân (lt.), to look at, as a pleasant view.

siong-goân (lt.), to gaze at.

kâm-siong, an erroneous phrase (not Chinese), said by beggars to foreigners when asking alms, probably in imitation of the Canton-English "cumshaw," a corruption of "kâm-si," thankful.

siong [R. to think, = col. si6n]. (C. siang).

siong put-kîp, unexpectedly.

lâu-siong put-tô, did not consider beforehand so far as that; had no idea the matter would go so far.

siong [R. id., by change of tone from siong, "mutual;" = to look at; appearance; to lead or assist; prime ministers, = col. si6n]. (C. siang), to look at, appearance of countenance or of body; a likeness; a sort
siông [R. to value; still; yet; to rule or control (used in some official titles); col. si'în].

tui-tiû-goân, balance due; tui-tû-goân siông-tsiâ, balance in hand.

siông-chhia', notwithstanding; even; very rarely used alone, almost always followed by "hô-hông," "hông-kiam," or some such phrase, making the sense "even...how much more;" e.g. the mandarin issues a proclamation, even (siông-chhia') the ignorant people obey: how much more (hô-hông) should the literati do so. i-ê-kîa' siông-chhia' m-kâ', bôh-kîh li-kâ', even his own son does not dare, how then dare you! siông-chhia' bô-hoa'-hi, yet after all he is not pleased (very rarely thus used in the concluding clause without an apodosis).

siông-kû, yet; notwithstanding; either a connective particle like "siông-chhia'", or in the sense of time (a. above).

siông-kû bô, not yet, e.g. when waiting for one's turn. siông-kû tâ', it is still early. khûn kâu-jit-tâu, siông-kû m-khi-lî, having slept till noon, yet will not rise.


siông-tê, God (v. tê). sêng-siông, the emperor.

hông-siông, id. sêng-jin, official superiors of a mandarin. siông-không, to enter an accusation in a superior court, as an appeal against a lower. tsô-siông, ancestors.

put-siông-soân, utterly useless, as man or thing (v. soân). má-siông, immediately; just about to (v. mà).

siông-goân, the feast of lanterns on 1.15. siông-hài, Shanghai. hông-ťsoân lê-siông, Hades.

siông [R. to recite prayers. siông-tsân (R.), to praise.

sip [R. acket, a vault or recess in a sepulchre]. sip-chhû, a small shed in which a coffined corpse is put till a lucky site and day are found for burial.

sip [R. id.], damp, moist. sip-khî, dampness. hông hân, sip, the four causes of disease: wind, cold, heat, and damp. sip-tâm, moist; damp; gathering moisture. sip-jîn, very slightly moistened by damp, as ground or other things. sip-lân, id.

sip-khi, to heal a disease caused by damp; to cure dampness, as of a floor, &c. sip-sit, to suck up damp, as sawdust ideas. aup-sip, to remove moisture or damp,
sip

as by burning some drug, or by scattering sand or sawdust, &c.

sip [R. chhip, rain falling; cf. sap]. hê-á sip-sip, small gentle rain. sip-sip - a-tsi, a small quantity of water, e.g. as in cooking.

sip [R. chhe, the knee; C. chhip]. hok-sip (C.), = A. bok-sek, ornaments for the knees.

sip [R. ten, = col. tsep]. sip-hun-hô, the very best; very good. sip-ok, all sorts of wickedness (v. ok).

ngô-sip-ki, the days ending in 5 or 0, e.g. 5, 10, 15, &c.

sip-ji, the character "ten," the figure of a pentagonal cross. sip-ji-ke, a cross for crucifixion.

tèng sip-ji-kê, to crucify. phiah sip-ji-kê, id.

sip-ji-koe, place where streets cross at right angles.

sip-ji-lo, place where roads or streets cross at right angles.

sip-ji-hê, tied with strings or ropes crossed (v. hê).

meo sip-pat, a sort of gambling (v. pat).

sip [R. to gather with the hand; to pick up; the character is also used as an alternative form for 'ten'].

siau-sip, to gather up, as things when preparing for a journey; to apprehend and give up to the authorities; to put in coffin and bury; to kill; to make away with, as a man (a stone). khol-sip, habitually careful and economical; gathering up and taking care of things so that nothing is wasted.

sip [R. sek, a stone, = col. chöh, síh], sip-sip-tan, sort of pill used for curing internal injuries caused by beating, vomiting of blood, &c. (said to be made from dried urine).

sip [R. to practise; practised; skilled]. hák-sip, to learn by study or by practice; to be practised or skilled at something. un-sip, to revise, as a lesson.

kau-sip, a drill-sergeant. sip-khi, the manners and customs of a place. é-ming é sip-khi, the customs and ways of Aumy.

sip-koân seng tsâ-jên, practice or habit becomes natural.

sip-sip-hâu, unpleasant sound of supping up things into the mouth with too much noise.

sip [R. to attack secretly and suddenly; hereditary; double]. sê-sip (C. â-sit), hereditary; to inherit an office or title. sê-sip bông-thê, perpetually hereditary.

sip-sip tông-kêk, the military rank of "tông-kêk," held for five generations by descendants of distinguished mandarins.

sê-sip siû-pi, rank of "siû-pi," similarly held for several generations.

sip [C. sit]. tsay-sip, to make a collection of elegant phrases from many sources, either for legitimate use in improving one's style, or for bad use, as for literary purposes.

sít [R. sek, pattern], also C. in some phrases, = A. sek). háp-sit, fit; becoming. m-ai-sit, state of matters very dangerous, e.g. going a road full of robbers: dangerous to deal with, as man not fit to be intrusted with money. ai-sit, fashionable form or shape.

khôn-sit, form; model; pattern; sort; character.

sít [R. sek], to be extinguished, as fire, lamp, or candle (esp. Cn.; also used in A., but usually "hêa," which is the only word used in C.) hê sit, the fire has gone out. pûn-sit-kê, to blow out a light with the breath.

chhe-sit-kê, to blow out a light, as the wind does of itself. phiah-sit, to extinguish; to quench.

phiah oh-tit-sit, difficult to quench. im-sit, to extinguish by covering up.

sít [R. sek, to rest; to cease; posteriorly; interest; to till; to labour], (C. sit, sek; and sometimes C. sit, = A. sek).

siau-sit, news (a. ear-brush). siu'-sit (C.), id. thia' siau-sit, to hear news. thong siau-sit, to give news or information for any purpose, right or wrong.

iâm-ki sit-kê, flags hid and drums silent, as in an ambush, or secret march or attack. an-sit (C.), = A. an-sek (v. sek).

lái-sit (C.), = A. li-sek, interest of money.

pôâ-jit-sit, half a day's work. chit-kang pôâ-sit, a very little labour. chit-tiâm-sit, one-third of a day's work (v. tiâm). tsoe sim-mhî-sit, what work do you do? lô-thâu-sit, work of covering loads at the landing-places or jetties. gin-nâ pân tooa-lâng-sit, a child doing a man's work. tszh-sit (Cn.), to do any sort of work (v. harvest).

sít [R. sek; harvest; grain ready to be reaped].

tszh-sit, to till the ground (v. work).

sít-tiâh, cultivated fields.

sít— siau-sit, an ear-brush made with hair (s. news). siau-sit-kông, a case for an ear-brush.

sít [R. sek, a house]. tâ-(C.), = A. sek-â, small lodgings at temples.

tsai-sit-li (C.), = A. tsî-sek-li, a virgin.

sít [R. to lose; to fail; to mistake]. sit-lôh, to lose. sit-lôh-kha, to lose one's footing. sit-kha lôh-chhiû, to do a thing in a blander way, as manual or literary work; to mismanage a matter. sit-chhiû, to cause injury by a slip of the hand. bè sit-tôe, the horse stumbles.

sit-pit, to make a slip in writing.

sít-siâu, to fail to put down in an account by mistake.

sít-hê, to set on fire accidentally (s. extinguish).

sít-chhô, a mistake; a fault. sít-gô, a mistake; to make a mistake. ké-sit, a fault; a sin. khe-sit (C.), id. sít-bê (R.), to lose one's way. bán bû-it-sit, not one mistake or fault in a myriad; no mistakes.

giên to, pit-sit, in much talk there is sure to be some fault (v. to).

sít-sin, to break one's word; to betray one's trust.

sít-ték, to lose one's virtue; to commit some great crime.

sít-chit, to fail in duty.

sít-kiâm-tiâm, not to take sufficient care, as of things intrusted (v. kiâm).

sít-lê, to be unpolite; I beg your pardon for my want of politeness.

sít-gi, to fail in the ceremony due to a superior.

sít-pôô, excuse me; beg pardon (said on leaving company or on refusing to eat something offered).

sít-lâng, intentionally treat a man unpoltely in order to show one's feelings.

sít-sim, mad; idiotic; insane. sít-sîn, utterly dispirited, depressed, exhausted, or stuffed (v. sin).

sít-tê, to lose courage.

sît-hêng, dispirited; having lost heart (v. hêng).

sít-l, dejected, as about some important matter.

sít-chî, in very low spirits; without resolution.

phah-sit-lâng-ê-chî, to make a man lose heart.

sît-sî, to be out of season or out of fashion; to have no employment or way of livelihood; (to miss the proper time or opportunity). sít-tsói, to have too little water, as plant or field.

sît-sek, to lose colour, as face.

sôt-bê, turned in taste, as meat too long kept.

sít-thàng, to lose weight.

sít-hong, to lose prestige.

sít-hî, to be less loved (as child) than a more favoured one.

sít-siât, to have an inferior harvest. sít-sîn, to lose voice.

in-ki sit-thîg, hungry from want of a meal or meals.

sît-phîô, to lose a pawn-ticket (v. phîô).

khâ-sit-ah, strike very gently with the ear held in the right hand (v. ah).

sît-tsû, the man whose property has been stolen.
sit—ui-sit, prospering very much through some lucky influence, as a house or grave that is very auspicious, or as a man who has good fortune; giving a good omen, causing great prosperity. bô-ui-sit, having an unlucky influence, e.g. to assist at a stranger's funeral, or to help in arranging a widow's second marriage.

sít [R. true; full; solid; fruit], true; solid; closely packed or pressed; nett. hu-sit, hollow and solid; false and true. hi-sit (C), id. thâm-hu-sit, to investigate whether it be true or false, as a report or state of an affair.

bâk-sit, very much or numerous (only said of things, esp. a great deal for a little money). bát-sit, id. tsât-sit, tightly pressed in. sit-tông, solid ground.

kiet-sit, neatly and tightly tied or made up, as a thing; real and certain, not empty pretence, as words or affair; also (R.), to produce fruit.

thiáp-sit, neatly put up; neatly laid in order; not taking up too much room, as mulum in padao; well-behaved. kui-kú thiáp-sit, well-behaved. thiáp-kut-sit (Cn. T.), well-behaved. tâh-kut-sit (T.), id.; very proper and regular in behaviour; honest; quiet and not fond of display.

phoh-sit, simple, plain, and quiet in taste, as to dress, manner, &c.; not fond of display. phák-sit, id. phök-sit, honest, straightforward, and simple in tastes (v. phok). tok-sit (v.), simple-minded, honest, sincere.

chêng-sit, nett, in weight, quantity, &c. sit-lái, interior size, as length of room or house within the walls. sîng-sit—ô, counting nett, as gains, &c. ân-sit, nett, as weight, measure, &c.

chin-sit, true. sin-sit, true in fact. lâu-sit, honest, truthful, as man. sông-sit (v.), id. khâk-sit, worthy of trust, as man or facts. chhiët-sit, just as it should be, according to pattern or promise; thoroughly truthful, honest, and safe, as man or word. sit-sim, true in heart, sincere. sit-i, id. bô-sit, without truth or reality; insincere. sit-sit-bô, certainly not. sit-tsaí, truly; really; tek-sit, truly. chhiâu-sit-kông, speak truly, ki-sit, in reality; the truth of the matter. tôk-sit, the facts or real circumstances of the matter. chhiá-sit (C.), id. sit-kê, evidence good, true, and sufficient for the purpose. sim-sit, to examine judicially into the truth of a case, as mandarin. tâu-sit, to find out the truth by investigation. kheng-sit, id. â-jip-sit, truthful, honest, or safe, as man or affair. bô-jip-sit, not to be trusted.

sit-jim, office actually his own (not merely "sâ," acting temporarily; nor mere titular or brevet rank). sit-sùi, id.

sît — mâu-sit, acting as an impostor (v. mâu).

sî [R. —; A. slp; C. sit, to attack secretly; hereditary, &c.]; si-sit (C.), id. Â. ñ-slip, hereditary.

sít (same as above). tâu-sit (C.), id. Â. ñ-slip, copying the phrases of others, as for literary piracy or other purposes.

sît [R. id., mere imitation of the sound]. sít-lât, Singapore (v. lát).

sîi (R. id.), to repair; to reform; to mend. siu-li, to repair. siu-chêng, to repair; to mend; to put in order, tidy up, or make neat, as a place. siu-pî, to make level, as road. siu-lô, to repair a road. siu-kiú, to repair a bridge. siu-thiông, to repair graves a burying ground.

sîi-siâh, to pare down smooth; to alter slightly, as a document. siu kha-âm, to cure cans.
toā-siu, a very thorough repair, as of a boat once in three years.
siu-sim, to reform and regulate the heart. siu-sin (R.), to be correct in conduct. siu-hông, to reform and cultivate morality (Buddhist phrase). siu-liên, to reform and cultivate morality and virtue (Taoist phrase). liên-tan siu-tô, to follow Taoist rules so as to become one of the Sien or immortal. siu-siên, to reform and cultivate virtue. siu-im-cheh, to praise meritorious works.
siu [R. dried meat; to repair; the previous word is often used instead of this].
sok-siu, a teacher’s salary.
siu [R. chhîn, autumn]. siu-sip-tan, a sort of pill (v. sip, “stone”).
siu [R. to be ashamed. = col. siâo]. lâu-put-siu, you old shameless wretch!
siu [R. siâ]. kim-si tsê, kim-si, actions recompensed in this life (v. sl).
siu [R. siau, to melt; to spend; to reduce or remove; to shrink].
siu-sip, to remove dampness, as by sand, sawdust, or other means (v. sip). siu-tsê, to dry gradually, as damp article when aired. siu-tôk, to remove poison, as cockroach, &c.
siu-phû, scab formed on a wound. siu-chhû, edges of wound closed. siu-kien, scab forming.
siu (R. id.), to take in, collect, or receive, as money, clothes, &c.; to lay away; to make a retreat; to coffin or bury; to take one’s female slave to be concubine. siu-khi-lâm, said of a master taking his female slave to be his concubine. siu-khi, to lay away; to lay past.
siu-không, to lay past; to hide or conceal, as men or things. siu-liu, to take in, collect, receive, bury, &c.
siu-liû, to receive and entertain in one’s house, as a person, guest or lodger. siu-sa’, to take in clothes, as for washing.
siu-tê, to buy up tea where it is grown.
siu-sip, to gather up and put away; to deliver over to the authorities. &c. (v. sip).
siu-kun (to withdraw from the army), to make a retreat.
siu-peng, id. siu-tû, as true after death.
siu-soah, to wind up an affair all right. siu-tô, id. siu-si, to wind up and settle an affair for another, as an arbiter or a superior relative. bôe-siu-tit, cannot be recalled, as word once spoken. têj phoah-lôh-tôe, lân siu-tit-kì, the thing is done now and cannot be mended (v. phoah).
siu-sêng, to take in the harvest; to wind up a trading business (not from failure).
siu-tang, to take in or gather the harvest. gö-kak û-si, to have a good harvest. kûi-hun-siû, how many tenths of a fair average harvest? sit-siu, to have an inferior harvest. ni-tang sit-siu, id. chhut-siu, harvest much below the average. ni-tang put-chi chhut-siu, extremely good harvest. hô-siu, good harvest. ni-tang hô-siu, id. ni-tang hô-siû, chhâu-á chhâo jôa-tho, when the harvest is good the birds eat a good deal; willing to give some money to help when getting good profits.
siu-liâm, to coffin. siu-liâm (C.), id. siu-bài, to bury. siu-á-bê, he buried yet.
siu-ko̱a, to put in prison. siu-lôh-koâ, id. siu-koâ, to put in the less uncomfortable prison (from “koân,” a public office or prison).
siu-koâ, to have the management, as of a property, or have the care of a thing for another (from “koân,” to rule). kau-û siu-koâ, I give it over to your charge.
siu-chê, to collect money; to receive payments, as of subscriptions or debts. siu-siû, to collect debts.
siu-tse, to collect rent of land. siu-sê, to collect house-rent. siu-lâm, to collect subscriptions. siu-chê-nil, to collect land-tax. siu-tiâ, to receive current-money. goân-siu chhut-tsê, the balance in one’s own books. siu-tôa, a receipt, as for money or goods. hû-siû (f.), a receipt for customs; this and the following phrases are used in the foreign customs.
chhut-khâu hô-siû (f.), export duty receipt. jîp-khâu hô-siû (f.), import duty receipt. poa-hô-siû (f.), coast-trade duty receipt for half-duty paid.
khang-chhiû siu tuo-ta, said of doing business with almost no capital (v. to, “sword”).
siu-sok, gradually tapering. siu-pui-thâu, to build up the tapering gable-end.
siu (R. id.), to swim. siu-tû, id. gâu-siû, good at swimming.
siû [R. to imprison; a prisoner]. siu-kim (R.), to imprison. ka-siû, a prisoner. siu-hoan (r.), id. sin-siû, a recent prisoner. kô-siû, a prisoner who has been several years in prison. ku-siû chhâû sin-siû, said of partners in trade living on each other. siu-siû chhâû ku-siû, id.
siû [R. to return thanks; to recompense; to invite a guest to drink]. èng-siû, to hold mutual intercourse by giving and receiving presents, or by ceremonious visits, &c.
siû [R. id., = col. chiû], to hold fast, as a duty; to observe, as a command or ceremony; to keep, as a city or fort. siu-sêng, careful of one’s property; well-behaved. siu-hoat, to be of good behaviour; to keep the laws or proper rules. siu-hûn, to do one’s duty (v. hûn). siu-kî, to restrain one’s self from evil. an-hûn siu-kî, to keep to one’s duty and restrain one’s self from evil. siu-kî an-hûn, id.
chip-siû, to keep, as a command. kô-siû, to guard carefully; to watch over and take care of, e.g. as tê-pô over a ward. tm-siû, to guard, as a high mandarin guards a city. po-siû, to guard, as against attack, as soldiers.
siu-pê, a military officer between te-si and chhiêng-tông, about lieutenant-major. siâ-siû, the mandarin who governs the garrison of a Foo city; the garrison of it. siû-siû, to guard a city. siû-peng, soldiers who do garrison work.
siû [R. the head, = col. chiû], classifier of songs, odes, or hymns. pông-siû, highest name on the list of new graduates of any degree. kái-siû-thâu, the head of the beggars. bian-ok, im âi-siû, adultery is the greatest of all crimes.
chhiông-siû, to raise a question or begin a discussion. &c. uî-siû uî-bî, afraid to see a person or to mobile in a matter (lit. afraid of beginning and end).
siû-siû, a corpse. hô-siû, sorts of trumpet with curved end.
siû-sok, ornaments for the head. siû-kîp, a head that has been cut off (said in speaking of the number beheaded). siû-kîp, id. tsâm-siû, to behead. kam-
siù

446

tsám-siù, a small officer who sees that the beheading takes place. siù-ô, a plant used as a medicine for making hair black. tân-siù pài (R.), to bow the head in worship. tsái-siù, a sailor. biông-siù, a murderer. to-po-siù, an executioner. kui-tâ-siù, id. phâi-tâ-siù, artillerymen.

chiêng-siù, id. su-siù, a writer in a mandarin's office.

siù-chiok (R.), hands and feet; (v. chiok). pêk-siù sêng-ka, from poverty become rich. hût-siù-kam, the fingered citron.

siù (R. id., by change of tone from "sìi", the head). chhut-siù, to give information against a man, as in former or as king's evidence.

siù (R. chhiaû ! siù-i = col. siù), a scabbard; a sheath for a knife. to-siù, id., for sword or knife.

siù — khiù-siù-á, a small poignard carried concealed for assassination. kih kih-siù-á sa-tsâan, to be at mortal feud with each other.

siù (R. a constellation; by change of tone from "siiok," to rest; to lodge; a constellation). chiî-siù, the stars and constellations. ji--sip-pat-siù, the twenty-eight great constellations, or zodiacal signs, used for the days of the cycle (not lunar) of twenty-eight days or four weeks; of these, pông, hu, bân, seng, always fail on our Sunday.

siù (R. id.), a quadruped; a wild beast. liôk-siù, six animals specially propitiated (by Taust priests) when building a house. siù-lâi, quadrupeds, esp. wild beasts. iâ-siù, wild quadrupeds. niâu-siù (R.), birds and beasts. khâm-siù, birds and beasts. pe-khîm tsâ-siù, id. hui-khîm tsô-siù, id. soâ-sîm khâm iâ-siù, wild birds and beasts. soâ"-khâm iâ-siù liôk-thîk, birds and beasts wild and tame. giû-bê khâm-siù, you brute! (said in scolding).

koan khâm-siù, a mandarin or graduate behaving like a brute, wickedly or very lazily. jin-bîen siü-sim, man's face but brute's heart. jîn-bin siù-sim, id. long put-lông, siù put-siù, very miserable and unfast for work.

siù-bin, the flat front of a boat; sometimes it has a beast's face painted on it.

siù (R. to embroider). chhînh-siù, to embroider (v. chhiah). siù-hoe, to embroider. siù kim-hoe, to embroider in gold, as flowers, &c. siù-têng-hoe, embroidered flowers on the gauze frame of a lamp. siù-kûi-têng, a lamp made to roll along when lighted.

siù-châm, a needle for embroidery. siù-chiên, small scissors, such as milliners use. siù-soâ, thread for embroidery. siù-pâng, a shop for embroidery, &c.; a room in a house where the young girls of the family sew, and where the women have undisturbed privacy. siù-pâng-lâi, in that private room (said of a young girl). tôa--ti siù-pâng-tôe, said of a married woman who keeps too much seclusion.

siù (R. id., by change of tone from "sii", to guard; also written with "sii," to hunt). suù-siù (R.), to make a tour of inspection through the empire, as the ancient emperors did. tă-tien suù-siù, to make inspection instead of Heaven, said of the idol ōng-ôa.

siù (R. elegant; accomplished; = col. siu). iù-siù, delicate (not coarse); elegant; refined; polite. tsâm-siù, good-looking, as person. chheng-siù, polite and refined in appearance; rather thin, elegant, and nice-looking. siù-khî, elegant; refined; finely formed; said of men or things. siù-bô (R.), luxuriant and graceful in form, as plant (v. bo). siù-tâi, a graduate of the Sèw-tâi degree, the first that is taken, somewhat like B.A., but more like passing civil service examination.

siù (R. id.), long life; longevity. siù-goân, id. siù-goân têng, having great longevity. bô-siù, siù-goân, not at all long-lived. hê-siù, length of life. tê-hê-siù, long life. chiâh tê-hê-siù, to have one's life shortened by Heaven on account of wickedness. thiê hê-siù, idolatrous rites for long life, at temple of Sêng-hông. thiam hê-siù, id. thiam-siù, may you have long life! (v. thiam). tê-su, very short life (v. ià). tîng-siù, long life. tîng-siù-hiû, long sticks of incense, burned on birthday. tîng-siù-sêng, the star of longevity. siù-sêng, the appointed length of one's life. siù-sêng kái-chin, the fated time of life having come to an end, one must die.

hût-khi tsaï-tsu-siù, rank, wealth, posterity, and longevity. hok-lôk-siù, good fortune, official rank, and longevity (v. hok).

sêng-siù, the emperor's birthday. sêng-siù-hî, plays on that day. bân-siù, the emperor's birthday. bân-siù-keng, the temple where the emperor's tablet is worshipped. bân-siù-têng, a temporary shrine where the emperor is worshipped on his birthday. bân-siù-pî, temporary stage at yamun gate for plays on emperor's birthday. bân-siù-kêk, the marigold. bân-siù-pû, the papaya.

chhiok-siù, to call or send cards or presents to a man on his birthday, with good wishes for his long life. hô-siù, to give presents or pay for a play for a man on his birthday. päi-siù, to make a congratulatory visit to a man on his birthday. joân-siù, sons and daughters in law visiting the father on the evening before his birthday. joân-siù (C.), id. (ñi siù-ku, large turtle-shaped cakes, used on birthday).

tâi-siù, a full-length portrait or picture. ûû tâi-siù, to paint or draw a full-length portrait. khîh tâi-siù, id. from life.

siù-pân, a collin made for one's self during life, as by one's own directions, or by children. siù-i, grave-clothes prepared beforehand for parents. siù-hêk, grave prepared before death. siù-tô, a scroll picture with the character "siù" on it. siù-kim, idolatrous paper with the character "siù" on it. in-siù-kim, to print such paper.

siù-bi, a sort of tea (v. bi).

siù (R. to give; to give over or transmit; = col. siù). siù-chhêh, to give out a lesson. tôê-siù-tô, appointed to an office to hold it as his own for three years; office of Tau-tai and upwards thus given only by the supreme board of office; but lower offices may be given by the governor-general. siù-siù, id.

thoân-siù, to hand down, as traditions or instructions.

siù (R. id.), to receive; to accept; to endure, as punishment or calamity. sêng-siù, to accept; to
siū

receive. siū-sīu (C.), id. biōng-sīu, to enjoy, as good fortune. jīn-sīu, to endure patiently (v. jīn).

siū-sīu (r.), to receive.

siū-tsōe, to receive the punishment of guilt (v. tsōe).

siū-hái, to suffer injury done by another man. siū-
khé, to suffer misery or calamity. siū-tsai, to meet
with calamity (v. tsai); siū-sīu, to suffer violent death.

siū-un, to receive grace or favour. siū-thail, to be-
come pregnant; to conceive.

siū — siū-khi, anger; to be angry; to be angry at —. siū-khi siū-toah, in a passion (v. toah).

siū-khi siū-toah, selfishly refusing or pretending
dislike (v. toah). siū-khi kāu iō-thaw poá-hī, all
shaking with violent rage.

siū (= siō), gūn-sīu, a strong box for conveying
silver.

siū [R. a cave or den in a mountain], a nest; a den;
a kennel. chīāu-sīu, a bird's nest. koe-sīu, a hen's
nest. koe-bū-sīu, a low spur of a hill, with some-
what flat top and a depression (like a nest) on it; name
of a village in such a situation.

phang-sīu, a nest of beza or wasps (v. phang).

phēh-bū-sīu, a nest, of a white ant. kāu-sīu, a dog's
kennel. niū-chū-sīu, a rat's nest.

chhiā-sīu, a den of robbers; a stronghold of robbers.

chhiap āu-sīu, said of a virgin marrying a widower.

siū [R. the cord or girdle by which a seal (esp.
an official seal) is tied on the person].

in-sīu (R.), official seals and girdle of mandarin.

siū ([R. siōng], a box; a trunk. chhāu-sīu, a wooden
box or trunk. bīh-sīu, bamboo box or trunk.

phē-sīu, leather do. pī-sīu, a broad, flat, shallow
box. siū-lāng, boxes and wicker-work baskets.

chit-khia-sīu, one box or trunk. chhit-khia-sīu
(Cn.), id. thō-siū, an opium-box; the wood of it
is bad.

tō siū-chāk, to take off so much for the weight of
the box, as tare and tret.

hi-sīu, a man who spends much money on plays
and actors, esp. on one particular company, making
friends with the actors, esp. with the young men who
represent the female parts. tsōe hi-sīu, to act so,
and sometimes with the idea of sodomy. tsōe hit-pī
ā-sīu, to bestow upon that company of actors.

siū" (Cn.), han-thā-siū, a long potato-bed.

siū" (C.), siū-sīu, — A. siū-sīu, news (v. sīu).

siū" (R. siōng, the two houses at the side of a large
Chinese house; suburb). se-sīu, books of stories or
dramas about the Tang dynasty.

siū" [R. siōng, mutual = col. sa", siō], siū-sīu, deeply
enamoured of some special person (consider dis-
graceful), (a. shrub). siū-sīu-pī, sick and wasting
away through ungratified passion for another.

siū" (same word). siō-sīu, a sort of shrub (v. si),
(a. mutual).

siū" (R. siōng, inlay; to new an ornamental
border on a dress, leaving a small margin of the original
stuff at the edge, just as in inlaying. siū"-kīm, to
inlay with gold. siū"-gūn, to inlay with silver.

siū"-gēk, to inlay with jade-stone. siū"-ki", to new an
ornamental border (of different colour) near the edge
of a dress. siū"-do, on shrub. siū"-kîn, to put on
such an ornamental border either (kîn) at the very edge
of (wû) a little way in from the edge (too much).

siū" (R. siōng, to injure, to hurt), too; too —; too
much — (only used in combination).

siū" - siū"-tse, wounded; to be wounded.

siū"-tsōe, too many. siū"-kūn, too hot, as liquid
(s. inlay). siū"-tāng, too heavy. siū"-tsā, too early
( & c. & c.) khāh-siū"-, too —; too much — (only in combination).

siū" — in-siū", to treat with great kindness and
care; to take in a man, boarding, lodging, and treating
him kindly, till he is able to shift for himself; to
take great care of a child, pleasing it and keeping it in
good temper.

siū" , watery matter from a wound; soft slimy dirt.
lāu-siń, to suppurate soft slimy matter. lāu lān-
siū" id. tā-hā-siū", mucous discharge in dysentery.
thē-siū", soft mud, as on sea-beach. chii-chiū
siū"-siū", softened and spoiled by damp. īu-īu
siū"-siū", growing soft or sticky with damp, as sweet-
meats, congealed jellies, and such etabes (a. common).
bā-lāh-siū", the dust, &c., that comes off a moth or
such insect when touched.

pūi-siū" (C.), the juice of the "png" tree, used for
mixing with incense.

siū" [R. siōng; common; usual = col. siō, chiō].

pīh-bū-siū", commonplace; just tolerable; not very
good.
iū-siū" (C. iōng-siū), rather dull, slow, and mediocre
in ability; without animation or temper.

siū" [R. siōng, to reward; to gaze at with admiration
and delight], to reward; to bestow, as a reward; a re-
ward.

siū"-hoe, to admire flowers. siū"-gēh, to gaze at
the bright moon. siū"-tēng, to go about looking at
the lamps on the Feast of Lanterns.

siū"-sū, to bestow (as a superior), esp. as a reward.
pō-siū" (r.), to reward. khō-siū", to give rewards
to soldiers after a victory. thō-siū", to ask a gratuity
in addition to wages, e.g. as chair-boars. siū-sū", to
give thanks for a present, as actors and mandarins' ser-
vant do. siū" téng-tái, to reward by giving official
rank (military) and button. siū-chi", to give money
as a reward. siū"-gūn, id. silver. siū"-gūn-pāi,
to reward with a medal.

siū-liên, to grant a favour to a third party out of
respect for the person who asks it for him.

siū"-thiapp, a placard or advertisement offering a
reward for something lost. siū"-keh, a notice offering
a reward for capture of criminal. siū"-kip, id. chhut
kip, to issue such a notice.

hō-hū-siū" (esp. T.), good position and direction
of grave or house for good fortune (v. hiū).”

siū" [R. siōng, (sp. T.), good position and direction
of grave or house for good fortune (v. hiū).”

siū" [R. siōng, mutual = col. sa", to think]. su-siū" (lt.),
to consider; to meditate.

siū" — khou"-liāu bō-nū-siū", it seems much
smaller than was expected. thēh-liāu bō-nū-siū"
siū", taking it up is seems much smaller or lighter than
was supposed. tsōe-liāu bō-nū-siū", shrinking
to very small bulk in cooking, as vegetables, or as
waterol meat. chihh-liāu bō-nū-siū", not sati-
fying hunger at all, as cakes or sweetsmeats.


siū" (esp. T.), to look at; appearance; to assist; prime
ministers; by change of tone from "sīu," mutual.

sōng-siū", prime minister (v. sōng). siū"-kang,
confidential assistant or secretary of mandarin; respectful
appellation of Kūln and others (v. kāng).

siū"-sīu", form and appearance. kū-siū", faded in
appearance, as old dress. siū-sīu", having a new look.
sng

a heavy weight, kha-chhiu sng, limbs weary and sore. chhiu-sng -chi", a gratuity for some small service.
sng-nng (C. sui"-nui"), weary aching feeling (v. nng). nng-sng -khol, slow in doing business (v. nng).
fig-sng (C. úi"-sui"), pale and thin; yellow and emaciated. fig-sng-hiá, said of very small ants (v. hiá).
sng-súe, feeling of pain in bones, as when weared or colded [same as previous words]!
si-sng, dispirited from bad treatment, as a child, daughter-in-law, or slave-girl.
sng (C. song, teeth sore), (C. sui"), chhiu-khi sng, teeth feeling pained or set on edge, as by eating something sour.
sng (R. song, a widow; lonely). ke-sng, selfish anddisobliging; unneighbourly or unfriendly (v. ke).
sng - thâu-mng-sng (T.), thâu-mng-sng, a plant with prickly seeds.
sng (R. song, the mulberry), a surname. sng-tsaí, mulberry fruit. sng-taí-hiá, mulberry leaves. sng-taí-chhi, the mulberry tree. sng-á-chhi, id. sng-chhi, id. sng-thi, id.
sng-súi (C.), id.
sng (R. sun, a grandchild), (C. sui"), a surname. sng-chin-jin, name of an idol; a god of medicine.
sng (R. song, frost, congealed or frozen), hoar-frost. sng-seh, frost and snow (v. seh), kián-sng, to freeze; to congeal. lóm-seh, hoar-frost forming.
sng-kang, the term on or about Oct. 23d. ngián sng-kang, procession of military mandarins at the time supposed to be the beginning of frost. sng-káng-hoe, a shrub with flowers like double mallow or lavatera, which blossoms at that term.
thág-sng, sugar-candy (v. thág). sng-taúi, fine syrup.
táng-sng, having very contracted views (said in scolding or chiding). lí chín-táng-sng, your ideas are very mean and contracted, e.g. supposing that I cannot do what I am quite able for.
sng (R. soan, -col. chhó, chhó), (C. sui"), a small pin for holding anything in its place; a small bolt or pin, as for door or window; to put in a small pin or wedge, as into a crack, or in order to make something firm. sng-móng, to fasten a door with a wedge or small pin.
thiông-sng, a small iron pin or wedge for keeping something in its place. chhá-sng, wooden wedge or pin. tek-sng, bamboo do. kim-sng, the wooden bolts that support the lower support (k'kim) of a helm.
sng (C. sui"), chhia-sng, an axle; an axle tree. chhiu-lún-sng, id.
sng (R. chhong), classifier of large cakes cooked by steaming. chit-sng-kó, one large steamed cake. toá-sng, a large cake. ka-nng-sng, the whole cake.
láng-sng, a frame or vessel in which cakes are cooked by steaming. làng-sng-phae, thin slips of wood for making it. pák làng-sng, to make this sort of frame.
sng (R. són), (C. són, súi"), to injure; to lay waste; to waste; mined; greatly weakened by disease. sng-nng, to waste or spoil very much; to lay waste and plunder. ai-kóo sng-nng, to lay waste or spoil everywhere. put-chi-ság, much injured, as health; much exhausted by hard work; much worn and spoiled, as a thing in constant use. gáu-sng, wasteful, fond of extravagance or of bad pleasures.
phah-sng, to waste; to lose, as money, &c. chin phah-sng, a very great loss, e.g. death of influential relative. pháo-sng, dilapidated; tattered. sng-sit, to lose, as things taken away, spoiled, or lost. sng-táng, to spoil, either accidentally or of set purpose; to dirty and spoil a place, as ponds, or pigs.
sng-teng, to lose male children, nephews, &c., as family, or male inhabitants, as village. sng-gán, injurious to the eyes, as late writing or sewing, or as some sorts of food. sng-sín, to injure one's self by long night work, or by gambling, plays, &c., so as not to get proper sleep. sng-sín, kah bò-bin, id.; said also of an affair giving much trouble but no profit.
sng-sín, to exert one's self very much; ill or wounded severely. sng-khiú tióh-lat, causing or requiring much toil or trouble. chhiu-thâu sng-kak, to hurt one's self by meddlin in the affairs of others, or by taking responsibility for others. sng-chiú, to waste money. sng-míh", to use things wastefully, or spoil them.
sng (C. id.) khien-sng (not Cn.), superstitious observances (v. khien).
sng (R. sun, a tenon). toá-toá khang-sá, toá-toá khang-sá, constants plotting improper ways for getting money out of people.
táž-sng (T.), to set right an affair, or get gain in a business, that seemed almost hopeless.
sng [R. són, comfortable]. khin-sng, light and active, as man; light and easily carried, as thing.
sng (C. súi"), to tie very tight. sng-án, id. sng-kín, id. sng-kau-hiá-kín, to tie so very tight. sng kau bò-khiú, to tie till unable to breathe. sng-óo, to tie up very tight; to hug.
sng-jo, narrower at the middle, as the shape of an hour-glass. khái-sng, id.
pak-tó siu-sáng-thiá", severe gripping pain in belly.
sng (Cn.), = A. són (garlic). sng-ná, garlic.
sng-thäu, roots of garlic.
kái-sng, a wild plant like garlic.
sng [R. són, to calculate, = col. sín], (C. sín)ti, to calculate; to number. tá-sng, to suppose; to consider. phah-sng, id. phah li-f-sng, consider for yourself; make your own calculation. de-phah-hit-sng, de-phah-hit-sng, can be relied on, as a trustworthy man, or as a plan sure to succeed, e.g. a safe way of making money; said also of having some money or property that can be depended on without the uncertainty of work or trade. chhién-sng bin-sáng, m-táh-tióh thá" chit-sng, all human calculations are not worth one purpose of Heaven.
chhiu-sng, justly; honestly.
sng-giáth, to count how many; to include in the amount, as an item (v. giáth). chhiu-sng, to include in the calculation or amount (v. chhiu'). bô-beh kâ-p-i-sng tai-lái, will not count him to be of the same class with ourselves. sng-tâo - (C. sui" tâo -), to consider to be —, to count as —.
sng-jít, to count or calculate by days (not by months), as wages of labour, or as heavy curious interest of money. sng-tâ"-jít, to make a mistake in calculating the day, or the number of days. sng-khi, to begin a calculation (as of wages) at such a date.

57
so

sō, dry and hard, as one’s skin in north wind, or as skin of old man. koa-koa sō-sō, id. seng-khu ke-sō, dry and having small slightly itchy eruptions, as skin; dry, as skin, either slightly feverish or naturally so.

bin sō-sō, surface not glossy, as of cloth; face rough.

ān-sō, hard up for cash. sō-siap, shrivelled, as skin; scant of money (v. siap).

sō-siap, to suck up damp, as sawdust, &c. sō-koā, to absorb perspiration, as dress. sō-tsūi, to absorb water, as sponge or floor.

sān-chān gāu sō-tsūi (barren land absorbs much water), a lean man eating much, or gains swallowed up by creditors.

sō [R. to go quickly; hastily; violently]. sō-sēng, quick-tempered; irascible. sō-sut, too hasty in habit of speaking or doing things (v. sū). sō-sim, much excited with desire to get something or to have something done very speedily.

sō-pō (v.), violently rude; headstrong and violent in temper.

sō [R. to sweep, = col. sāu] chē-sō, to sweep the gravel clean, repair them, and make offerings on the days called chih-miā and toā-mā.

pūn-sō, dirt; sweepings; manure or filth. pē pūn-sō, to rake up dirt. sō-âm, a sink. sō-chī, a cesspool for such dirty water, &c., as is not available for manure.

sō (cf. so, sō). am-sō-sō, very dark.

sō [mere reduplication] hō-lō-sō, to express assent without consideration. hāi-lō-sō, to do work in a superificial way without energy or care. hāi-lō-sō, cry of men working a sculling-boat together; to assent to or follow whatever another says or does.

sō — sō-hong, to drift slowly before the wind, as vessel that has taken in as much sail as is possible. khan-lāi-sō, to arrange the vessel so as to drift as slowly as possible.

sō [R. sō, to instigate; cf. sā] to cause dissensions by instigation, slanders, and such bad means. sāi-sō, to instigate to evil, &c., to quarrel or feuds.

sō-lāng, to incite people to deep enmity and open feud, esp. when already quarrelling a little. sō-lāng oan-ke, id.

sō-kāu su-ka, to set dogs to fight; (said of stirring-up or inflaming enmity and feuds).

sō [R. to come to life again]. tā-le, Jesus. tā-le-kāu, Protestant Christianity; the Protestant Church. ā-sēr sēng-kāu, id. ā-sēr ching-kāu, id.

sō (R. id.), a surname. so-chīu, So-chow. so-hāng, Soo-chow and Hang-chow. so-ō, from Soochow, as goods. so-pān, printed at Soo-chow. so-chien, superfine paper from Soo-chow. so-gēk, fine white jade-stone. so-tō, embossed penannular, as on a door.

kang-sō, Kiang-soo province, named from Kiang-ning-fou (Nankin) and Soo-chow.

so-ō, keeping in gait (v. io).

so-ō, a sort of medicine.

sō [R. name of a plant]. hāng-gā-ō, a feathery shrub with white blossoms, used for making the “lāng-hun,” which is burned to keep away mosquitoes.

sō [R. to search, as police, = col. se]. so-ka, to search the house, as of a mandarin in confiscating his property; to confiscate. so kung kung, everything stolen or taken away.

so [R. distant; not related; = col. so]. chhi-sō, inexperienced; raw and unpolished, as a composition. chhi so-so, id. jin-tē lōng-sō, people and place both strange to us.

poe-chhin āg-sō, to leave relatives and make up with strangers. poe-chhin höng-sō, id.

so-hut (R.), careless.

sō [R. sort of butter made in the north], crisp; easily crumbling, as eatables; toasted or parched at the fire till crisp; stiff, as well-starched dress.

so-iū, fried crisp with fat. chien-khi-so, fry till crisp. chā-khi-so, parch over the fire till crisp.

so-piā, crisp short cakes. khāu-so-piā, sort of crisp cake made with sugar. chhul-khāu-so, id. khū-so-piā, sort of cake. bō-tōe-so, round hollow cakes with sugar inside, made at Tāng-so, very good to eat. bō-tē-so (C.), id. bāh-kut-so, a dish made of pulverized pig’s bones, onions, &c.

bō-so (T.), said of a dress not starched stiff enough, or that has lost the starch.

so — se-khāk-chim, a crab that is firm and full of meat.

so (cf. sū). so-sap, dark and shrivelled, as face of poor, miserable, or sick man; much decayed, as house, village, or family.

so — khang so-so, empty. khang le-so, id.

so (Ch.), = A. so; in many words in the several tongues.

so (sō) or some other tone). khāu-so (Ch.), so and so; said to avoid naming a person or thing which both parties understand to be meant (v. khāu).

sō [R. that which; he who; a place], (C. usually “sō,” but sometimes “sō,” e.g. sō-tāi, sō-hūi), the relative pronoun: he who, that which, they who, those which, &c.; it precedes the antecedent, sō is placed quite differently from the other relative particles “o” and “chī,” in combination with verbs it forms a phrase like a verbal noun or gerund.

so-tāi, a place. bō-sō bō-tāi, no place; having no place. gu-so (C. gī-so), a lodging-place; lodgings.

keng-i-so, room for visitors changing their dress when they call to worship the dead (v. keng).

bō-jin-so, a good situation for a mandarin making money (v. jin).

so-lí, therefore (v. lī).

so-hūi, expenses; money for expenses (v. hūi).

so-kiā, behaviour; conduct. hō-so-kiā, easy and unconstrained in intercourse; not wishing to be treated with ceremony. so-tsōe, behaviour; conduct.

sō-kōng, that which is said. li sō-kōng, what you say. god sō-hūi, what I give him. god sō-u, what I have. sō-bēh, what he wishes, &c. &c.

bō-sō put-gū, addicted to all sorts of wickedness.


sō [R. to calculate; a number]. sō-tāi, constantly; over and over; every time.

sō [R. plain; not ornamented; simplicity; original colour; formerly; usually]. sō-so, plain; not ornamented; plain-looking; not good-looking. sō-tiū, plain silk; not flowered. sō-bō, plain cap of black cotton with no red. phok-sō, quiet, simple, and plain, as a dress; not gay; simple and quiet in taste and manners, as man not given to display or vanity. phuk-sō, id. sō-sin-lān, a variety of the flower “lān-hoe,” with plain-coloured centre.

sō-teu, string of beads used by Buddhist priest.

pēng-sō, formerly; hitherto; habitually in time past. sō-sī, id. sō-siōng, id.
Sô [R. a formal statement, as to a superior; sort of written prayer; to explain, as a commentary; by change of tone from "sa," distant, not related], a Taist or Buddhist written prayer, having a list of names written on it; it is read aloud and burned, so that the persons named may be protected by the gods. sô-bûn (k.), id. thâk-sô, to read such a prayer aloud before burning it. Hâm-sô, id.

tô-sô, a commentary on a commentary.

Sô [R. to inform; to make one’s defence; to accuse], to make one’s defence in court, done in writing. kô-sô, to put in written defence or accusation in court (v. kô). chhut-sô, to come forward and enter the written defence. sô-tâi, the written plea in defence, entered in court; it is often virtually or really a counter accusation. sô-ôan, to make defence against unjust accusation.

sô-sô, a paper burned before an idol (usually Sâng-hâng-ôi), stating that we are guiltless of crime; this Taist rite is performed when suffering from what is supposed to be the effect of some imprecation.

hun-sô, to explain one’s conduct or make statement or defence before a superior, e.g. before master, or influential person, or official.

Sô [R. to calculate; number; an account; fated number; fate; destiny].

Pô-sô, a plan; a contrivance (v. pô).

tê-sô, ceremony; politeness. chhâu-lê chhâu-sê, according to the rules of ceremony or politeness. bô-lê bô-sê, utterly without good breeding; very unpolite. kô-sê, price.

tô-sô, not very many. sô-chhû, several times.

put-kê ki-sô, innumerable. tsâp-sô-nû, a little over ten (of anything).

Tâi-ka-sô, family flourishing, as to wealth, rank, or influence (v. ka).

Siu-sô, fated number of one’s years (v. siû). kiap-sô, fated time of great calamity (v. kiap). Tûi-sô, lamented, fated death cannot be avoided (v. tô). thien-sô, fate, the decree of Heaven, as to great calamities.

Tsoa-siông hô-ch, thî-tôe-sô, calamities by serpents and tigers are decreed by nature (sût-sô (R.), all sorts of magical and superstitious ceremonies.

Chhok ji-sô, to try one’s fortune by drawing lots with words on them. thinh ji-sô, to tell fortune by taking a word to pieces, and giving meanings to the several parts.

Kông-kê, thinh ji-sô, said of man-lounging about and talking idly.

Sô [previous word]. bî-sô, taste; flavour (v. bi).

Sô [Cn.], = A. sô, in some words.

Sô [Cn.], = A. sê, hanging down.

Sô [Cn.], = A. sô, sô-lêng-tsan, trying to excel each other at the race of the dragon-boats.

Sô-pê-lêng-tsân, id.

Sôa (R. sa), sand; small gravel.

Kîm-sôa, sort of fine sand used as emery powder; gold-dust; sand containing gold. gun-sôa, fine white sand, from Quemoy. hâi-sôa, sea-sand. sôa-he, mortar made with lime and sand. he-sôa, lime and sand ready to be mixed. thê-sôa, coarse sand mixed with clay, for building. thê-bî-sôa, fine gravel. bé-khi-sôa, common gravel. sôa-bu, small gravel, like small pease.

Sôa-bû-liâp, khoeh iâ-ô-ô-fô (some oil can be pressed even from gravel), some money can be squeezed out of even the poorest man.

Sôa-lêk, green without gloss, as cloth.

Sôa-tâng, sand ballast. sôa-tê, a sand-hag.

Sôa-sôa, a sand-bank. sôa-dû, a small sandbank. sôa-on, a sandy beach, fit to be used for landing. sôa-phô, a sandy beach.

Kôo-sôa-pê, sandy bed of a stream.

Sôa-lîng, a sandy field or plot of ground.

Sôa-lim, having urinary calculus.

Sôa-kôe, itch in small scattered granulated groups.


Sôa — hoan-sôa, to roll about on the ground, as a horse.

Sôa — sôa-sap, slippery and troublesome to deal with in business, as man (v. sap).

Sôa (C.), to let small things fall, as rice or crumbs from a table. phah-ka-sôa, id. sôa-loa, id. sôa-loa—kî, to get lost by dropping from the table, as small things. sôa-hêt-kâk, to let small things fall (as from table) so that they are lost. sôa-id, to let drops fall from an oil-jug.

Sôa (better "sa"). Sôa-bûi (esp. C.), = sa-bui, very small and almost closed, as if overcome with sleep, &c.

Sôa [R. sa; cf. col. se], the shark. Sôa-hê, id. O-sôa, a large dark very dangerous shark. Liông-bôn-sôa, the most edible sort of shark. Gông-ô-sôa, a large man-eating shark.


Sôa-sit, shark’s fins, edible.

Theh-sôa (C.), = theh-sê, A. thôah-se, the sole.

Sôa (R. sa), (Cn. se), cholera and violent colics. Lâu-thê-sôa, cholera. Tôe-sôa, to have a sudden attack of severe colic, colera, or cramp in the stomach.

Hiâm-sôa, to shampoo or pinch the arms and legs, in order to cure it. Léh-sôa, to pinch the neck for a slight colic or pain in stomach.

Sôa-ô-nh, medicine for colic or cholera, taken by the nostrils like snuff.

Sôî (R. sa ! name of a plant). Sam-sôa, the port of Sam-sah, near Fuh-nêng (hek-lông), between Fuchau and Wenchau.

Sôa (P.), sôa-á, a sort of tree; its wood is moderately tough.

Sôô (R. sô), to remove to another place. Poù-sôa, id., either things, or as persons changing their residence.

Chhien-sôa (T.), to migrate or change residence. Sôa-khui, to remove out of the way. Sôa-dû, to move or remove to another place, as men or things. Poù-sôa-dû, id., either dwelling or things. Chhi-au-sôa-dû, to move things slightly, without much alteration of their position. Sôa-tsai, to transplant (v. tsai). Sa-jit sôa-tang, sî-jit sôa-sai, constantly changing one’s dwelling.

Sôa-pô, to walk with short steps, as man with chain on feet, or with sore foot, or as a child. Sôa-khû, to change the position of one’s feet, as for relief in long standing. Kim-ke sôa-khû (C.), the golden fowl changing its feet (said to be the cause of earthquakes).

Sôû (R. — Cn. sô; C. sôa, to play or amuse one’s self; cf. sôa). Kiô-sôa, to take a walk for exercise or amusement. Mê kiô-sôa, come away with me for amusement; often means, come and visit bad houses.
soá

soá, a very tough sort of rock, extremely difficult to work. soá-kak, the hardest parts of it. he-soá, mortar made of lime mixed with this tough rock.

soá [R. só, sē, to wash]. soá-kháu (C), to wash the mouth.

soá [R. sók, continuous; connected in unbroken succession], to add a piece; to succeed to; to do in addition; also (as adverb before some verbs). sa-soá, connected in unbroken order or succession. si-soá, id. lién-soá, doing several things in succession without stopping.

soá beh — also will. chū-chi soá-pang, soá beh-chi chú bin-chiing (getting on the step will also get on the bed), get an inch and take an ell. soá-ń, and also there are.

soá-chiap, to succeed to (v. chap).

soá khah-thīng, to make longer, as a rope, by tying on a piece, or as a queue by making the false queue longer. soá-tsâng, to add a false queue to one's own hair, the false queue.

sün-soá, to take advantage of an opportunity so as to do something more; in view of the opportunity. sēng-soá (?), id. sēng-soá, to take the opportunity of something being done to do or get something else done.

soá-soá-kia, to walk on a long time without resting, etc. several hours or a whole day.

soá [cf. soá], hong soá-soá, tsūi toa-toa (T.), his word cannot be relied upon (lit. wind load, water large).

soá [R. sok, quick; rapid]. si-soá, quick.

soá [cf. sā, sā]. soá-soá-hūai, noise, as of running water, or of stiff cloth, or of such stiff thing shaken, or of walking on a hard road, or of rats or robbers on roof. soá-soá-kîo, bustling sound, as of stiff dress, or of threads or trees. sin-sin soá-soá, sound as of a sieve shaken, or of moderately heavy rain without wind.

soá” [R. san], (T. soá), in some phrases, a mountain; a hill; an island; dry land or the shore as opposed to water; wild, as a plant.

soá-tâng, Shan-tung province. soá-sâi, Shan-sî province. tâng-soá, China (v. tâng). tâng-soá, Tong-san (between Swatow and Amoy). tâng-soá, the east hill or mountain; name of several hills and villages. kim-soá, gold-producing countries (v. kim).

soá-sū, land in general, either mainland or island (v. sū). soá-sî (C.), id. mûng-soá, Amoy Island. kim-mûng-soá, Quemoy Island.

soá-teng, dry land; on land; on a hill (v. soá-lû, by land). soá-chhau, drill or review on land. soá-lâi, interest for money lent on shore (v. lâi, “interest”), (v. chhâu-soá) of the owner or charterer of a vessel staying on shore. chhâu-soá, to gain bit by bit on the land, as vessel tacking, khîn-soá, to go ashore; chhâu-soá, to go ashore; to climb a hill; to go to the fields from a village. lâi-chhâu-soá, to run aground (v. chhâu), chhiong-soá, to run a vessel aground intentionally. ò-souá, to approach the shore, as vessel, hâh-soá, to hug the shore. ò-souá, to go about the country in procession with idol, zec (v. òh).

soá-hái, land and sea; land and water. òu-soá, to go about on sea and land, as the idol tâng-ông. pau-soá pau-hái, daring to take the responsibility of anything anywhere. chiá-soá chiá-hái, in vast quantities. tui-soá chôk-hái, to gather things in vast quantities. soá-tâng hái-ôn, on land, or sea, or river (+). i-soá tô-hái, to move mountains and seas.

chhut-soá, to bury. soá-sîn, the guardian spirit of a mountain. hoah soá-liang, to call the good influence of the mountain, as at burial (v. kîng). hoah soá, id. soá-bû, the peak where the auspicious influence has its source. thiong-soá, a hill used as a common burying-ground. soá-kuí (lit. mountain ghost), a man who acts as agent for buying gravesites.

soá-tô, a picture or plan of hills, either for looking at or for guiding to a grave-site. soá-se, form or appearance of mountains. soá-sî (C.), id. soá-sê put-chî-koâî, mountains very high. soá-lâi, outer gate of hill temple. au-piah-soá u-khû, he has very powerful supporters (e.g. your adversary has). au-piah-soá kuí, said of a man who has powerful influence to support or back him, or of a man in business who has so much property that his business does not much concern him. i-soá, to remove mountains (v. l.), (+).

hoe-soá, a rockery. hoe-thîng-soá (Cn.), a place for gambling with the “hoe-hê.”

soá-bin, the surface of the ground, as let for cultivation, but other rights reserved. khoa-soá, to guard fields from robbery, as a powerful man does for payment.

soá-tiê, the country as opposed to cities and towns. soá-tiê-lâng, a man from the country; a clown; a rustic. soá-lài, mountainous country (+). soá-lài-kâu, chiah chhiû-chi (monkey from the mountains, living on seeds of trees), said in joke of an uncultivated mountainer. soá-hâu (vulg.), a clown. soá-kan, among the mountains. soá-kha, the foot of a mountain; at the foot of the mountain soá-â, just at the foot of the mountain. chhîm-soá, far among the mountains. soá-pî (v. soá-pî kok-lok-pháng, id., and in deep valleys. soá-pháng, a cleft in the hills, as where a stream or road comes through. soá-khang, a cave or hollow in the hills (v. khang). soá-lang, a narrow valley (v. lang). soá-khi, a ravine. soá-pe, a grassy part of hill, level or nearly so. soá-tîc, cultivated ground on a hill. soá-khâm, a precipitous bank, as on shore or at a stream. soá-nâ, a wood among the mountains.

soá-thâu, a hill, esp. a rounded hill. soá-chiam, a mountain peak. soá-bé, top of a mountain; end or extremity of the mountain. soá-bé-liu, top of hill.

soá-chit, the very ridge of the hill. soá-phia, gently sloping base of hill. soá-lûn, long, low, flat hill (v. lûn). soá-niâ, shoulder of hill. soá-hiông (C.), id. soá-lêng (C.), sloping shoulder of hill.

soá-niâ (v. soá-niâ), a mountain path or pass; mountains in general (v. niâ.). soá-îo, a path along a ledge half-way up a mountain. poâ-soá, half-way up a mountain. chit-tsó-soá, a mass of mountains. chit-sûn-soá, chit-sûn hiü-siâ, villages and mountain ridges alternately.

hoái-soá, sort of medicine (v. hâi). soá-îâh, id. soá-îâh-tsû, id. soá-tê, kind of wild plant (not sort of tea). soá-bé-chi, sort of plant and drug. soá-chhi, sort of wild plant (v. chilli). soá-koô-lân, a wild sort of “koân” flower; (9q with many other plants, wild sorts, or plants like them).

soá-kû, a fox. soá-bâ, a wild-cat. soá-thû, a rabbit. soá-loâh, a large harmless serpent. soá-khim tâ-siû, wild birds and beasts (v. siû).

soâl [R. sâm, to produce; to hear; produce of land].
soá" - to draw rents and live on the fruit of one's land.

soá"-tái, within one month after child-birth. soá"-pàng, the mother's room during that month.

soá" [R. sán, a medicinal powder; in disorder or confusion; scattered; by change of tone from "sán," to scatter; cf. col. soá", sán], (C. sometimes sán).

tióh-soá" (C. tióh-sán), a medicinal powder usually taken in the nostrils like snuff, pêng-nu-soá", a sort of powder taken thus. thong-koan-soá" (C. thong-koan-sán), another sort. siu-iáu-soá", a sort used for giving a comfortable feeling. keng-hong-soá", medicine for keeping children from getting started.

pat-pó-soá", a medicinal powder compounded of eight drugs.

soá"-iá, running about without control, as a spoiled child, or as cattle and other domestic animals when turned loose. soá"-iá-ki, wandering ghosts; said also in scolding a child that is not kept in order. soá"-iá, to go about in all directions looking for employment, or getting odds and ends of work. soá"-phhé" (C.), to wander about, as bad follows, or as cattle (v. phhé").

soá"-iáh, assistant constables or police whose names are not on the books of the yann, being merely engaged as assistants by the regular constables or police. soá"-chin-sú, those Tein-se graduates who have once tried for Han-lin and have failed; they can never try again.

soá" [R. sàt, deleterious influences; col. soáh], hong-soá", a deleterious influence producing a sort of palsy, supposed to be caused by demons. khit hong-soá" phah, to be made ill by it. hóan- tióh hong-soá", id.

soá" [R. sán, a sort of net for fish; name of a river].

soá"-thâu, Swatow.


soá" [R. sán, an umbrella]. hó-soá", an umbrella. khiá hó-soá", to carry an umbrella. hó-soá"-tsát, a venomous serpent coloured like the handle of an umbrella.

niú"-soá", a state umbrella carried before a mandarin or great idol. sa-tsáan niú"-soá", a state umbrella having three layers (only used by first-rank mandarins).

bán-jin-soá", an honorary umbrella presented by the people to a good mandarin when he leaves.

ó-soá", to twirl the state umbrella, as when idols meet each visitor (v. ó). iám-soá", to dip or lower the state umbrella, as when two mandarins pass each other (so as to hide each other, and thus avoid the need of making long salutations), or as when an idol passes an other idol, or the temple of a greater idol.

soá" (R. sán), to scatter; to disperse; to pay out, as pay or wages to many persons; well mixed, as paste, starch, &c. khía-hó-soá", much scattered; wanting in union, as villages not thoroughly organized; thoroughly well mixed, as paste that has no lumps. iá soá"-soá", to scatter about, as sand or seeds, or as things strewn about without order. si-soá", scattered in all directions; scattered, as meeting, family, company, &c. phah-soá", to separate (other persons); to dishevel. phah-soá" thâu-míg, to dishevel hair. thính-soá", to separate forcibly or cruelly, as man and wife.

pun-soá", to be scattered, as members of a family, &c.

hun-soá", to disperse, distribute, or be wholly scattered all in different directions, as things or persons; e.g. relatives dispersed in search of a livelihood, or fleeing from rebellion, &c. khó"-soá", to drive away and scatter.

soá"-tái, to disband, as soldiers; to melt away, as army before the enemy; to send soldiers back to their respective stations when the work is done for which they were collected; to dissolve partnership, alliance, or friendship, as any sort of persons. ló-ke soá"-thêh, family all scattered away and quite dispersed. soá"-tái, to disperse the ranks of soldiers, as at a review, or for a manoeuvre. soá"-sék, guests separating after a feast.

soá"-ôh, to dismiss the school at the end of the year. soá"-kau, to break up, as a company of actors. hi soá", the market broken up.

siu-soá"--khi, to waste quite away; exhausted, as funds; cured, as a swelling or some other diseases. siu-soá" bô--khi, id.

soá" chhi-niú", to pay soldiers. soá" niú", id. soá" kâng-chi', to pay out wages to workmen.

chiu" bô-soá", the starch is not well mixed, as when full of lumps. noá" bô-soá", not equally worked into the dress, as starch.

soá" (R. sên), thread; fine cord; (wire); (vermicelli); a moulding, as on a door or window. chiam-soá", needle and thread (v. chiam).

in-soá", to wind thread. kap-soá", to twine thread from two or three strands of yarn. khan-soá", to mark a line with a cord.

bôe-soá", to give money in order to find stolen articles, or to get on the track of a thief, runaway, or criminal. bôe-soá"-soá", do, so as to get on a man's track.

gûn-soá", silver wire. thíh-soá", iron wire. thíh-soá"-bô, a stiff fine stuff for mosquito curtains. tâng-soá", brass or copper wire. thiu tâng-soá", to make it.

mi"-soá", vermicelli (v. mi").


hun-kim-soá", a string with a cash at the end of it (used for geomancy). hûn-lâng-soá", a thread sewed very loosely to keep the cloth in position for sewing and afterwards removed. thâu-míg-bé-soá", the tassel at the end of a man's queue. bu-soá", the larger string in some stringed instruments. tâi-soá", the smaller strings in a stringed instrument. bê-chhiu-á-soá", a sort of very thin twine. si-soá", silk thread. se-soá", cotton thread (v. se). siú-soá", thread for embroidery. sá-soá" (Cn.), id.

khi-soá", to have a sort of bead-moulding near the edge, e.g. as table or door-frame. khi phù-soá", id. phû-lek-soá", sort of bead-moulding used on furniture. tâng-soá", to nail on the moulding, as on frame of door or window.

soá"-tôân, a fine soft sort of satin. soá"-thân, a sort of rug made of cotton. soá"-jîâu", silk cambric.

soá" — sok-soá", a sort of prepared incense. soá"-hiù, a long incense-stick with no bamboo in it. hiù-soá"-lok, a long paper-bag for holding incense-sticks.

soáh [R. sagt, end; deleterious influences; col. soáh], to end; to finish; to make an end of; to let a matter drop or take end, as work, or quarrel, or play; and no more; to kill, as a foul; to cause death by malig. insidious influence, as a very bad horse-sense or deadly spiritual influence (rarely said of a disease); sort of malign injurious demon.

tsôe-soáh, to have finished. tsâi-soáh, to know when one has had enough; to know when to stop. tsâi-soáh, insatiable; going on when he should have stopped. pàng-soáh, to have done with an affair; to
soān  455

let it drop, pāng-i-soān, to let the quarrel with him take end; to let him off. mā-pāng-i-soān, won't let him get away. bō-pāng-li-soān, I won't let you off; I will have it out of you.

siu-soān, to wind up an affair suitably. ah-soān, to restrain a man, as from quarrelling. hoā-soān, to order an inferior to stop a quarrel. hoā'-soān (T'), to try to get a quarrel settled, as neighbours or bystanders. hoā-soān (Ch.), id.

soān-hoān, to determine a matter or decide what course is to be taken, as the leader or head-man in any affair or business.

bāūn-soān, to despise or deride a man as quite unable to accomplish his purpose (v. bāūn).

soān-bē, the end; the very last. soān-bē-kīā', youngest son (v. kīā'). soān-liāū, all finished; all over and past. kē-līāū-si, soān-liāū-tāi, the matter is long past, ended, and quite dead, so that it should not be raised again.

soān-phāng, to finish the ceremonies (khīā-hā) for the dead. soān-gā-māg, to pay so much as to content the officials and underlings of a yam in winding up a case by mutual agreement.

soān-chī', fine fair weather.

gō-liū-soān, not more than five if.

soān-mūi', (C.), well in the afternoon (v. mūi').

chhit-soān poēh-pāi, all going wrong or gone wrong, as affairs.

soān-koe, to kill a fowl. soān-huīh, do., by cutting the neck.

chit-pī', soān chit-lāng, men die of many different diseases.

si-soān, desperate, as a case that cannot in any way be set right; dull and mechanical at study or work, unable to think for one's self, and only doing mechanically whatever is taught or ordered. chip si-soān, to be very dogged.

pak-soān, to tie a run-knot.

soān-sin, certain very malicious and hurtful demons.

sin-soān, spirits and injurious demons. hōng-sin ok-soān, malicious and injurious spirits and demons.

hōng-sin ok-soān, id. chhit-soān ē-sīn, certain hurtful demons (worn i four), soān-khi, deadly influence from persons or things. hōng-soān, deadly influence of wind on a house or grave. koān-soān, demons very dangerous to young infants, esp. at the times called "koān." thō-soān, demons that are apt to be very hurtful at the time of making a grave or beginning to build or repair a house. chhit-tīū-jī tē-soān, the seventy-two evil spirits of the earth. thīen-kong tē-soān, certain spirits of heaven and earth (v. kong). soān khāū-tāng, the injurious spiritual influences very powerful. tā-ī-sam-soān, fated to be injured by three such malicious demons.

poēh-jī tō-soān, his horoscope will have injurious effects on his parents and other relatives. hoān-sam-soān, to come under the baleful influence of three malicious demons.

hoān-īāh tō-soān, injured in luck by having a long straight road pointed directly at it, as grave. hoān-soān, to come under baleful spiritual influence, as grave or house. bō-khām-tīt ni-soān, unable to resist such evil influences, as a grave.

soān-īū, injudiciously affected by baleful spiritual influence. sa'-soān, to conflict so as to cause great injury, as the horoscopes of father and son, or of husband and wife. bōo-soān ē-pē, will have a deadly effect on his father, as the conflicting horoscope of his son.

soān-sī, to cause a person's death by an injurious horoscope, or by the influence of the "soān-sin," or by magic; said also of assassination. soān-bō, to have one's wife die by some such malign baleful influences.

chī- soān, to ward off these baleful spiritual influences. tin-soān, id.

soān [R. sat, to scatter, = col. sch, sitc, &c.], to sprinkle or drop a little of, as salt, sugar, &c. soān-iām, to sprinkle salt, as on food. soān-iū, to throw some small bits of fat on hot meat when cooking, so as to give it a good taste.

soān-kīām, to put in a little of some salt condiment, e.g. soy. soān-chīhō, to drop or pour on a little vinegar.

soān — kōng soān-soān, behaving foolishly and mad-like. bōng soān-soān, very much pressed with business, so as to have no leisure. gē soān-soān, mind much perplexed.

soān-i — soān-i (T'), = A. soān-i, a hill.

soāi' (cf. sōng), clownish, rude, and vulgar; utterly wanting in propriety.

soāi' — soāi'-ā, a mango; a bubo. bah-soāi', an inferior sort of mango. soāi'-ā-sōng, sort of preserve made from mangoes. soāi'-ā-hōng, sort of venereal disease connected with a bubo.

soāi, sound of things suddenly crushed or squeezed.

sīh'-sōi' soāi'-soāi', creaking sound, as of boards or of a bamboo chair.

soāin—soāin-hūa, do., or of carrying a load on a bamboo pole, or of sedan carried.

soān [R. soar, = col. eng]. hān-soān-khi, over-cautious manner of man, afraid to say yes or no, esp. from fear of expense; mean or niggardly. hān-soān, id. hān-soān-kheh, afraid to come forward or to meddle in a matter; very shy, e.g. afraid to meet influential people in company; too hard or mean in using money. hān-soān-kheh; nib, kia'-si; pāng, kia'-pe, afraid either to meddle or to let alone; if he hold (the bird) tight, it may die; if loose, it may fly away.

soān (=chhōan). soān-tin, to throw out suckers.

soān [R. chhōan, to press into a small opening, = col. chhing]. soān phi'-khang, to affect the nostrils powerfully, as a strong smell, good or bad.

soān [R. name of a flower, said to be a sort of iris, = lōk-chhōng-hoe]. soān-chhō, an ornamental flowering plant.

soān—soān [R. to proclaim; to publish; cf. col. sien], a surname. soān-thoān (R.), to proclaim or publish, as doctrine. soān-pō (R.), id.

tāng-soān-lē, a brass incense vessel; the best are made of the fine brass of the reign Soān-tek of the Ming dynasty. soān-lē, id. thoān soān-lē, to warm and polish such a vessel till it is quite bright. chīh'n. soān-tōk-ē, one really made of the fine brass of the reign Soān-tek.

soān (R. id.). soān-hōa (R.), great noise of talk and clamour (v. hōa).

soān [R. a boat, = col. tān]. soān-bō, a large felt cap. soān-bō liām-khang, a felt cap with a hole in it (said of a story that is false). kau-chiu-soān, a large felt cap from Shan tung.

soān [R. to go round; to twine; = col. hoān]. chiu-soān, to set right a dangerous or very troublesome quarrel or such affair for another, as arbiter. kān-soān, to manage, or try to manage, a troublesome piece of business, either for self or other. phoān-soān, to have constant, intimate, friendly intercourse together.

soān (R. id.), to torture the fingers by pressure in
sòa (C. só.), saú-soe, a coarse bamboo brush. k'út-soe (T.), id. tek-soe (Cn.), id.

sóe (R. só; by some divided into two separate words), (Cn. sóe; Cn. sóe), not nearly related; widely separate, as bars, rows, threads, etc.; at variance, as persons.

chinh-soe, nearly related and not nearly related; relatives and persons not related. khah-soe chit-pi", a little more distant in relationship. khah-soe chit-thun, one degree more distant in relationship.

sóe-láng, set wide apart: of loose texture (v. lâng). sóe-soe páng, to sew very wide cross-stitches. sóe-chi-thang, a window made with fixed bars (v. thang).

sóe (R. sóe, vegetables), (Cn. sóe). chhái-soe, vegetables. kim-hi-soe, weeds for gold or silver fish. hó-soe, sort of edible sea-weed fried in fat.

sóe (R. id.), to lose good fortune; to be unpromising; to fail in strength or luck; to grow poor or unfortunate; to fail, decline, or decay; also (vulg.), unable to have children; as, sóe-bi, to meet with reverses; to lose prosperity. sóe-lâm, sickly; very weak from a chronic disease, or as an old man; declining in health. sóe-jiók, weak and infirm. sóe-pôh, scanty, as crop of fruit (v. pôh). sóe-sap, fallen into decay, as person or place; broken down and scrofulous. lóng-póe-soe, in great poverty; very weak and broken down in health. sóe kâu-lút-thâu-tnsang, matters come to a very ruinous and unfortunate state (lit. to lose one’s queue).

sóe-khi, all one does going wrong and failing; rapidly growing very poor; rapidly diminishing in numbers, as family or village. khi sóe, constitution broken down, as by long illness or old age. lâng-khi sóe, very few people there, as in place laid waste or rapidly declining. lâng-khi khah-soe, id.

chhek-soe, to meet with bad luck or bad omen. phah kah-i-sóe, to say that a man’s enterprise is sure to fail, so as to make a bad omen and cause it really to fail. hiâm-hiâm sóe, had almost taken part in some case or matter which would have brought great calamity; had almost seen something that would have been a very bad omen.

sóng-soe, prosperity and adversity; success and failure. sõng-soe iù-sí, prosperity and adversity have their fated times, heng-soe, prosperity and adversity. sóe-ông, decaying and prospering (v. òng).

sóc (C.), = A. shi, to hang down, as something drooping; also (P.), = A. c. sói, to hang down, in general.

sóc (R. só, often erroneously read “sién”), (C. sóe; Cn. sóe), to wash. sóe-loe, id. sóe-tieng, to wash and then rinse or wash again. sóe-chheng, to wash clean. sóe-chheng-khi, id. sóe-tá (v.), to wash quite away. sóe-ék, to wash or bathe by throwing water over one’s self. ăng hông-hó á-táí sóe-khi, áh-bôe chheng-khi, cannot be washed clean even with the waters of the Yellow River; said of a bad name. sóe-khâu (C. sek), to wash the mouth (v. khâu). sóe-khim, to wash out gold from sand.

tác-soe (C. tác-sián), an earthen plate for teapot and small cups; a small piece of cloth or netting put below tea-cups on saucer.

sóc-tiá, to clean a boat’s bottom, by sweeping, rubbing, etc., or by burning. tá-soe, id.

sóc-gó-kak, to lay waste the crops of an enemy, as in a feud. sóe-bó-kha, to wound a horse’s legs severely, as in war. sóe-sak (T.), to exterminate.
utterly; to wash and throw away the water. liâh-khi-soe, seize and behead him; esp. said by the Small Knife Society.

söe-chë, to expiate guilt, by burning paper and making offerings. söe-hüt, an idol carried about the shops, and getting some money at each. söe-lë (X.), baptism. kiâ-soe-lë (X.), to perform baptism. nia-soe-lë (X.), to be baptized.

chiu-soe, to wash and starch; to speak very angrily; to insult by talk. sng-soe, to steep clothes in sour water, and then wash them; also (T.), to speak to a man somewhat angrily, or to blame him indirectly for his bad practices (a. two next words).

söe — sng-soe, feeling of pain in bones, as when feverish or wearied; feeling out of sorts, as in cold damp rainy weather. kut-thâu sng-soe, id. (a. preceding and following words).

söe, to scorn upon. sng-soe (?), id. (a. two preceding words). sáp-soe, dirt and seum left by the tide or floating, or in sea-moss and such establis; getting money or things by cunning or importunity, and not giving back; to scorn on, getting food or other things from him. khoe-soe, to scorn on a man, getting things (esp. meals) out of him by constantly hanging about him, to scorn on people. söe-păng-tâng, to get a meal out of a man.

söe (=soe). iau-chia sî-söe (C), a scolding phrase applied to women greedingly about, and speaking or acting improperly.

söe [R. sü; cf. col. sôe]. (C. sü; Cn. sôe), millet. tòa-soe, the common large millet. hoan-soe, id. lô-soe, id. söe-à, small sort of millet. kâu-bé-ñg, short millet with ears hanging down like a dog's tail. ah-kha-soe, =ah-kha-sek, a small grain in heads like a fowl's foot. söe-sek bênh-tâu, millet, wheat or barley, and leguminous plants. söe-bâng, a stalk of millet with emptied ears, used as a brush. söe-à-chi, sort of cake made from millet.

söe [R. a year, =col. hê, sô], söe-kun, the name of a year (=ni-kô), as denoted by the two cyclical characters, but so called only as used in divination. söe-khô, the triennial examination of Sew-tai graduates, for the degree of "lim-seng," preparatory to trial for Kujin. söe-kông, title of a lim-seng, who after twelve years has not been able to take the degree of "poit-kông."

liâ-put-thài-soe, the demon of eclipse.

bân-soe (ten thousand years old), phrase used in praising the emperor. bân-bân-soe, id. bân-bûn-ñg, the emperor. chhiên-soe-à (lit. thousand years), title of younger brother of emperor. chhiên-soe, id. kiû-chhiên-soe (lit. nine thousand years), the extraordinary title given to the notorious eunuch Gôi Tiong-hân, in the end of the Ming dynasty.

söe [R. id., by change of tone from "sâ," to lead]. tâu-soe, commander-in-chief (a. small). chîông-soe, first-class military mandarins, as general, admiral, and commander-in-chief. sôe-ji-kî, a flag with the word "söe" on it; used by commander-in-chief and by some idols.

goân-soe, commander-in-chief. goân-soe-iâ, name of four idols, surmounted Khan, Tôô, Bê, and Un; also (Cm.), a defaced dog. khng goân-soe, a red-faced idol, attendant on Má-tâ-tông, or on Tâi-tô-kông. tiô goân-soe, a black-faced one. bê goân-soe, the white-faced one. un goân-soe, the attendant idol mounted on a tiger. tiông-tân goân-soe, a title of the idol "tô-chia," tiên goân-soe, title of the idol "siâ-kang-ti." 

söe (R. sê, (C. sû; Cn. sôe), small. sôe-soe tâng-tâng, long and slender. öôh-soe, small, as a place. sôe-kiâ, a small boy; a child. sôe-hân, a young person; small, as man. sôe-chiah, small, as animal; a small animal (so with other classifiers). sôe-á-chiah, a small animal.

sôe-tônh, a spy.

sôe-ji, small characters.

sôe-jî, careful. sôe-jî kiâ, walk carefully and slowly; polite phrase at parting. th-thang sôe-jî, chiah kâu-pâ, don't stint yourself; eat abundantly.

söe-sen, careful (a. commander). söe-sûn (Cn.), careful. sî-sim, careful; humble. sim-koâ sôe, contented with moderate gains, e.g. willing to take a low price, or not making dangerous ventures.

söe-i, a concubine. sôe-kim, wife of younger brother. sôe-kû (Cn.), =kû, wife's younger brother. sôe-chek (An.), =A. sî-chek, husband's younger brother. goân-sôe-ê, my younger brother.

sî-söe, an inferior.

toâ-söe, large and small; great and small; old and young. bô-toâ bô-söe, not paying proper respect to superior, esp. as disobedient boy. bâi-chu toâ-söe-lâi, partial. pâng toâ-söe-bâk, to wink at faults. toâ-söe-sim, partiality, as in treating or paying agents, children, &c. toâ-söe-siôi, orbitis in one of the testes.

söe [R. sù, millet, =col. sôe]. sôe-â-bì, =sek-d, a small sort of grain.

söe [R. id., by change of tone from "sôt," to speak], to try to persuade or talk over a man.

söe, to try to find, as something that has gone to the bottom of the sea. sôe-tiâ, to fish up a lost anchor.

söe (C.), =A. sê, rent; customs dues; to let or rent.

söe (C.), =A. sô, to flow out.

söe (C.), sôe-hun, to scatter powdered manure on fields. sôe-hûi, id. on dry fields.

soch [R. sek, to fill up, =col. siap, that], (C. sch), to fill up, as a crack or chink, by pressing something in; to press one's way through a crowd; to make steady, as a table, by putting some thin thing under one of the feet. soch bê-ñg, to creep stealthily along unconscious under the shadow of the lamp, as a thief.

öôh-soe, very scant of room because of crowding. öôh-öôh soch-soe-soe, id.

soch-phang, to press something into a chink or crevice. soch piâh-khang, do. into a chink in a partition wall. soch-khi, to get in among the teeth, as meat.

soch-siâp, to give money in order to get assistance by influence, false witness, &c. (v. siap). hû-soch (T.), to give a bribe to one person.

chîôh-soe, a sort of small green crab.

soch (C.), =A. sch, to explain, as a book; also (P.), =A. kông (in some phrases), to speak. ké-soch (C.), =A. kôe-sch, to explain, as a book. soch to-siâ (P.), to give thanks.

soch (C.) iau-chia" sih-soch (=sôe), behaving improperly, as woman.

sôh (C.), =A. suh, to seek.

sôh [R. sek, a rope; a chain; to demand, a rope; a cord; a cable. sôh-á, small rope; twine. tsang-
sōh, rope made of palm fibre. o-sōh, black ropes, used for binding criminals.

phah-sōh, to make ropes. kā-sōh, to twist ropes, in making them. kiā-sōh, to walk on the tight rope, esp. as northern men. tāh-sōh, id.

tāh-sōh, ropes that suspend the sail (like a swing) when partially rolled up. tiā-sōh, cable for anchor. pō-sōh, rope that binds on quantities of wood on the side of a junk. kēr-lōh-sōh, porter's ropes (v. lōh). lāk-sōh, the string of a drill (v. lāk). chīn-sōh, a building line or plummet. chhia-sōh, endless band of spinning-wheel. sai-kong hōat-sōh, magical cord used by Taoists. kē-sōh, cord used for tying women's hair. gū-liāu-sōh, rope for a cow (v. liāu). bē-sōh, a halter for leading a horse. khan-mīng-sōh-ē, a man who leads men to bad houses.

sōh-lō, ropes, in regard to number and direction. taiu-sōh-lō, to rig up a sail on a vessel. kāu-sōh-lō, having many ropes in many directions; having a great many matters to manage. sōh-lō tsōe, id. kap-pān-tsān kāu-sōh-lō, a foreign vessel has a great many ropes; said also of much business.

sōh — chhīu-sōh, flat armlets. koā-sōh, to wear flat armlets.

sōh (cf. sōh). sōh-lāi sōh-khi, to walk back and forwards. sōh chit-tsōa-lāi, sōh chit-tsōa-khi, id. sōh thit-thō, to go about for amusement. si-kō-sōh, to go about idly. chhā-pā si-kō-sōh, to do nothing but eat and go about idly (said in scolding boys).

sōh (Chn. T.), = A. seh, snow. sōh-sūn (Chn.), = A. tang-sūn, winter shoots of bamboo.

sōh (Chn.), = A. kōng, seh, to speak, &c. sōh-siet, to twit; to talk half joke half earnest.

sōk [R. quick, = col. sūn, sō]. sīn-sōk, rapid; rapidly; quickly. hē-sōk, very quickly, as in executing another's orders. sōk-pō-si, an idol attending on Sōng-hōng (v. sī).

sōk [R. the first of the month]. sōk-bōng, the 1st and 15th of a month.

sōk [R. siok, respectful; retiring; quiet]. sōk-chēng, quiet, without disturbance.

sōk — sōk-sōk, a sort of prepared incense. phā-sōk-hiu, a fine sort of incense. phā-sōk, the wood from which it is made. sōk-chhā, id.

sōk [R. to bind; to restrain; a bundle], a small bag; a bundle, as of incense-sticks; a scabard. chhīu-sōk, gloves. chhīu-nāg-sōk, covers for the cuffs of a coat, for keeping them clean. to-sōk, scabbard for sword or knife. kiām-sōk, scabbard for short sword. hāu-bau-sōk, a bit of stone or shell used as clasp for a sort of purse or pouch. hun-pau-sōk, two such bits for clasp of tobacco-pouch.

chit-sōk-hiu, a bundle of incense-sticks in a long paper-bag. kui-sōk-hiu, id.

sōk-kim, a teacher's salary. sōk-siū, id.

sōk-chhū, to fold the arms on the breast, with hands in opposite sleeves or under the arms. sōk-chhū bū-chhēk, arms folded on breast and having no way out of the danger or difficulty.

sōk-sōk, to restrain. khu-sōk, to keep in very strict discipline, and restrain well, as sons, employees, &c. sōk-pāk, behaving well because of the presence of some one.

kfo-sōk, neat and tidy, as person or thing; neatly put up, as parcel, basket, box, or book, made convenient for carrying; neatly put on, as dress neither too tight nor too loose. sok-kiet, id.; also said of house or room, small but neat and nice. sōk-hiet (Chn.), small and neat, as house or room.

sīu-sōk, gradually tapering; gradually reduced, as the opening of a wound, or as expenditure. khang-chhū sīu-sōk, the wound very nearly healed up. ta-khang-sīu-sōk, expenditure now less than before, as by strict economy; behaviour now improved, as of man formerly bad.

sōk (Chn.), = A. sok (in one or two words only).

sōm (R. id.), (Chn. sin, sōm; C. siam), ginseng, bichede-mer, &c. chhīn-sōm, to buy ginseng. chhā-sōm, to take ginseng medicinally.

hāi-sōm, bichede-mer. o-sōm, a black sort. o-jiāu-sōm, a large rough sort. chhīl-sōm, a prickly sort.

jin-sōm, ginseng (Panax). iū-sōm, foreign ginseng. tong-sōm, a cheap sort, not a real Panax (sort of Convolvulus or Campanula). tāng-sōm, id. tan-sōm, a very cheap sort (Salvia). goān-sōm, a very cheap-inferior sort. hiēn-sōm, id.

sa-sōm, a plant, the stalks of which are used as a cooling medicine; it grows on the mountains near Chiang-chew. soa-sōm, a medicinal plant (Adenophora).

soa-sōm, a small mountain shrub used for making a cooling infusion. soa-sōm-ā, id. soa-sōm-tē (C.), infusion of it.

song [R. the mulberry, = col. sng]. song-kīa-sai, a parasite of the mulberry (used medicinally).

song — phong-song, bulky; taking up a great deal of room out of proportion to its weight, as parcel loosely tied or basket almost empty; clumsy and hanging loosely, as dress when many clothes are worn at once, or as pocket full of large things. pōng-song, id. phōng-phōng-song, song, id.

song [R. frost, = col. sng]: aii-chīn-hong-song, much exposed to weather and cold, as travellers. kī-song, the bloom on dried persimmons (v. khl). lōk-goā-song, a cooling medicine.

song [R. mourning; funereal, = col. sng]. song-sū, matters connected with funeral and mourning. song-hū-sū, births, deaths, marriages, and such ceremonies. song-hōk, deep mourning. sam-liēn-song, mourning for twenty-seven months for parents. ki-liēn-song, one year's mourning, as for uncle.

liū-song, to be in mourning for parents. ki-song (C.), id. bāi-song, to call and worship the corpse before burial, as friends do. būn-song (R.), id. tūa-song (R.), to call and make offerings to the "hūn-sīn.

song [R. a pair, = col. siang, sang, seng]. song-chhīn, father and mother. hō-ku-bō-song-chhīl, good fortune does not come in pairs (v. hō).

song-ā-chhīl, granitic slabs of the usual size and shape. song-ā, id.

sōng (R. sōng), (cf. chhēng, chhīng, sōlī), vulgar, clownish, ignorant, and stupid; quite without politeness. sōng-sōng, id. sōng-tai, id.; stupid. thē-sōng, vulgar, clownish, clamorous and ignorant. tai-sōng-gōng, vulgar, foolish and clamorous. sōng-tāng, id. (v. tāng).

sōng [R. sōng, the fir-tree, = col. chhēng, seng-kā, = sōng-kā, resin from fir-wood. sōng-tāng, a sort of coarse soft fir-wood, apt to breed white ants, and is almost useless; it makes little smoke, and is used for distilling (a. stupid).

sōng (R. id.), comfortable; pleasant, as a place. sōng-khōi, comfortable. sōng-li, pleasantly laid
song

song [R. to lose; by change of tone from “song.”, funereal]. song-sit, to lose. song-sim, having lost all sense of shame, ready for any wickedness. süi-thâu song-chi, hanging the head and having lost all spirit. song-tâi, to lose all courage. song-tám, id. bún-hông song-tâm, to lose all courage on hearing the news.

song, very poor. song-hiong, id. chhia-hông song, id. chhâm-song, wretchedly poor. song-hihiu-hihiu, extremely poor. song-hihiu-hihiu, id. song-gih-gih, id. song-gien-gien (esp. T.), id.

song-poó pún-téng, though poor, I hurt no one by it but myself.

song [R. to make a present; to accompany on leaving; = col. sâng]. song-héng, to see a friend off on a journey. song-sin, to present money, as to a graduate when he goes to the examinations. sühong song-sông, may you have a good wind on your voyage.

song [R. name of a state and of a dynasty; a surname; = col. sâng]. song-tiâu, the Sung dynasty. song-thái-ji, the common square form of characters used in printing. kiông-tông jiók-sông, the powerful Tang and weak Sung dynasties. hông-tông bom song-bông-iâ-song, baseless stories of these ancient dynasties.

hau-tông, bông-iâ-chiâ-song, id.

lü-song, Luzon; the Philippines. li-sông (C.), id. toâ-lu-song, Spain. sông-kha, Luzon; small sort of shrimp from it. sông-bi, still smaller shrimps from it.

song — sông-sông, spiritless, having a dull apathetic appearance, as if not caring for anything. kiâ-lô sông-sông, walking very slowly and quietly with short steps, without spirit, vigour, or vivacity. lok-song, appearance of being in very reduced circumstances; looking dispirited and broken-down, e.g. in countenance or dress, &c.

song (Cn.), = A. seng, to be born, &c.; so with several words in various tones.

sîl [R. ought]. (C. si). su-tiôh, ought to — hông-kíâu, su hâmâ, at a bridge one should dismount. su-tiâm hût-chiên-tông, should light candles before idols.

sîl [R. to need; to be in want of]. (C. si). kun-su, forced expenditures or expenses, said to be for military purposes. phái-kun-su, to levy such contributions. koân kun-su, to subscribe or promise to pay so much of them. kíâu kun-su, to pay the amount.


sîl [R. sûi, to wait]. su-hô (Cn. sûi-hô), to wait for (v. hâ). su-hâu, id.; also, to wait upon, as a servant.

sîl [R. to take charge of, as an office; an official; = col. si]. (C. si). su-ma, a surname. su-tô, a surname. su-béng taâu-kun, the god of the fire-place.

sîl [R. this]. (C. si). su-bún, polite; gentlemanly.

sîl [R. mutually; all; to help]. kîi-su, an assistant of the “hâ-pang,” who collects the land-tax of a subdivision of a Hien district, e.g. of Amoy island or of Koa-khâu.

sîl (C) bin-su, the body. hun-su, id. bin-tôi, the trunk of the body. é-su, = A. é-sin, the lower part of the body. é-su é in-chiâ, clothes of lower part of the body. thâu-su tâm, all wet through.

teúi-su long-tâm, id.

kùi-su, an entire suit of clothes. tsôân-su, id. si-su-sâ, four suits of clothes.

hâh-su (A.), fitting well, as dress. úi-su-kûn (A.), an apron.

sîl [R. to think], (Cn. si). su-sîa (r.), to think; to consider. sâm-su (R.), to reflect deeply. su-chhun (R.), woman longing for sexual intercourse.

sû-niâ, to consult together (v. niâ).

ú sim-su, very good at contriving or inventing.

kâu-sim-su, too anxious about matters. hò-sim-su, skilful at inventions, as in making things or managing matters. sîo-khôâ é sim-su, it was no trouble at all (said politely when praised for one’s work, or when thanked for trouble taken for another). sim-su kô-tô, to think too deeply on any matter, as to injure one’s health. sim-su kë-tô, id.

lô-kông-su, a medicinal plant, tall and half-shrubby, with lilac flowers.

sîl (R. id., = col. suí), (Cn. si). secret; private; illicit; selfish. phien-su, partial; partiality. su-hâ, private; one’s own; secretly. su-khiâ, private; one’s own. su-kha (Cn.), id. thiet-bién bû-su, strictly impartial, as mandarin (lit. iron face). thien-tê bû-su, heaven and earth are impartial. siâp-su, to act by partiality or unjust selfishness.

kong-su, public and private; just and selfish.

poân-kong-su, half public, half private. kâ-kông-hêng-su, to advance private ends under pretence of the public good. kong-pô su-sûi, to gratify private revenge under show of public justice.

sû-giâp, personal private property. su-îok, a private or clandestine agreement.

sû-thong, illicit sexual intercourse; to give traitorous information. su-háp (R.), illicit sexual intercourse.

sû-lôk (R.), evil desires or passions (v. îok).

sû-âm, smuggled salt. lâh su-hô, to seize smuggled goods.

sû-chiâm, to take unjust possession of public property for one’s self. su-âm, to appropriate secretly part of public funds. úu-su-pê, improperly using opportunities to get money without superior’s knowledge, as in a commission or lawsuit.

tau-su, self-confident and somewhat proud (v. tau).

sîl [R. to pay taxes or tribute; to lose in a contest], to lose in a contest of any sort; to be inferior in some quality. su-lô-hô-khî, to lose heavily in gambling. su-lu-khî, all lost by gambling. chhâm-hông bô-khî su-lu-khî, lands and family all gambled away.

khah-su, to be inferior in some quality. bô-khah-su, not at all inferior. khah-su--i, to be excelled by him. khah-su tiôh-khî, as it cannot be helped, I must just go, though unwilling. khah-su i beh-khî, against my will, wish, or anxiety, he would go. khah-su thâu-kô beh ân-nî, though I know it is not the proper way, my master will have it so.

phah-su, to be overcome in boxing or fighting.

phah-su-lâng, id. thài-su, to be defeated in battle. oan-su--i, to be wrecked in a quarrel with him. poân-su--i, to lose in gambling. poân-su--i, id.
sa'-su, one man maintaining that a thing is so, or that something will happen, while the other maintains the opposite. kap-lăng sa'-yu, to try which of the two is right; to wager. lài sa'-su, come and see which is right, e.g. turning up a dictionary to decide a dispute about a word. bó-su'-su, neither of the two is inferior to the other. sa'-su-chi', to gamble for money.

su'-iâ', to lose or win. su'-iâ'-chî', to play for money, by gambling or by trial of strength, &c. tsô-khî-su', to play at a game of chance. poâh-su'-iâ', to gamble. poâh bó-su'-iâ', to play a game of chance for amusement and not for money. bó-su'-iâ', neither losing nor winning; a drawn game. bó-ki' su'-iâ', contest not yet decided. tam su'-iâ', to bear honestly the responsibility of defeat, as by paying one's due, e.g. what is lost in gambling; to pay one's subscription faithfully; to bear properly some responsibility that falls on us to act liberally, as in entertaining guests on some special occasion. m-tam su'-iâ', won't act up to the agreement; e.g. won't drink the liquor of his forfeit; won't pay gambling debts; won't bear his share of common expenses or furnish his share of labour for a common object. m-tam su'-iâ' phi, meanly refusing to pay his gambling debts or to bear his share of expenses, &c. un-iâ' bó-su', certain to win. kâ'-iâ' kâ'-su', daring to make a great venture, as in gambling or trade.

Sî [R. a teacher, = col. sâi], (Cn. sî), affix to the literary name (not surname) of a teacher; affix to the name of a Buddhist priest in politely addressing him.

thái-su, prime minister. thái-su-iâ', id. su'-iâ', a confidential adviser and secretary of a mandarin. lô-su, the principal or president of the college of the department or district, = hâ-ôh or kôïh-ôh, who is the head of the literati of that department or district (often two in one district); an official teacher of military exercises; the title is often sold as an empty title; (said politely of a learned instructor or preacher). kun-su, an officer on the staff of commander-in-chief, who plans battles, campaigns, &c. (a need). tsêng-su', a pettifying lawyer who lives by inciting legal cases and writing documents for them. kâu-su (T.), a teacher of boxing or gymnastics; but (R.), a religious teacher, minister, or missionary. bôk-su (X.), a pastor, minister, or clergyman.

tâ-su, a tea-taster.

hoa-tsu, polite title of a Taoist priest. su-hô, polite title of the adoptive father of a young Buddhist priest. té-li-su, a goatherd. ték-jît-su, a man who chooses lucky days for others. jît-su, id.

thien-su, the Taoist high-priest of China, who can rule demons (said to officiate for the emperor once in ten years). tiu' thien-su, id., as he is always of the surname Chang, = tiu'.

tsêng-su'-kong, a black-faced idol. chhêng-sûi tsê-su', do., from the village of Chhêng-âi in Tâng-cau. sam-phîâ' tsô-su', do., from Sam-phêng beyond Chang-chew. poât-mô tsê-su', title of an idol brought from India.

tsûi-su, marines. tsui-su-koâ', a naval mandarin. tsûi-su-thêk-tôk, an admiral. lê-kê tsui-su, military and naval.

thien-tê, kun chhîn-su, in heaven and earth the most important persons are sovereigns, parents, and teachers. thien-hâ, kun chhîn-su, do., in the whole world.

su [R. a book; a writing; to write; = col. tsu], (Cn. sî), printed.

chô-su, running hand. hâng-su, less contracted form of current hand, between ehó-su and khâi-su. khâi-su, the written or printed character of the ordinary square form.

su-su, the four books. su-keng (C. sî, the Shoo-king or historical classic. sî-su', id. (from "sî"), above). thong-su, an almanac. tsoân-su, entire works; collected works. khau-su, document fixing the division of family property (v. khau). bîn-su, an official letter; a despatch. tsu-bân-su, to carry an official despatch, as courier. bûn-su-koân, a sort of post-office. gô-su-su, sentences pasted up at 5.5. su-tiên, lands left by ancestors to support these descendants who become students or literati.

sî-su, president of one of the six supreme boards (+). tông-su sî-ja, secretaries of the supreme boards. tông-su-ke, these secretaries. su-pân, a clerk or writer, in a mandarin's office. su-sî, id. tó-su, writers in the Taut's office (v. tó).

tâi-su, an amanuensis who writes a deed of sale, agreement, mortgage, lease, &c.; an official clerk in a yamun who copies out the accusations or petitions that are to be presented. tâi-su-koân, the office in a yamun where these documents are copied out.

tô-su, a seal, of a private person.

sû (R. id.), (Cn. sê), an ancestral hall; temples for certain deceased worthies. sô-tâg, an ancestral temple. bûn-kong-su, temple of the commentator Chu-hi or Tsû-bun-kong. tông-liêt-su, temple of canonized mandarins who died for the state (v. liêt). tông-iong-su, do., of military mandarins. bêng-hoan-su, temple of the most distinguished deceased mandarins of the department or district. hiong-hien-su, temple of the canonized literati of the district. ko-nê'-su (Cn.), sort of asylum for old men.

sû (Cn. sê), sîâm-su, a mythical three-legged venomous toad.

sû [R. sê, hereafter; to inherit; posternity], (Cn. sê), hô-su, posternity. sê-su, id. hî-su (Cn.), id. hîhut-su, transferred to another to be his son. kâ'-su, to be adopted, as son. thoân-su, to continue the line of posternity, either by having a son or by adoption. tsôat-su, to have no posternity. bó-su, id. bó-su-têng, shrines for tablets of men who have no posternity. bó-su-tân, id.

sû [R. leisurely, col. chhî], (Cn. sê), a surname (A. sê, chhî; C. chhî).

sû [R. an expression; a phrase; an accusation; to request], (Cn. sê). tâu-su, a written complaint given in to the tê-pô or bê-khôi, before beginning a regular lawsuit. păng tâu-su, to give in this document. pau-lâm sô-suâ-long, to engage illegally to manage a lawsuit successfully (v. siông). bô-khâi, put-sông-su, without some roundabout dealing the matter cannot be set right.

sô-su, prayers asserting our innocence, burned before idols.

si-sû ko-hû, four sorts of poetical compositions.

û-giên-su, able to talk much and well, and to the point. kâu-giên-su, too talkative. bô-giên-su, not good at talking so as to commend one's case, only able to say a few words. giên-su khaô-toân, unable to state one's own case well.

kâ-su, false stories, e.g. blaming others or excusing one's self.
sù-bû-lâng, to insult people, and put them to shame by violent scolding (v. bû).

sù [R. —, C. só; Cn. sù; coarse silk; to mix; confused]. sù-sù, having the edges ravelled, as a dress. jù—jù sù-sù, all in disorder, as things or talk. jù-sù-bâng, confused dreams. sù-pô, ravelled edges of dress, in deepest mourning.

sù [R. chhû, order]. sù-sî, in an orderly state.

sû [Cn. (sû)], to bestow (said only of a very high superior). sù-sù, id. un-sù, gracious gift, as from emperor (v. un). khîn-sù, bestowed by imperial favour, as degree. sù-chîn-sù, to bestow the degree of Tsînsze on the successful competitors.

sù [R. multitude; nearly; a concubine], (C. sî; Cn. sù), sù-bîn, the people in general (v. bîn).

sù-kî (R.), almost; very nearly; probably.

sù-bû, father's secondary wife or concubine (said by son of principal wife). sù-chhut, born of a secondary wife or concubine. sù—ô, id. sù-má, grandmother who is a concubine or secondary wife. sù-tsê-bû, id.

sù [R. to send; a messenger; = col. sù; by change of tone from "sû," to cause or send]. (Cn. sù). sù-chhû, a messenger sent by a sovereign.

sù-kun-tâu, name of a medicine.

sù [R. sô, plain; simplicity; original colour]. sù-eng, white jessamine.

sù — bâk-chhû sù-sù, eyes almost shut, as when very sleepy.

sù [R. sympathizing; compassionate], (C. sî; Cn. sù), sù-sîm, sympathizing; sympathetic; humane and kind. khan-sâ, to act leniently, as for small faults, or as allowing delay in paying debts. jîn-sù (R.), to forgive, as superior. sù-tsoö, pardon me, sir, for my want of politeness (said on making some slight breach of etiquette, or on receiving what we count too great attention or politeness from the other). sù-tsoö sù-tsoö, id.

sù [R. to be anxious, = col. sù; by change of tone from "su," to think]. (Cn. sù). t-sù, meaning; intention; purpose; feeling of mind. bô-ô-sù, meaningless; spiritless; aimless. bô-i-bô-sù, id.

sù [R. sù, to be anxious; by change of tone from "su," to think]. (Cn. sù). ü-sîm-sù, careful; cautious; considerate; hard to cheat or get round. toâim-sù, too cunning; always deceitfully and selfishly planning for personal gain. sim-sù toá, id.

sù [R. to make an offering in worship], (Cn. sù). chê-sù, to make a sacrifice or offering in worship; a sacrificial offering to the dead, to a god. sù-hûthô, to make an offering to the spirit of the earth at a burial.

sù-giâp, property enjoyed in turn. by relatives, as they take the turn of making the ancestral offerings (a. business). sù-tîn, fields for that purpose.

sù [R. hereafter; to inherit; posterity; = col. sù], (Cn. sù), sù-hô, afterwards.

sù (R id.), (C. sî; Cn. sù). hái-sû, an island, not large. phôi-sû, id. soa-sû, land in general as opposed to sea, whether mainland or islands. bô-soa bô-sù, in the wide ocean far from any land. khoa—liû bô-soa-sù, could see no land at all. goa-si-sù, outer islands (v. si). kô-lông-sù, Kulangseu island. koa-sû (lit. hell island), Pagoda island, near Amoy.

sù [R. order; a preface], (C. sî; Cn. sù), a preface; an inscription in small letters at the corner of a tablet.
thâu-sù, a preface (s. clue). pài-sù, an inscription in small letters at the corner or side of a wooden tablet, e.g. telling who put it up, or the date. chit-tô-sù, one preface or small side inscription.

chính-sù, order of arrangement; regular order. chính-chính-sù, in regular order, as one after another.

Sù [R. a clue], (C. si; Cn. si), thâu-sù, the clue of an affair (s. preface). chánh thâu-sù, to try to find the clue of an involved affair.

Sù [R. sù, different]. sù put-ti, yet strange to say the effect (or fact) is that —; said of what comes to pass quite contrary to expectation.

Sú [R. like; similar]. siong-sù, extremely like. jì sú jin-hêng, a man's writing has a resemblance to his personal appearance. chê-tsú sù i-hôk, wife and children are like dresses. kông-im sù-chiên, time is like an arrow (v. chên).

Sú [R. id.], (Cn. sú). chihn-sù, to become a mandarin.

Sú [R. si, to wait upon], (C. si), sú-chiâ-kông, a large sort of serpent which is worshipped.

Sú (cf. sô). sú-käu sa'-khà, to set dogs a-fighting; to set men a-quarrelling.

sú — sú-hâu, to whizz, as a bullet or arrow; sound of boat moving rapidly through the water; said of a man hurrying away in great haste. sú-sú-kì-ô, to whizz, &c. thia" kâu sú-sú-kìô, to be in such pain as to draw in one's breath with a sighing sound.

Sú (R. id.), (C. si; Cn. sú), a prefix to an official title showing that it is held only temporarily, as a man of sufficient rank appointed for the time by the governor-general. sú-ê, holding the office pro tempore; acting —. sú-ê-koâ, id. sú-lâi sú-khi, moved back and forwards, as "acting" officials holding office temporarily.

Sú (Ç. = A. chi, a cyclical and horary character. sú-sú, = A. chiâi, 9—11 A.M.

Sú (R. id.), (Cn. sú), business: an affair; a matter; troublesome affairs, as lawsuits, quarrels, disputes, &c. sú-chêng, an affair; matters; circumstances. sú-li, an affair or matter in relation to its cause or to the way of setting it right. sú-kò, matters to be attended to (v. kò). sú-giap (R.), business; occupation; profession (s. sacrifice). chit-toâ-sú, one affair or piece of business. chit-tiú-sú, one long and complicated affair from beginning to end. chit-khun-sú, one lawsuit, or considerable dispute, or quarrel.

síità-sú, why ever —1 (v. síità), bó-síità-sú, nothing the matter. bó-sú, id. ú-sú, to have business (esp. troublesome affairs) to attend to; to be involved in some trouble.

pún-sú, talent; ability.

sún-sú, matters falling out just as we wish or desire. sit-sú, to meet with disaster. put-chê-sú, it will not do, as a plan, entreaty, or counsel. i-o chiông-sú, to follow another's views blindly. bó-sú-sái (C.), it will not do.

tiông-sín put-sú jì-tsú, a faithful statesman does not serve two masters.

sè-sú, customary rites of many sorts, usually involving expenses (v. sè). hiong-kiiêt st-sú, lucky and unlucky times and matters. put-sek si-sú, ignorant of the force of circumstances (v. sek). kông-sú, public business. chê-sú, official duty on which one is sent. hi-sú, auspicious matters, esp. getting a son (v. hi). hô-sú, good or benevolent actions. chêhô-sú, faults, esp. gambling and vicious indulgence. ông-sú, other people's matters (v. ông).

ke-sú, circumstances of a family, e.g. as to wealth or expenses. hô-ke-sú, wealthy. ke-sú toâ, having a great many persons depending on him for food. ke-sú ehim-chin-khi, family property all expended.

sún-sú sun-siôk, affairs of business and family all going well, without sickness or calamity. jin-sú put-sú, one's trade going wrong, or sickness or death in the family. ti-jin-sú, come to the years of discretion. put-séng jin-sú, very foolish and stupid, as man; very ill, or in a swoon or faint. chit-ê jin-sú, a small present given for services kindly done. sâng-jin-sú, to make such a present.

to-sú, a busybody. hâm-sú, id.; a meddler; a tatter (v. hâm).

chhôp-sú, to meddle in others' affairs (v. chhôp). pâm-sú, to manage an affair. tsê-sú, to act in a matter; to begin a troublesome matter; to raise a quarrel or cause trouble. tsê-sú (C.), id. tsê-sú, tôh sèo-jí, in doing any special business one should be careful. chhông-sú, to raise a feud or dispute, often falsely (v. chhông). chhông-sú, to cause a feud or troubles. lâu-sú, to bring on troubles by improper conduct. seng-sú, to be the cause (naturally) of such troubles; a quarrel or dispute arising. sâng-sú, to avoid causing trouble, e.g. by not insisting too strongly on our rights. sê-ê-sú (C.), id. üi-sú, to be involved in a legal case so as to have to defend one's self in court.

thông-sú, an interpreter. hoan thông-sú, an interpreter for a foreign language. tong-sú, to have the chief management, as in a shop (v. tong). tâng-sú, man who oversees some public work (v. tâng). koân-sú, a sort of steward or head-servant. tsông-sú, to have the general oversight or management of a number of matters. kl-sú (X.), the clerk of a meeting.

chip-sú, the insignia of office, &c., carried before a mandarin; also (X.), a deacon. pài chip-sú, to set in order the insignia, &c., for the mandarin.

sú-tsú, one of the two principal parties in a lawsuit or feud. sú-toan, cause or origin of some very troublesome affair. kâu sú-lô, having a great deal of troublesome business; constantly having some disease, when cured of one just getting ill of another.

Sú [R. a scholar; a literary man; the class of literati and government officials], (Cn. sú), one of the musical notes. sú-lông kong-siông, the four classes of men, literati, farmers, workmen, and traders. sin-sú, those persons in a place who are allowed to wear a button, as Sow-tsei graduates and upwards.

chin-sú, a Tain-sze or graduate of the highest rank, like D.C.L. or LL.D. bû-chin-sú, a military graduate of the highest rank. sa'-pâh-lâk chin-sú, 360 Tain-sze graduates, said to have been put to death by a Ming emperor, and afterwards, as a reparation, canonized by the royal title of ông-là. tông chin-sú, to become a Tain-sze. tài-hák-sú, four high literary chancellors (v. hâk).

bô(docs)-bông-sú, putting on proud airs and scowling looking at people, as if a distinguished scholar. kô bông-sú, id. koâ bâk-kïá, kô bông-sú, said in joke of a man wearing spectacles.

siông-sú, a fortune-teller who tells fortunes by looking at a man's appearance and general manner. tô-sú, a Taoist priest. kun-sú (R.), soldiers and petty military officers.

tài-sú, a title of the idol Kwan-yin. koan-im
hóng-sūi, a grave; the good luck of a site, esp. for grave; the Pung-shu. chīt-hiēt hóng-sūi, one grave. khām hóng-sūi, to examine officially a disputed grave; this work of examination is counted unlucky for the mandarin, so that red things must be presented to him for good luck. hóng-sūi sien-si', a geocamcer who looks out sites for graves, &c. hóng-sūi kāh-hēk, the hills rising too near the front of a grave. hóng-sūi-thāu, a family beginning to prosper very much, whose ancestors were not distinguished. hōng-sūi - bō, a family formerly prosperous and flourishing dwindling away or losing wealth and influence, its members without talent, and wasting what still remains. hóng-sūi chhut-khi, the good luck of a grave all gone.

hóng-sūi put-gū, great and sudden calamity, as by wind, water, robbers, fire, &c. (v. gū.)
băn-sūi tiāu-tang, tidal stream flowing always to the east (v. tiāu). sū-sūi lāi-tī-tū, water from all quarters seeming to meet in front of a grave.
san-sūi, a landscape picture. ūi san-sūi, to paint a landscape. koan-san goān-sūi, to walk for amusement looking at scenery. ūu-san, pien iū-sūi, where there are hills there must be water (said of things naturally joined in pairs). ūu-san, iū-sūi; ūu-sīn, iū-kūi, as water accompanies hills, so the spirit of a great canonized man has inferior spirits as attendants.

liū-sūi, a scroll-book in which sales, &c., are entered just as they are made, to be afterwards copied into the "jū-chheng." liū-sūi-phū, id. lōk-hōa liū-sūi, in general misery and poverty.
siāu-sūi, urine. bō-siāu-sūi, unable to pass urine. li-sūi, to be diuretic. pō-pi li-sūi, tonic and diuretic. sin-sūi chhiong-chiok, lusty, as young-man (v. sin).

sin-sūi ê sō-hūi, money for cooking, as for deputy mandarin (v. sin). toān-sūi-hō'-sīi, to kill by want of food and water.

ū-sūi, the term about Feb. 18th or 19th. bō-kōu sūi-goān, men should reverence the source of their being, (parents and ancestors), as trees have roots and streams sources.

sūi-gūn, quicksilver. sūi-koan, a spirit or god that rules the sea. sūi-gū, a buffalo (v. gū). ng sūi-gū, to play at blind-man's buff. ng sūi-hī, id. sūi-koe (C. ke), a large sort of frog.

sūi — pin-sūi, the hair (of women) hanging down at the side of the head about the temples. īu pin-sūi, to let that part of the hair grow.

sūi — jiāu'-sūi', ornamental wood-work, like border and brackets, below the edge of a table (v. jiāu'). lōk-sūi (T.), id. toā'-ē tsāu-sūi (Cn.), id.

sūi [R. to accord with; to accomplish or effect]. sūi-l, the matter falling out just as we would desire. chhēng-sim sūi-l (K.), just answering to our desire.

sūi [R. to sleep, col. chē]. tōk-sūi-chhūng, a couch or bed made for one to sleep on. toā-tōk-sūi, a bed of a rather larger size, that can hold two. siō-tōk-sūi, the smallest sort, that can only hold one. sam-keng put-sūi, hiet put-kui-keng, if you pass the third watch without sleeping, the blood does not go in its right course.

sūi [K. a good omen]. sīōng-sūi, a good omen.

sīang-sūi (C.), id.

sūi-hīu', a former name of sūi-sūi.
sūi-tien, Sweden. sūi-kōk, id. sūi-sū, Switzerland.
sūn

the same number. tāu-ā sam-sūn, id. sam-
sūn-chiū, drinking three times at beginning of feast.
sā̄-sūn, the third set of rites for the dead; done by a
married daughter, or by the son-in-law, if the family
be wealthy, with great expense and display. kē-sāı̄-
sūn, to have this third set of rites performed.
tsēn-sūn, eleven rounds of these rites, often done for the
wealthy. lō-bē-sūn, the concluding set of rites for
the deceased. tsēn-sūn, to perform rites before the
"hōn-sūn" of the deceased, at intervals of fixed length
(e.g. sometimes five days make one "sūn"); greater
number according to age and wealth of deceased.
tsēn-kū-tā-sūn, which of these successive rites is now being
performed? pāi kū-sūn, how many of these sets of
rites are there in all? (v.).
chhuî joā-tsēn-sūn, id. gū-sūn-tsoch (X.), Pentecost, the feast of
the fifteenth day.
Sūlí (R. id.), to go about to inspect or examine
what is doing, or the state of matters; to visit a second
time a patient who has already been visited. sūn chit-
tsoā, to go once and inspect for another; to go a second
time and examine the patient, often done for one fee.
ū-sūn, makes a second visit for one fee, e.g. when the
fee is large. bō-sūn, does not visit a second time with-
out an extra fee.
sūn-khoā, to go about and inspect. sūn-tsa, to
inspect or investigate, as mandarin or official spy. sūn-
κ, to patrol at night. sūn-tā, to make secret examina-
tion at night. sūn-sūn, to go about looking for pirates,
&c. sūn-si, to go round inspecting or overseeing, as
any one. sūn-sīu (R.), ancient imperial tour of ins-
pection (v. sīu). chhut-sūn, to go out on a round of
inspection, anciently done by emperor, now by viceroy.
tāi-sūn, to inspect for the emperor, as an officer was
sent round under the Ming dynasty; or for Heaven,
as some idola are said to do.
Sūn-kiām, a small mandarin who assists the Hien
mandarin (v. kiām). sūn-sīi, the lowest civil assistant
mandarin. sūn-pā, a sort of aide-de-camp or assistant
of a high mandarin. sūn-pō-thin', id. būn-sūn-
pē, civil do. bū-sūn-pē, military do. sūn-hong,
head of a sort of head man used by military mandarin
for keeping a general watch over his district. īām-sūn-
oā, sort of excisemen for salt revenue (v. īām).
sūn-ā̄i, a short wide-mouthed trumpet.
Sūn [R. all around; to comply with]. bō-sūn-
chēng, impartial, as mandarin or schoolmaster.
Sūn [R. to comply with; to follow; to accord, = col.
son]. sūn-kūi to-kū, following correct rules and
customs; well-behaved.
Sūn [R. bān, wary lines]. bāu-sūn, to fold in or
out, as to make a hem or border; to make a sort of
iron on a metal or stoneware vessel. lēk-chit-sūn,
to make a fold, as in a dress or hat, either for ornament
or in order to shorten it. lēk-sūn, a fold, crease, or
wrinkle, forming of itself, as in a dress worn too long,
or as on the neck of a fat man, or wrist of fat child.
chheng kāu lēk-sūn, to wear a dress till it is full of
creases, &c., and need not be washed. pak-tō lēk-
sūn, the belly making folds, as in great hunger.
bāk-sūn, the wrinkle at the edge of the upper eye-
lid. bāk-chiu-sūn, id. bāk-chiu-tēng-sūn, the
upper eyelid having a wrinkle on it, curved good-
looking. bāk-chiu bō-tēng-sūn, the upper eyelid
coming downward without any wrinkle.
Sūn (R. name of a plant, and of a state), a surname.
Sūn (R. yielding; docile; tame; gentle). sūn-
Sūn, gentle and kindly; mild in temper; genial in
manner; obedient, submissive, and easily taught, as
lad; quiet and easily managed, as horse. sēng sūn-
son, good-tempered and gentle. un-sūn, gentle,
peaceful, and good; mild, pleasant, and kind. sūn-liāng,
well-behaved, of good character; trustworthy, esp. in
money matters [these last two phrases are also written
with the second word below].
Sūn [R. pure; genuine; honest]. hong-siok sūn-
hō, manners and customs very excellent (v. hā).
Sūn [R. pure silk; pure; perfect; whole; sincere].
sūn-tsoān, perfect in character; blameless. sūn-
tsoān-hō, extremely good, without a fault or flaw.
sūn-sūn, quite rightly made or of proper quality, ac-
cording to the pattern, said esp. of several articles all
alike and like the pattern; always right and good, e.g.
milk every day good and pure. īāu-sūn, id. sūn-
pān, all the articles like each other and like the pattern.
kōāg khah-sūn-ē, to choose picked articles of the
best quality. sūn-phek bū-hā (R.), a perfect gem
without a flaw, unblemished in character.
Sūn-siok, regular and good, as conduct; all good
and equally good, as articles (v. siok).
chīu sūn-sūn, the liquor is of moderate strength.
un-sūn, meek; gentle; good-tempered. sūn-liāng,
trustworthy [these two phrases interchanged with
the second last word].
Sūn [R. good, as wine; generous; good, mellow,
as liquor; mellow and not too strong.
Sūlī (R. to injure, = col. sūlī), (C. sūn, sū). sūn-
hoāi, to be injurious, as food, &c. sūn-hoāi, to
damage; to spoil; to destroy. sūn-sīit, to become few
by death, as family or village. sūn-tōng, to lose male
children or relatives (v. tōng). sūn-gōān-khi, to
injure one's constitution, as lust or excess. sūn-pī, to
disagree with the stomach. sūn-im-chēk, to commit
sins so as to draw down punishment from Heaven.
Sūn-consumption. sūn-pī, id. lōh-sūn, to
fall into consumption (s. tenon).
īāu-sūn bū-čk, useless and hurtful. sūn-jin li-
kī, to injure others for one's own benefit.
Sīlī — kn-lūn-sūn, to shiver (v. ka).
Sūn [R. id.], young edible shoots of bamboo and
some other plants. sūn-koā', dried bamboo shoots.
ang-sūn, pickled bamboo shoots. tek-sūn, edible
bamboo shoots. lēk-tek-sūn, the softest sort. tang-
sūn, winter bamboo shoots, that have not come above
ground. chhun-sūn, spring do., coarser. phāi-
tek chhut hô-sūn, said of a son better or better-
looking than his father.
ka-pāk-sūn, edible shoots of a water plant. ka-
pēk-sūn, id. ka-tēk-sūn, id. kha-pēk-sūn, id.
ka-pēk-sūn (C.), id. thō-sūn (C. sū), a sort of edible
marine worm. thō-sūn-tāng, a gelatinous cabbal made
from it.
chīi-sūn, a solitary upright pillar-shaped rock (s.
tenon).
chīi" sūn-sūn, pale, as face in sickness or in sudden
fear.
Sūlī (R. id.), a tenon. mū gī-sūn, the pivot of a
Chinese door. chīi-sūn, a stone tenon (s. shoots).
khang-sūn, mortise and tenon. toā'-toā' khang-
sūn, constantly plotting improper ways of getting
demand out of people.
Chiap-sūn, to fit tenon and mortice (v. chip).
ji-pān, id. lōh-sūn, id.; also to agree well together
(s. injure). tāu-lōh-sūn, to fit tenon and mortice
sūn (R.) sūn-lak, elegantly formed, as piece of furniture, or as person’s limb or whole person.

sūn (Cn.) sūn-tsōh-jit, second day before yesterday.

sūn (R. id., = sūn), the ancient emperor Shun.

sūn (Cn.), sūn-tsōh, Yaou and Shun, the patterns of imperial excellence (v. gēâu).

sūn ē (sūn), the emperor Shun.

sūn (sound probably changed from “tsūn,” a boat.), phak-sūn-tēng, a shed or small portico put up before a door.

sūn [R. sūn, to comply with; to follow; to accord], to go over characters making them plainer, as by making thin lines thicker; to make red lines black, as children do in learning to write; to put colour into words engraved on stone, or brighten up old faded colour. sūn-ē, to put black into words cut in stone. sūn-āng, do., red. sūn-chhiāi, do., blue (ék.). sūn bōng-pāï, to put colour into the engraved words of a grave-stone, or brighten up the old. sūn s ions-tāi-jin, to write in black on the red lines of a child’s first copy-book, which begins “sions-tāi-jin.”

sūn (Cn.) sēe-sūn, = sēe-jī, careful; cautious.

sūn (R. id.), to obey; obedient; favourable, as wind or sun-sūn, very obedient or favourable; also, salutation at parting. hong sūn-sūn, wind favourable. sūn-hong, a favourable wind. sūn-sūn-hong, to give a present to one going on a voyage. sūn-hong sions-sōng, may the voyage have propitious gales! kiāh sūn-hong-kī, to watch how the wind blows and trim one’s conduct to suit. sūn-lāu, with favourable tide. sūn-tsūi, id. sūn-tsūi hēng-chhiū, all going well.

sūn-sū, matters all going well according to our plans or desire; all well without any illness. sūn-kēng, id. sūn-un, in a happy, prosperous, fated period of life, without calamities; things going much as we wish. bō-sūn-liū, contrary to expectation and quite inconvenient (v. liū). sūn-un, safe and tranquil, as weather, trade, &c. hō-tsūi sūn-siōk, rain regular and suitable (v. siōk). hong tiāu, ü sūn (R.), wind and rain in due season. thien-khi put-sūn, weather quite unseasonable, e. g. great cold in summer. jīn-sū put-sūn, affairs of the family in a sad state (v. siā).

sūn-lē, just in the road we are going, sūn-piēn, taking advantage of the opportunity to do something without extra trouble. sūn-chhiū, taking the opportunity to do something else of the same sort as what is being done. sūn-sū (C. si), to take advantage of the opportunity. sūn-saō, do.; in consequence of the opportunity. sūn-hā chhoā, to marry just immediately after a parent’s death.

sūn-gēh, within a month before the time of childbirth.

kui-sūn, to make submission and return to obedience or allegiance. sūn-hōk, id. sūn-thān (r.), to obey. sūn jīn-, very compliant. hau-sūn, obedient to parents. hō-sūn, harmonious and submissive, as husband and wife. sūn-thien, to obey Heaven (v. tiēn).

sút (R. id.), a cyclical and horary character. sūt, 7—9 p.m.

sút [R. to compassionate; to pity]. un-sút (r.), to compassionatet or have mercy on, as ruler on people; to act kindly and considerately, as master towards servants or employés; to assist, as with money, &c. chiu-sút (R.), to help by gifts, as the poor. thē-sút (r.), to act compassionately; to have tender concern for, as ruler towards people in distress, or when they have some small fault; or as master towards servant.

sút, to beat, whip, or switch with a thin rod or switch; to dust by beating with a rod. būt-sút, to beat with a thin rod. sūt tek-chhi, to beat or switch with a thin bamboo. bāng-sút, a flapper for driving away mosquitoes; a sort of palm-tree.

sút [R. sīt, small fragments., = col. seh, sap], fragments; small crumbs or bits. sūt-sū-ā, in small bits or fragments. chhun chit-sūt-ā, only a small fragment or remnant remains, as of cloth or anything.

kū-sút, saw-dust. chhā-sút, small chips of wood. piā-sút, small crumbs of bread.

hāng-sút, a very out-of-the-way corner of a lance.

sút [Cn.] theh sūt-sūt, having absolutely nothing left, all being stolen away, or being awfully poor.

sūt [R. name of insect]. sek-sūt, a small sort of cricket or beetle. sūt-sūt (C.), id. sīk-sūt, to set crickets to fight; sort of gambling. khi-thin-sēk-sūt, died (lit. gone to hear the crickets).

sūt [R. to lead; suddenly; hastily]. sō-sūt, habitually hasty, apt to act or speak without deliberation, or not attending to the rules of politeness. chhō-sūt, hasty, careless, negligent, or not particular in doing work. sū-tit, very outspoken, blunt, or hasty in speaking, without considering the consequences (but generally right in itself).

sūt [R. sūt, to glance rapidly], to wink. būt-būk, id. chit-būk-sūt-ā, for a moment. pi-chhūi sūt-būk, to beckon and wink. bāk-chhūi sūt-khok sūt-khī, eyes glancing about rapidly.

sūt [R. to make a whistling noise with the mouth; cf. sūt]. sīh-sīh-sūt-sūt, whispering and making secret signs to one another. sīh-būh-sīh-sūt, id.

sūt (R. sūt), to inform by a sort of whistling or hissing sound, as a secret signal. kho-sūt-ā, id. ēng-chhūi sūt, id. sīh-sūt-sūt-sūt, making secret signs by whispers or such sounds. sūt-sūt-hāu, said of man eagerly desiring to get something, the opportunity for which has come, but may soon be lost. thīā kū sūt-sūt-hāu, to be in such pain or cold as to draw in one’s breath with a sibilant sound.

sūt [R. to recite; to narrate]. thōān-sūt (R.), to deliver a message.

sūt (T.) siān-sūt, = A. siān-sūt, quiet, inoffensive, and indisposed to quarrel; exhausted and dull, &c.

sūt [R. a rule; an art; a plan; magical rites]. ē sīt, skilful and wise in action, whatever circumstances may arise. sīm-sūt bō, good and kind; fount of assisting and doing good to others. sūt-sūt phāi, constantly scheming evil and injuring people. sīm-sūt bōng-khi, not much to blame in his conduct. sīm-sūt put-toan, constantly planning and carrying out schemes injurious to others.

sīa-sūt, magical or black arts. iau-sūt, id. iau-hōat kōa-sūt, id. hōat-sūt, id. 1—6 hōat-sūt kōa-kōa-sūt, his magic is more powerful. sūt-sūt (R.), magical and superstitious rites in general.

sūt [same as previous word?]. bāng-phēn-sūt, to intimidate, delude, and deceive. lēu-phēn-sūt, to deceive and defraud. khī-lāng sūt-khī, to be deceived or imposed upon.
sút (mere reduplication).  kút-lát-sút, very slippery, as a muddy road.  tí-tút-sút, very straight.

swá, swá; swá, swá; swá; swá; better soa, soá, soá, soá, soá, soá.

T.

there was before.  kan-ta kiá, to have a walk for nothing.  kan-ta só, to ramble about without object.  kan-ta súu, unable to think out a plan; fruitless thought.  kan-ta bêng, boasting or threatening without any real power.  kan-ta soah, the matter quite ended without any advantage or reparation.  kan-ta là, wearied with doing nothing; ennui.

tú (same as previous word), a large rock in water, either always above water or sometimes covered.  tâ-d, a smaller rock in water.  tsûn khoa-ta, the boat is afloat on shallows or on a rock.  khoa tì-tâ-teng, aground on a rock.  thâu-khu-ta, the Cornwallis rock near Amoy.  tä is thus used in the names of many rocks.

ta-mng, green edible sea-weed growing on rocks.  ta-moö (C.), id.

tâ [R. chiau, scorched or dried with fire, = col. tâ], dry; dried; (only).

tâ-sô, dry and crisp (v. sô).  tâ-pê, too dry, as surface of skin or of catables.  chhâu-ta, scorched; singed.

sio chhâu-ta, to singe; singed.

chhui-ta, thirsty.  sién-chhui-ta, dry scurf on the body.

tî-têng, too dry and hard, as catables; having enough to live on; giving a laconic answer and refusing to take a smaller sum (v. têng).  ta-sin, having a tolerable income, as from capital, property, or business; dry, as tobacco or other things, either properly dry or too dry.  ta-tiî, now able to take care of itself, as young child not now needing to be tended.  ta-sang, dry, and comfortable, as after changing dress or wiping perspiration; dry and meaty, as potatoes.

tâ-li, quite dry, as house that has no damp; dry and comfortable, as after wiping sweat.  ta li-li, perfectly dry, as a dried up river, or as things dried.  liâ-bîn ta-li, the house dry; not damp.  khâh-ta-li, now getting on a little better, so as not to need to work so very hard or to dress so ill; e.g. from business improving, or from children beginning to earn something.  sît-kê-hê ta-li, now able to get on alone, and not needing help from parents or friends.  ta-li è-seng-li, a trade that lets our hands and feet be dry, e.g. dry goods business.

kha-ta chiêu-ta è-seng-li, id.

lim-ta, to drink till quite empty (v. lim).  chiâh--i n-ta, cannot make him submit or get the money out of him, as he is too powerful; I am not able to do the work he wishes, or not able to serve him satisfactorily.

thá-ta, to drain off moisture till quite dry.  chhit-ta, to wipe dry.  piâ-ta, to pour out till quite empty.

phá-ta, to dry in the sun.

kien-ta, only; merely, = kan-ta.

kan-ta, only; merely; (to no purpose); not watered, as meat.  kan-ta, bô-koâ-ta-tui, in its natural state, as meat into which water has not been injected.  kan-ta chhá, to fry without water or sauce, &c.  kan-ta lim, to drink without eating.  kan-ta chhá, to eat a simple dish without condiments; to eat at another's charge without making any return; said also of an idle useless fellow.  kan-ta chhá-ping, to eat rice alone, without any condiment.  kan-ta liâu, all expended; quite used.  kan-ta bô, do; none now, though...
tā put-khién-thien, to put up awnings in the street so that the sky is quite blue. Kap-goá tā-put-khién-thien, he will not let me see him, will not give me information or assistance, or puts off saying what is due, &c.

tā sek-khrō, to put on trousers, as women do.

tā-bin, to cover or shade the face with a cloth or vail (not quite like our vails). Tā phē-ā, to wear such a cloth over the face (v. phē).

Tā-lōn-khi, to fall down on one's face or on one's hands. Tsōo sī-khā-hor tēh-tā, to go on all fours (lit. tiger), as man climbing a steep hill, or as lame beggar crawling on ground.

Tō-tā, to turn round and seize, as tiger pursued or man attacked.

Lâm-sám-tā, to get money out of people by frightening them. Tā-īā, id., by meddling in a matter with which we have no concern. Tā chít-ā-īā, id.

Tā tī-băng--niāh, to be caught in a net, as a bird.

Tū [R. nāi], a resource; how? = col. tā, (C. tāj).

Bo-tā-oā, having no resource (v. āo).

Tā [R. tong, proper; ought; to bear; to manage; now = col. tāng, tā, tāj], now; at present. Kāu-tā, by this time; till now; till this time. Tā-sā--tā-si (better tā-sā--tā-si), formerly. Hit-tā-si, at that time; just at that time. Jīt-tā-si, in the daytime. Ü-tā-si, sometimes.

Tū--sā--tā-si, id.

Tā (C.) thāu-khak tā--tā, holding one's head very erect. Thāu-khak khāh-tā, hold your head more erect, and do not bend forward so much.

Tā (R. tam), to carry two loads on one pole over the shoulder, as one man does. Tā--tā, id. Tā tāng--tā, to carry a heavy load thus. Tā-kang, men who carry loads in this way, or their labour. Tā--tēh, constantly carrying heavy burdens, as labourers. Tā--tsūi, to carry two buckets of water on a pole. Tā--tsūi--ē, a water-carrier. Lō-thāu tā--tēng-sim, lō-bē tā--thīh-thūi, said of a affair growing much more difficult and serious.

Tā chít-thāu, to carry one load only at the end of the pole (as one man).

Pin-tā, a wooden or bamboo carrying-pole, used by one man on his shoulder. Pin-tā (esp. T.), id. Pun-tā (C.), id. Kīāh pin-tā, to carry a carrying pole in the hand, with no load. Tek-tā, a bamboo carrying-pole. Chhiam-tā, carrying-pole with sharp ends (v. chhiam).

Kīō-tā, the cross-bars which connect the ends of the poles of a sedan, and rest on the shoulders. Tāh--tā, the cross-bar of an anchor.

Gū-tā, a yoke for a cow or ox, for ploughing. Gū-lē-tā (C.), id.

Seng-tā--but, a small edible marine worm, sharp at both ends.

Tā— tōng-tā, making a discrepancy or inaccuracy. Kong-ō tōng-tā, to contradict one's self, either from forgetfulness, or from intention to deceive.

Siā--tā, to make a mistake in copying. Thāi--liū tēng-tā, heard inaccurately. Sung-siāu tēng-tā, to make a mistake in calculating, esp. by omitting or erroneously counting some item.

Tā, to clean the bottom of a boat or junk by burning, &c.; to heat a dose of opium on the point of a chhiam-ā, in the flame of a lamp. Ėng-hē tā, to warm a small thing by moving it back and forwards over a flame. Tā-sōe, to clean a boat's bottom by burning, &c.

Tā (same as previous word). Ėi-tā--héh (T.), fond of flying into the flame of a lamp, as some insects.

Tū [R. striko], to make a rough calculation. Ėu-tā, to beat violently. Kong-tā, to assail; to attack, as a city. Tā-chien, to do battle. Put-tā put-chiūan, without beating he won't confess (v. chian).

Sam tā-liāng (C.), three men compelling two to do what they wish, as in money matters.

Tā-sāu, to sweep. Tā-chhā, to annoy, as by noise. It-bōng tā-chiū (to catch all at one cast of the net), to appropriate to one's self what others should share. Tā si-soā (Cn.), = phān si-soā, to make silk cord, by twisting.

Tā--tiāp, to heal. Tiēt-tā i-seng, a surgeon for falls, wounds, and such accidents only. Tiāp-tā i-seng, id.

Tī--pān, dress; style of dress, &c. (v. pān).

Tā-chōng, to adorn one's self. Tā-chien, to rest and to take a meal at a stage on the road, as mandarin (v. chien).

Bō-tā--kin, good and pleasant to deal with (v. kīn).

Tā-sīng, to calculate. Tā--tsai, to make a guess of a whole cargo, as in buying it. Tā jōa--tsoē, make a rough guess how many there are, or how much.

Tā-thām, to make secret or quiet investigation or inquiries about a matter. Tā-thēng, id.

Tā (R. tam), gall; courage.


Sit-tā, to lose courage. Lek-tā, id. Phō--tā, to get terribly afraid. Sim kīa', tā chiun, very much terrified. Khiah-tā (Cn.), cowardly (r.) Pāng-tā, to be very courageous. Hōng-tā, quite without fear of consequences, often too foolhardy. Gōng-tā, foolhardy. Gōng-gōng-tā, id. Bō-tā--tāu, making dangerous ventures. Tsōng-tā, to stir up one's own courage; very bold, without fear. Thāu-tāng-tā, to stir up each other's courage, as to do some act together. Thiai-tā, to make one's self less afraid, as by a companion, or by some other slight precaution which affects one's own feelings, but scarcely adds any real security. Tiām bāng-hun, thiai-tā, id. Tiām bāng--ā-huē, thiai-tā, id. Kāng-chhāt chhōi-tā (borrowing courage from a robber), very bold and wicked.

Tiōng-tā--si, to die of great fear, grief, or joy (v. tiōng).

Tā (R. tam, by change of tone from "tam," to carry), a load such as one man carries; a peacal weight. Toā-tā, Tai-tan island, at mouth of Amoy harbour. Siō-tā, Siu-tan island.

Chhut-tā, to go out to sea past Tai-tan island; to go about trading as a pedlar.

Toā-tā, pedlar become bankrupt. Ta-tā, to carry two loads on one pole (v. tā). Siā-tā, to lay down the load. Tān-tā, to wait with a carrying-pole, look-ing out for a job.

Tāng-tā, a heavy load. Chit-tā pū-tā, a pair of coarse grass-bags. Chheh-tā, books and other luggage of a travelling literary man. Tō-tā, tea-pot, &c., carried on a journey, as by a mandarin. Thī-thāu-tā, the apparatus of a barber, carried on a pole on his shoulder.
tâ", burden or capacity of a vessel, counted in penceus. tsùn, joà-tsòe tâ", what is the burden of the vessel in penceus?

[...] [tâ", R. long, ought; bear; now = col. tâ", tng.]. jî-châ-sì, day-time. mî-tâ"-sì, night-time. tsâ-tâ"-sì, formerly.

tâ-i-tâ"-sì (T.), in the morning.

tâ", R. tân, to speak to one another. (An.) tâ"-ôe, to talk. gâu-tâ"-ôe, oily-mouthed. Lâm-sâm-tâ", to talk at random, without regard to truth.

[...] chhîo-tâ", having usually a cheerful pleased smiling look.

tâ" (Cn.), = A. chhô, to mistake. bô-tâ", no mistake. ki-tâ", to make a mistake in writing. sôh-tâ", to make a mistake in speaking. thin-tâ", to make a mistake in hearing. thia"-liâu tâ"-hi, to make a mistake from hearing indistinctly. kiâ"-tâ", to go a wrong road. kiâ"-tâ"-tô, id.

sa-ne-tâ" (T.), to make an omission or mistake, as two persons each trusting to the other, &c. sa-ne-tâ"-gô (A.), id.

tâ"-bâk (A.), to mistake in looking. sîng-tâ"-jit, (A.), to make a mistake in calculating the day, or the number of days.

[...] tân-tâ" (Cn.), to throw away. pâng-tân-tâ" (Cn.), id.

bî-tâ" (Am.), to throw away.

tah (R. tap), to strike gently with the palm; to touch; to beat; to rap; to set up or build, as tent, awning, or building; to buy oil or liquor; to embark; also (Cn.), to ask a man to do a favour, or take a message; to send goods.

tah-chhiô, to clap the hands, as with joy. tah-chhiô-chhiô, id. tah-chhîo tah-khâ, to clap the hands and stamp the feet for delight. tah-ka-chhâ, to pat on the back. tah-heng, to strike one's breast with the open palm, as in promising to be security. tâi-heng tah-liit, to strike one's breast and the buttocks with the palm (v. tâi). tah-toh, to strike the table with the hand, in anger. tah-i tah-toh, strike chairs and tables in anger.

tah-hoâ", to steady one's self by laying the hand on something; to depend on another's care, as a widow (v. hoâ"). tah-pinh, to lean on a wall (a. paste).

tah-thô, to touch the ground with hand or foot.

kha m-bat tah-thô, feet not touching the ground, as a delicate person or one always using solans. siang-kha kûi-tah-thâ, kneeling humbly on both knees.

[...] tah-nilh, (v. hiâ").

[...] tah-bâ, situate with; likely to succeed (v. ba").

tah-than, to catch a few of the shellfish called "than." tah-chi, to make the arrow ready to shoot (v. chi").

[...] tâi-tah, active and diligent, esp. two men acting together harmoniously and actively; well put on, as dress neat and tidy, not in the way. tâo tâi-chi tâu-tah, to do things in an active, neat, and proper manner. an-tah, to arrange, as an affair, or as troops (v. sa"). tîn-tah, neat and tidy, as dress, or as person in regard to dress. tâ-pân tîn-tah, dress neat and neatly put on.

[...] to give small bribes, as to subordinates in yamcan, to get their help in a case.

[...] to encompass. tah-pi, to erect a theatrical stage. tah-pi-pli, to put up an awning. tah-phû-kiô, to make a floating bridge. tah-liâu, to put up a hut or rough shed. tah chhû-chhû, to put up a hut of straw, grass, &c. tah-tô, to set up the wooden pillars and beams which make the framework of a Chinese house, before filling in the walls. tah-pang, to put up a board or boards for scaffolding, as for repairs. tah phâng-kâm, to put up a bamboo mat as a covering.

tah chhîn-thâu, to give good weight (the turn of the scales) in selling. tah-chiû, to buy liquor. tah-it, to buy oil; to lade out oil, as in one's own house (only this second meaning in Cn.)

tah-kau, a boat-hook.

tah-tsûn, to take passage in a boat, either alone or with others. tao-tah, to take a boat for a short passage alone. tah-tô, to take passage in a passage-boat. tah-kheh, a passenger. kiâ-tah, to send, as goods or letter. tah-hô (Cn.), = A. kia-he, to send goods. tah-phoe (Cn.), to send a letter.

[...] tah (Cn.), = tâ. hit-tah, that place; there. chî-tah, this place; here. tâk-tah, every place. stil-tah, at each place; at many places. nîng-tah, two places. m-tsei-tah, not know the locality.

[...] an exclamation at the beginning of a sentence, calling attention to what one is going to say, like "now" or "well then.

tah (cf. tiap). khah-tah-kû-a, after a short time.

tah (R. tap). tah-lien, a double bag, slung over the shoulder.

tah (R. tiap, to paste on; to join or add to; to supply a deficiency; attached; close to), to paste up; to paste on. tah-pinh, to paste on the wall. tah koih, to put on a medical plaster. tah-tsêo, to paste up paper. tah kô-si, to put up a proclamation.

Lâm-tah-tah, to take in the arms and embrace, as in joke.

Chiâu-phôe-tah, fitting well or mixed in due proportions (v. phê).

Tah-sim, loving each other very much, as relatives, or as very intimate confidential friends. Tah-sim âi-lâng, a most intimate and confidential friend. Kap-i tah-sim, to be in terms of most intimate friendship with him.

Koai-tah-tah, shut quite close, as door or window. Koai-khi-tah, shut it close! Koai-bô-tah, laid to, but still at a small angle, as folding-doors not quite shut and not ready to be bolted. Bô-tah, id.

Pô-pô tah-tah, to mend many places where there are flaws, cracks, &c., but not making a thorough repair. Chhêngh-phî kû, un-noah tah, put together with wax and saliva, said in joke or sense of very slim work.

Sim tâ kau-sa-tah (T.), long and deeply grieved and distressed in mind. Sim-koâ boh sa-tah (T.), id.

[...] kap-tô kap-ka-chhâ san-tah, belly cleaving to the back, as man in the last stage of leanness, just going to die.

Tah — kau-tah-tôe, to the utmost extreme, as of distress (v. tôe).

Tah (R. tap), to tread; to tread or trample on; to draw water by the tread wheel. Thûn-tah, to trample on. Thût-tah (r.), id. Tah-khi-taî, to plant one's foot firmly. Kha-pô tah-khi-taî, to stand firm and in proper position, as for some exercise: to feel one's footing carefully, as in a dark night; to examine carefully and make sure of the position, as before engaging
tāḥ in some dangerous enterprise. tāḥ kha-pō, id. tāḥ-nā," id. tāḥ-phoā, to break by treading on. tāḥ-pī", to flatten by treading on. gō-tā-h-ṭhō, to step on by mistake.

tāḥ-khūt-khī, to stumble by treading on a slippery place. tāḥ-thūt, to stumble with a sudden jerk, as on a stair (v. thūt). tāḥ-tien, to stumble. tāḥ-thām, to fall down from treading on bad footing, e.g. on under mined place, &c.; to fall into sudden calamity when all seemed safe. tāḥ-thām, to step down unexpectedly; to lose money unexpectedly (v. thām). tāḥ-līu (Cn.), to stumble. tāḥ-līu (Cn.), to stumble and fall backwards.

tāḥ-khoā", to measure distance by paces; to try the strength of a plank or floor by treading or stamping on it.

tāḥ-tsūi, to draw water by treading a wheel. tāḥ-chhia, id. tāḥ-nūc-khu, to draw water for two fields by treading. tāḥ-tūi, to work a rice-mortar by treading (v. tūi). tāḥ-soh, to walk on a tight rope. tāḥ-khiau, to walk on stilts (v. khiau). chōng-ū tāḥ-hē, certain idolatrous rites (v. chēng). tāḥ-soa-lēng, to look out for good grave-sites. tāḥ-chhi"., to ramble about the hills at the time of the "feast of tombs." tī chit-ē-thī, tāḥ chit-ē-tōe, on the same earth and under one sky (v. tl). chīāu-ā sā-tāh, a bird treading another.

kī'ī-tāh, behaviour; conduct; manner of walking, as to elegance, health, vigour, &c.

chhāū-tāh, to cause much trouble or disturbance, as at a man's house, e.g. a man who is not wanted there constantly coming, or many persons coming purposely to cause trouble.

tāḥ-chhiō, a stone used for pressing and smoothing cloth; to tread it, as two men do in a see-saw way. kha-tāh, a footstool, or anything put to serve as a footstool, as a sand-bag or block of wood, &c. kha-tāh-i, a footstool. tāḥ-pang (C. tōa-pang), a long footstool along the side of a bed (v. pang). tāḥ-tāu, id. bin-chihg tāḥ-tāu, a bed and this footstool. bo-tāh-thēng, stirrups. bo-tāh-thēng-ū (C.), id. chīāu-tāh, a road. chīāu-tāh-clām, a trap for birds. chīāu-tāh-clām, a medicinal thorny plant.

tāl (same as previous word?), the support for a sail when lowered (hanged like a swing). phāng-tāh, id. tāḥ-soh, the ropes by which it is suspended. thāu-tāh, the fore support for a large sail. bo-tāh, the aft one. giā-tāh, to put the support in position ready to receive the lowered sail.

tāli [R. tl, to meet with; to be worth; value; = col. tāl]. mī-tāh, not worth; not equal to. mī-tāh-thōh, nothing better to than — the best way is to — had better —

tāl-i chit-hūn, appoint one share to him. tāh chit-hūn kī-tāh-li, set apart one share.

tāh [R. ti, to pile up; to lay in order; = col. thāh]. tāh-kut-sīt (T.), = tiap-kut-sīt, well-behaved.

tāi (R. id.) tāi-tāi, stupid, dull, and ignorant, as a clown. tī-sin, id. sōng-tāi, id.

tau-tau, too strict in keeping to ancient ways, as a pedantic scholar.

tai — ko-tai, a sort of fish found in fresh water.

tai [R. thai, to carry a load between two; to lift]. ko-tai-chī", idolatrous paper marked to represent cash, cut by alternate longitudinal slits into long shreds, and tied at one end in two bundles of 40 or 50 each, the ends streaming away loose; they are left hanging when a play is to be renewed, but are burned when the play is ended.

tai — tāi-ā, a sort of grain like millet, used for feeding birds, &c. tāi-ā-bāi, id. kāu-bū-tāi, a sort with ears like a dog's tail. kāu-bō-tāi (E.), id.

tāi [R. id.], a small stingling insect smaller than a flea, almost like dust. koe-tāi, a sort bred on fowls. kha-tāi, a sort that breeds in bran, making it useless. by-tāi, a sort that breeds in rice.

chhīū-tāi, to produce this insect. sī-tāi, id. bi-chhōk sī-tāi, rice growing full of it.

tāi (R. tāi), to bury. tāi kū-soh, to fasten the two ends of a rope in the bottom of the sea for tying boats to. tāi tē-līt, to set a mine, as in war.

tāi (R. id.), a small square raised platform; the raised divan on which the seat of a judge is set. tāi-oān, Formosa (v. oān). sam-sien-tāi, a sort of rice from Formosa.

hāk-tāi, the literary examiner for the whole province. thē-tāi, a general or admiral. tīn-tāi, lieutenant-general or admiral. hiāp-tāi, an officer like a colonel (v. hiāp). chē-tāi, the governor-general. bū-tāi, lieutenant-governor of one province. giē-tāi (R.), the provincial judge, = chī-ḥan-sī. tō-tāi, the Taou-tai or Tautai. pot-tāi, a mandarin who has eight bearers.

phāu-tāi, a battery. ki-kōa-tāi, the square pedestal, about 2 feet high, for the flag staff of a Tsin-se or very high mandarin. hō-tāi, a permanent stage for plays, as before a temple. hōe-tāi, a stand of stone or brick work for flower-pots. kiā-tāi, a stand for a mirror or picture. chek-tāi, a sort of large candlestick. koan-jit-tāi, the highest hill on Anou Island.

lāu-tāi, to make a great noise with musical instruments just before a play.

ō-tīt-thang hā-tāi, able to settle a dispute peaceably and without too much loss of dignity, e.g. by arbiter arranging to split the difference.

tīī [R. lūd; wicked]. oī-hūi tso-tāi, to behave very wickedly (v. huī).

tīī [R. tsīi, sediment, dregs, &c.;] (C. tsīi). che-tāi, sediment; dregs; a troublesome man. kāu-che-tāi, full of dregs (said of things not clear and distinct, or of a man who is fond of borrowing or asking money, or who is dishonest). che-che tīī-tāi, id.

ī-tūi, sediment of oil. iōh-tāi, thick dregs of medicinal infusion; full of sediment. huī-tāi, blood in small quantities, as on the skin. jīō-ō-tāi, sediment in urine jars.

tāi-bī, tooo-smelling, though somewhat pleasant. tāi-tāi, id.

tāi [R. a sash; a belt; to take with one; to lead; connected; related; on account of; fated to a condition; = col. tāi].

koan-tāi (R.), cap and belt of a mandarin.

tāi-liâm, out of regard to a person. tāi-grī, to harbour suspicion. tāi-iōu-lóng, having a morose sulky look. tī chīt-ō hiām ê i-sū, having some meaning of finding fault, as a phrase or a man's manner.

tāi-chit, an inveterate, chronic, or incurable disease. tāi-pēng, quite unwell while doing something (v. pēng).

tāi-chhi-ōg, face greenish yellow, as when very un well.

tāi-cht-īăm sat-kih, fated to be very hurtful to its parents, as child (v. sat).

tāi si-toā", including the expense of the official degree of the deed of sale. si" bō-tāi-tāi,
tai

 tài—hái-tai-chhái, a long edible sea-weed like țle.

tài—pêk-tài, a running of the female genitals.

pei-tài, id.

tài [R. to wear on the head; to be security for; a surname; = col. țê, țê].

tâm-tài, to be security for a man; to be responsible for; to bear the responsibility.

téng-tài, a mandarin button. û téng-tài, to have official rank. siú" téng-tài, to bestow a button of military rank, as a reward (done by high military mandarins).

iâ"-tài-lâi (C. Un.), a plant with very prickly seeds.

tâi [R. șë, business; an affair]. tài-chi, business; an affair (v. chî). hô-tài, good actions; a good and proper matter. phái-tài, wickedness, death, or very great calamity. bô-ia"-tài, a groundless affair. bô-siâ"-tài, not much wrong; nothing the matter. bô-gon-â-tài, it is no affair of mine.

bô-ti-tài, it does not concern (you, &c.) bô-ti-toâ-tài (C.), it does not much concern (you, &c.)

tâi (= țê). bêh-tài, whatever do you want? what is the matter? what now? what would you be at?

tâi [R. tê, order]. tài-sêng, at first (v. sêng).

tài-thâu, at first; formerly.

tâi (R. id.) chheng-tâi, a kind of medicinal salt.

tâi [R. careless; impertinent; unpolite]. tài-bân, to slight; to treat disrespectfully.

tâi [R. tô, a helm: a rudder; = col. tôtâ. tôtâ-kong, a steersman; the captain of a small boat having only a few men (sometimes said of the mate of a vessel); politely said to the boatman of a small boat; often applied to assistants in the foreign hongs. siang-chhî"-tài, the boatman of a two-oared boat. kô-â-tài, boatman of a sculling cargo-boat. iâp-tài, the boatman whose name (not surname) is "iâp."

tâi (R. id.). tài-pê, tortoise-shell (ș great).

tai-pê, id.

tâi—kong-tài, a shell-fish like the "than," but smaller. kong-tâi-oâ, a jelly on kô-long-sâ island.

tâi (R. kú, a hull; a sort of large fish.

tâi—kâu-tâi (T.), an animal like a large lizard, or like the "âe-tông.”

tâi (esp. C., but sometimes A.) bô-ti-oâ, = bô-ti-oâ, having no resource (v. oâ).


tài-jín, a high mandarin, as Tautai, Hiap, Consul, or upwards (v. instead). tài-kâ (polite), you, sir: tài-kê (C.), id. tài-kan, a traitorous statesman; a crafty intriguing man. tài-tiông-hu, a brave man (v. tiông).

tài-ke, all of you; all (persons). tài-pêng, a very large body of soldiers. tài-sêng, a numerous clan.

tài-liok, on the whole; in general; on an average; generally speaking: about — tài-jok, id. tài-l, id. tài-khài, id.; said also in asking for leniency in punishment.

tài-hâk, the great learning; one of the four books. tài-siû, a large picture of a man on a scroll. tài-sô lân-tô, one cannot escape from fatal death.

tâi-piên, to go to stool.

tâi-sû, the term on or about July 23d. tài-sî (C.), id. tài-hân, the term on or about Jan. 2oth. tài-soat, term on or about Dec. 7th.

tài-chheng, the Manchou dynasty. tài-eng-kok, Britain, tài-bi-kok (r.), the United States. tài-boat-kok (r.), France.

tái-sû, title of Kwan-yin, or of ruler of ghosts (v. sî). tài-chhông-ia, a hideous paper image used in the 7th month (v. chhông, "all"). tài-chhông-ia (C. chhông), attendants of Tâi tî-kong (v. chhông, "military officer"). tài-hông, rhubarb. tài-poë, a sort of tea (ș tortoise-shell).

sin-thông kông-tài, miraculous power very great.

bông-tsü-tsün-tài, self-conceited; vain; proud.

tâi-ji-á-pêng, the character "tâi" without the right-hand down stroke (used in forming some words).

tâi [R. a generation; in place of; instead of= =col. tê], a generation.

tâi-pân, an agent or temporary substitute authorized to act for us (v. pân). tài-su, an amanuensis for important documents, often official (v. su). tài-pit, an amanuensis, esp. private. tài-jin, an image of paper or bamboo, used in place of a man in rites to avert sickness or calamity from him (s. great).

tâi-chhut-chhi', to pay money on another's account.

tâi-chhut, id. tài-sûn, to make inspection for the (liung) emperor, or for Heaven.

kau-tài, to commit to; to hand over.

di-se-tài, a generation. si-tài (C.), id. sê-se-tâi, from generation to generation. lêk-tài, successive generations; also (X.), the books of Chronicles. lêk-tai, siong-thoân, handed down from generation to generation. sien-tài, former generations. chhông-tài, id. tsêi-tài (Cn.), id. hê-tài, posteriorly; future generations.

au-tai, id. hôi-tai (Cn.), id.

sam-tài, three generations. thien sam-t'ai (R.), to write out a statement of one's pedigree for three generations, as before competing for a degree. sam-t'ai put-chheng, having a blot on that pedigree. khan-siâ' sam-tai, said of a man whose sayings and plans are usually accomplished.

ngô-t'ai-sun, a great-grandson. it-jin sam-t'ai, liok-t'ai chhien-teng, if each man have three sons, in six generations it makes a thousand men.

tâi (T.), = A. hêng, to give back; to return a thing; to give.

tâi', to cut off, as a leg or a branch, by many successive strokes; to prune away so; to hack at, as a branch or a limb. tài"-kha, to cut off a leg. tài" kha-khù, to cut off the foot at the ankle, as a robber's. tài" ka-chhiah, to cut and hack at a man's back, e.g. a burglar when caught.

í-tâi [R. tài, bad, wicked]. úi - hui tsok-tâi (tâi), to act wickedly.

tâi (T.), = A. tiâm, a shop.

tâi (T.), = A. têng, hard.

tâi (T.), = A. têng. hô-tâi, the threshold, &c.

tâi (T.), = A. tien (a tenant; to rent), in several phrases.

tâi (T.), an exclamation of surprise, e.g. at things falling.

tâk — tak-siû, to make a memorandum of an account, as on a slip of paper or small memorandum-book; to jot down an item. chhia"-tak, just jot it down, or take a memorandum of it, as of a sale or account.
tak [R. chhio, to gore; to meet with; to oppose; to resist; to come suddenly against; = col. chhio, chh6k,] to gore; to indent; to crush, as an insect between the nails or the teeth; to cut gently with the end of a knife; to stumble; (to oppose violently); to sail very close to the wind; to lay to.

tak-tak, to make a number of gentle cuts with the end of a knife, as in mincing small. tak ant-bù, to kill a louse between the nails or teeth. tak-chhít-e, to give a sharp rapid bite, as when breaking open a melon seed or when biting the nails.

tak-khi, the teeth chattering, as with cold; to shut the teeth rapidly so as to break open something. koah kâu-oe-tak-khi, so cold that the teeth chatter.

tak-tióh, to stumble or strike against unintentionally. tsing-kah tak-tióh, to indent with the finger-nail; to hurt the finger-nail by coming against something. tak-tióh-chhít, to stumble or strike against a stone.

tak-tióh mó-tháng-chhí, suddenly find one’s self involved in a lawsuit with a very dangerous man (v. thang). beh-poah beh-tak, stumbling and ready to fall.

tak-tó, to trip and stumble, as on a stone or step. tióh-tak, to stumble. kha-tióh-tak, id.

bé, si-kha, ú-si tióh-tak, a horse, though it has four legs, sometimes stumbles (strength, wealth, and influence are not always to be depended on).

hâm-bin hâm-tak, just half wakened out of sleep, and hardly knowing what one is doing (said of a man doing things very carelessly or in ignorance of what should be done).

tak-bé, slightly blunted, as needle.

tú-tak, to oppose and carp at a master’s orders, sometimes doing the thing ordered, or part of it. ti-tak (C.), = tú-tak, id. tak-tí, constantly causing trouble or long delays, as man or affair (v. ti). put-chi tak-kháp, matters always going wrong (v. kháp).

sa-tak-chhúi, to have a slight alteration. tak-khú, having some sour ill-tempered words, as at the beginning of a quarrel; not so strong as su-khú, kap-i tak-khú, to have a slight alteration or some unpleasant words with him.

tak-hông, to sail closer to the wind in order to sail slower. tak chit-tè, to lay to, or to anchor for a very short time. tak-tiâ, to anchor for a very short time.

ting-tak (T.), to manage to settle an affair, or to gain money, where others would fail.

ták [R. tôk, to drive away; each]. each. ták-é, each one (severally and disjunctively). ták-é, everyone.

ták-lâng, each man. tak-hâng, each sort, &c. tak-pá, every time.

ták (C.) ták - ke, = A. tâi-ke, all (said only of persons).

ták [R. tôk, muddy; turbid; not clear]. iú-ták, sediment of oil.

ták [R. tôk, only; solitary]. ko-ták, unsociable and disobligeing; sellishly refusing to give any assistance.

ták [R. tôk, poison; poisonous; = col. thâm], poisonous; very wicked and injurious, as man. ták-sim, wicked malevolent heart. ták-chhúi, violent injurious hands. hé ták-chhúi, to lay violent hands on a man.

joah-ták, very hot and sultry.

phang-ták (Cn.), the sting of a bee or wasp.

hang-ták, the poisonous spike of the skate fish.

ták — ták-á, a sort of fish. ták-á-kôe, do. pickled. ták-á-phê, sort of fish-skin (used for rubbing varnished articles to make them smooth).

ták (R. tôk). ná-ták, harrows used for prepar-
ing wet fields for planting out young rice (e. carrot).

lá-ták, id. phah nâ-ták, to harrow the wet rice-fields.

ták [R. pók, name of a plant]. ná-ták, ná-pók, carrots (e. harrow). lá-ták-chhái (Cn.), id.

tâm (same as next word). tam-chhúi, to rest firmly on the wall, as a beam that has a good hold. bó-tâm-chhúi, has no proper hold on the wall, as beam of which the end is decayed or worm-eaten.

tâm [R. to carry or bear, esp. on a pole across the shoulder; to endure; to bear responsibility; = col. ta, tâ], to stand security. tam-sông, to assure responsibility (v. sông). tam-jin, to be responsible for; to guarantee; to stand security. tam-niâ, id. tam-tái, id. tam-pô (r.), to stand security.

tâm-tng, to bear, as office, honour, or responsibility. m-tâm su-lâ, will not act honourably according to agreement, as in paying common expenses or gambling debts, or in drinking for a forfeit (v. su).

tam-hoán, to have a great many anxieties, as about some troublesome matters to be managed. kâu tam-hoán, lâng kâe-lâu, they who have many anxieties soon grow old.

tâm [previous word? or following word?]. tam-gô, to injure another very seriously by disappointing just expectations, as by marrying and soon leaving (v. gô).

tam [R. id.]. tam-koh, to waste time. tam-koh si-tsún, id. tam-koh si-jit, id. tam-koh ni'-tang, to waste one’s years. tam-koh tái-chi, to procrastinate at some business or work, delaying the finishing of it.

tam [R. id.], to take up on the point of the finger, as a fine powder; to wet the very tip (as of one’s finger) in a liquid; not so deep as “ân.” tam-khôa, to take up on the tip of the finger so as to try what an article is like, esp. tasting it. tam-bái (Cn.), id.

tâm [R. name of a man]. ló-tam, = ló-kun, Lau-tsae, the founder of Taiusim.

tâm [R. to converse; to discuss; talk; a dialect]. tâm-lún, to converse or discuss together. sa-káp tám-tâm, to talk together. tám-giên, to chat. tám-kim soát-kô, to talk idly about ancient and modern things (v. soát).

chhiu-tâm, jests and jocular talk (v. chhiu).

káng phâ-tâm, to tell baseless stories for amusement.

hiang-tâm, a local dialect; local vernacular or colloquial; a patois. hiang-tâm (Cn.), id. hiâ-tâm (Cn.), id.

tâm, damp; moist. sip-tâm, id. thâu-toé-tâm, wet to the skin.

tâm kâ-kâ, very wet, as leaky house or boat or slippery road. tám kauh-kauh, very damp or wet. tám chhiu-chhiu, id. tám lok-lok, very wet, as road. tám teh-teh, id. tám chhih-chhih, all damp, e.g. with dew.

ak-tâm, to drench; drenched. bak-tâm, to soil by wetting. phoa-hâm-tâm, to wet by splashing water on. jâ-tâm, to wet by rubbing, as in washing clothes. ún-tâm, to wet by dipping into. ú-tâm, damaged (as goods) by leakage or by a great quantity of water. tó-tâm, damaged by damp seaking in gradually, or by lying beside some damp thing.

tâm [same as previous word?]. tám-chiên, offerings of preserved fruits, &c., made to idols. tám-chiên-ap, do., on a frame.
tàn, very talkative. kóng-óe bóc-tàn, one’s advice not valued.

tàn-kó (C.), = A. chéng-kó, to beat gongs, &c., at beginning of a play.

tàn [R. tàng, a rank, class, or sort; like; to act in place of; to wait], to wait for. tang-tán, to be watching for a man, e.g. so as to catch him or to injure him, or to be on our guard against him; to wait for an opportunity, or as a man out of employment waiting for a job. tân-tá, to wait with a carrying-pole to get some job. tán-tsào, to wait till all have come. khoác-khoa-tân, to wait very long, generally unwillingly (v. khoác). ih-hî-tân, to wait anxiously, as for news, or for a person. öe-tân—tít, can wait without much inconvenience. kœ-koê-tân—tít, can easily wait. tân-chih, to go out and wait to receive a man at an appointed place. tân-chih sâng-siu (waiting for the prime minister), said in joke of waiting very long for a man. tân-chih tsâi-siông, id. tân-pùt-tâi, to wait for Kwan-yin, as at an idolatrous procession; also (T.), to wait on the roadside, as robbers, to plunder or levy black-mail. tân-mícĥ̈ĥ̈-kâu, tân-lâng kões-lâu, in waiting for things or men, the time seems very very long.

tân-thi (Cn. 'T.), to wait for.

tân [R. the morning; a female character in a play; = col. tsâi, hâk].

goân-tân, New year’s morning. it-tân sê-he, if some day one should die (v. he). sam-tâi liâp-chek, it-tân khong-khong, dissipate in one morning the accumulations of three generations.

fán (Cn.), to throw away. tân-khù, id. tân-tá—(An.), id. hài—tân-tá—(An.), id.

fán (Cn.), = A. tông, to nail.

fân [R. only]. mû-tân, not only. mû-tân-nâ, id. put-tân (v.), id. tân goân-an-nâ (r.), that is just what I desire. tân tit—tiôh bông-kiâ, I go just because I cannot help it, though I would much rather not. tân tit—tiôh bông-chhap. I meddle with the matter only because I cannot possibly avoid it.

tân [R. to fear]. sù-bû-khi-tân, recklessly wicked without reverence or fear. put-tân-hoân (R.), willing to take any trouble (so as to get it done).

tâng (R. tong), the east; eastern. tang—si, the east. tang-hang, id. tang-bin, id. tang-bin tsâo-sek, first dawn. bân-sûi tiâu-tân, a distant eastern region where the current is always to the east (v. tiâu).


khau-tâng, to beat against an east or north-east wind. as in sailing towards Fuh-chian. tsâi tâng, bô hō-lâng (T.), an east wind in the morning will be very violent before evening.

tâng—ki, Japan. tang-to, Formosa. kîng-tang, Canton, Kwang-tung. kûi—tâng (C.), id. liâu-tâng, Liatung in Manchuria. soa—tâng, Shantung province. soa—tâng-lài, pears from Shantung. soa—tâng-hùn, vermicelli from Shantung.

tang (R. tong), winter; harvest; also (esp. E.), a year.

tâng-thî, winter. chhun hè, chhíu tâng, spring, summer, autumn, and winter. ah-tâng, to pass the season (esp. winter) in port.

tâng-kôe, a sort of pumpkin (v. lê). tang-sûn, winter bamboo sprouts (v. sün).

jîp-tâng, the term at the beginning of winter, on or about Nov. 7th. lip-tâng, id. tang-chí, the shortest day; the winter solstice. Dec. 21st. or 22nd, it is the great day for worshiping ancestors. tang-choh, id. tang-chek (C.), id. tsâo-tâng, to keep this feast. chê-tâng, to make the ancestral offerings at it. chihâ-tâng, to partake of this ancestral feast.

pâng-tâng, to give holidays or vacation at harvest time. siu-tâng, to take in the harvest (v. siu). nî—tâng hō—siù, harvest good. hō—ni—tâng, good harvest. phâi—ni—tâng, bad harvest. tâm-kôh ni—tâng, to waste one’s years. tâu-kê ni—tâng, to waste and lose a good opportunity. nî—tâng géh-choh, the various festivals of the year (v. tsôh). tang-bê, end of harvest. lâk—géh—tâng, the first rice-harvest, about the sixth month. tsâ-tâng, id. tòng—tâng, id. un—tân, the second rice-harvest, about the tenth month. müi—tâng (C.), id. tâng-tâng, id., so called because it is a long time from it till the first harvest of the following year. é-tâng, id. (+).

tê—tâng, the tea-harvest. bêh—tâng, wheat or barley harvest. thô—tâng—tâng, the harvest of ground-nuts. hâi—tâng (Cu.), the take of fish, as in a year. phâi—tsu—tâng (C. T.), a season when small-pox is very virulent.

chihâ—poâ—tâng, about half a year. têng—poâ—tâng, first half of a year; first six months. é—poâ—tâng, second half of a year; last six months. ô—tâng, latter part of a year (+). poâ—tâng han—tsâ (T.), potatoes planted after the first rice-crop has been reaped.

tâng — tang—hoa—hûn, a plant, and a medicinal preparation from it.

tang [R. tong, name of a plant]. tang—e—chhî, parsley. tang—o—chhî, id. tang—ô—chhî (Cn.), id.

Tâng [R. tong, name of a tree]. ka—tang—chhîu, a sort of tree that grows large, but is of no special use. ka—tâng, id. phû—tâng (C.), another sort of tree.

Tâng [R. tong, name of a plant]. bâng—tâng, a sort of seed much used for making stems for candles. liâh bâng—tâng tsâo—koâ (to take a reed for a staff), to employ a man for a work for which he is quite unfit. khâa bâng—tâng—hûng (set up a memorial arch of reeds), said of a widow who makes a false pretense of purity (used also in other figurative senses).

tâng — bâng—tâng, the tailor-bird. bâng—tâng—î, id. bâng—tâng—à—chhîu, id. bâng—tâng—si’ già—nûng (T.), tailor-bird laying goose-eggs (said of a man boasting of being able to do what is utterly beyond his power).

Tâng [R. tong, pendant stone ornaments; jingling sound]. tin—tin tong—tong, sound of tight string when struck.

tâng (cf. tâng). tang—tiôh, to hurt the foot by striking on a thing so that the place grows hard. kha tâng—tiôh, id.

tâng (C.) tang—ng, = A. tông—ng, midst; among (but in other phrases C. tông, = A.)

tâng — tâng—chhîn—àp, a set of fruits and sweet things presented to an idol.

Tâng — kha—tâng, the lower leg (from knee to ankle). kha—tâng—kut, the bone of the lower leg; the shin-bone. toa—kha—tâng, elephantiasis. hâm—kha—tâng, id.

tâng [R. thông, an insect. = col. thâm]. siu—tâng (C.), = A. siên—tâng, a lizard.
táng [R. tóng, together with; alike], alike; of same sort; having some share in the same thing. sa'-táng, alike; of the same sort; the same in kind, quality, value, &c. hó-táng, harmonious, as persons; agreeing, as evidence, or as articles with the pattern. sa'-hó-táng, id. kóng-še sa'-hó-táng, agreeing in what they say. tui'-táng, agreeing perfectly, as evidence. mǔ-tái-táng, disagreeing, as evidence. bò-táng, dissimilar, unlike.

háp-táng, an agreement as to the division of family property (usually made before the father's death); a copy is kept by each party. khu-aut-sú-háp-táng, id.

táng-chit-iú, of the same sort; alike. täng-khãoân, id.

táng-sim, of the same mind; unanimous. täng-sim chit-i, id. täng-sim hâp-lêk, with one mind and united strength.

táng-phoá, a companion. täng-sài, wives of brothers. tâng-mâng, husbands of sisters. tâng-mâng-ê, id. tâng-mâu (C), id.

tâng-sî, at the same time. sa'-tâng-hê, of the same age. tâng-nî, having graduated in the same year as Kuín or higher graduates. tâng-ôa, having taken the degree of Sâw-t'ai in the same year. tâng-pâng, having become Kuín or Tâin-sî in the same year. tâng-sî, of same surname. tâng-mâiâ, of same personal name. tâng-huû, of same village. tâng-hít, having the same grave, &c. &c. tâng-tô ê-lâng, persons of same trade or profession. tâng-toh ê-lâng, persons who eat at the same table. tâng-kâ ju-tâng-mâiâ, fellow-travellers or emigrants assisting each other in dangers of the way, and sticking together constantly afterwards. tâng-ke-kîâm, sharing each other's fortunes. tâng-sî-si, do. till death. tâng-ô tâng-bô, fortunes strictly united, as of man and wife. tâng-khô tâng-ti, do.; sometimes said also of very close friends who assist each other with money.

ang-bê tâng-khô tâng-ti, man and wife have their fortunes identical.

tâng-ôa, the Hien city or district of Tung-an or Tung-ngaî, in which district Amoy stands.

tâng (R tóng), copper; brass. tâng-tâng, copper. chhi'-tâng, brass. nûng-tâng, soft brass. chhit-pó-tâng, very fine brass. pêh-tâng, a white metal that looks like silver (said to be an alloy of copper with arsenic, &c.), much used for armlets and such ornaments; said also of zinc, nickel, &c.

tâng-sî, very thin brass wire. tâng-sâ, thicker brass or copper wire. tâng-phî, percussion-caps. tâng-ê, a brass pot with a cover (said also of metal). tâng-kô, a sort of rattle used by peddlars (v. kô), (s. boy, sorcerer). tiî-tâng, copper wire to which a hook is sometimes attached (a. tube). phoá-tâng ku-siâh, old brass and pewter vessels (v. siâh).

tâng-không, a man who has got the degree of kong-seng for money alone. tâng-kông, a large brass cannon.

tâng-chhiâ, good common cash. tâng-gûn, silver coin adulterated with brass. tâng-páu, brass dollar coated with silver. pau-tâng, id.

tâng-chhiâ, verdigris (v. chhih). tâng-lêk, id. (l).

tâng-hông, id. tâng-siên, id., only on the article. chhih-tâng-siên, verdigris forming on a thing; to get covered with verdigris. chhih-tâng-hông, id. cong-không, tâng-tiên, id. I have no cash on me. hin-sû tâng-tâng-chhe (C), id.

kong-tâng-siâ, to gamble with the "lîên-phî," chhiâh kiau-tâng, to live by gambling. chhiâh-

tâng cháuh-thiû, to live by bold bad means (v. thîh).

tâng-gê-tsâo, falsely and doggedly refusing to admit a fault (v. tsô).

phâh-tâng, to work in brass. tâng-tâng, to mend articles of brass or other metals; the men who do this work also mend broken glass, earthenware, &c.

tâng-soe, Tong-san town, island, or harbour, between Amoy and Swatow.

tâng [R. tông, a boy; a lad; a student]. tâng-ki, a sorcerer, medium, or fake, who professes to be under the afflatus of a spirit. tâng-ki, id. tâng-sin (C), id. chin-tâng, a real spiritualist medium, or sorcerer. kê-tâng, a pretended one.

koân-tâng, to perform incantations to call the spirit to the medium, fake, or sorcerer. koân-ki tâng-ki, to make incantations and get the afflatus for oracles. tiô-tâng, to leap about or gesticulate violently under the afflatus. tiâu-tâng, id. chhiû-ê-tâng, to take possession of the man, as the spirit does; to be possessed by the spirit. liâh-tâng, to become possessed.

thê-tâng, to leave the medium or sorcerer, as the spirit does at the end of the rites. thê-tâng-kê, to draw back from an affair which we were taking in hand (v. thè).

tâng [R. tông, a tube; a cylinder or cylindrical vessel; cf. col. tông], tek-tâng, a cylindrical bamboo vessel or spout. chi'-tâng, a bamboo till for receiving cash, as in a shop. pit-tâng, a cylindrical vessel for holding pens or pencils. hiû'-tâng, cylindrical vessel for incense-sticks. chhiâm-tâng, cylindrical vessel for holding divining-sticks (used as lots). chhiâm-tâng, small cylindrical vessel for needles. tiô-tâng (C), bamboo floats for line with hooks (a. brass).

hô-tâng, a trumpet. pûn toâ-tâng, to blow a very long straight sort of trumpet (used on joyful occasions).

ien-tâng, a chimney. ien-tâng-khê, tubular tiles for chimney.

hiâm-tâng, hiâm-thang, semi-cylindrical tiles for roofs, &c.

tâng (= tâng). tâng-á, tâng-á, the small upper timbers between the two horizontal beams of a couple for the roof of a house.

tâng — sông-tâng, a sort of useless soft wood (v. sông).

tâng — sông-tâng, dull and foolish; clumsy, clownish, and ignorant, as a big useless fellow. sông-tâng-khi, id.

tâng [R. tông, each; col. tôk], tâng-kê (C.), = A. tôk-kê, every time, often, constantly.

tâng [R. tông, to rule; to store up; curiosities; to understand], a surname.

tâng-sû, to have the oversight and management of some public work (e.g. of building a temple), as a man appointed by the subscribers; the head-man who has the charge of the volunteers in a subdivision of a ward; a sort of secretary in the Giôk-pin Academy, who has charge of routine work, e.g. recording names, paying money for prizes, &c.

tâng [R. tông, confused or disturbed in mind, sometimes confused with the former word]. tâng-hêh, hurried and careless, so as to break or spoil things.

tâng [R. tông, a faction, cabal, club, or secret con-
constant sickness (ballast).

huih-...get become flower, ts-a-hng hole; is tAi.
in get aim koa" tire beg thank net.
tim-taog (v.) sluice or change id.
cii-change dm-t4ng, another's as cold.

clilh, cold). dm-t4ng, other's dm-t4ng, as cold.
t<lng, dm-t4ng, as cold.
t<lng, dm-t4ng, as cold.
t<lng, dm-t4ng, as cold.
t<lng, dm-t4ng, as cold.
t<lng, dm-t4ng, as cold.
t<lng, dm-t4ng, as cold.
t<lng, dm-t4ng, as cold.

.... get to stoo; to die. ts-a-tang kia"-tang, he died last night. tang-phang kia"-tang, to get out of the way when it is dangerous to remain, but using some opportunity or plausible excuse so as not to appear afraid. liu-kiang kia"-tang, to steal away quietly so as to avoid some duty or a danger which should be shared.
tsau-tang, get to stoo; to get priests or sorcerers to perform rites (burning paper, &c.) on occasion of a sudden dangerous illness or great calamity. tsau-tang, to get to stoo.

toe-tang, an earthquake. to-tang (C.), id. chhui chih-tang, said of one who is constantly eating.

hoa-hoe-tang, what he says usually obeyed. seng-li tsao-boe-tang, unable to get on in business, as from want of funds, &c. sim lih-lih-ah u-tang, mind somewhat excited, as by fear, desire, &c. chhun-sim tang, longing to get married, &c., as woman.
gi-sim tang, suspicions rising in the mind.
tang sang-poah, to use the abacus in calculation. tang ko-gak, to use musical instruments for joyful music. tang lo-koh, id. (superstitious). tang kanko, to begin a feud or lawsuit (v. ko, spear). vong thong-chiao, to act violently, e.g. striking, &c. tong-
thang-chih, a large rock near Amoy which is moved by the wind.

...kang, to begin work at the very beginning of a piece of work. tang-tho, to begin building or repairing a house without the proper rites, or at an inauspicious time, so as to cause pain to a woman with child, &c. tang-tiob, to become ill in consequence, as pregnant woman.

...chhiu, to begin fighting or quarrelling. pikha tang-chhiu, to move about one's arms and legs in a boisterous or troublesome manner. ...kha tang-chhiu, id. kun-tau tang-kho, put-tang-chhiu, a respectable man uses his mouth, not his hands, as in quarrel, &c.

... (R. tang), heavy; important; heinous; serious or severe, as danger or calamity; large, as wages; strong, as words, or as horse; hot, as sun; bad-smelling, as breath of sick man; (ballast).
tang ih"-ih", very heavy. tang hoaih"-hoaih", id... tang tim, id. tang-ti, id. kau-tang, up to full weight. kau-tang, very fat and thick, as person; very thick and strong, as pottery or box, &c. tim-
tang, very unwell; very severe, as sickness. hang-
tang, heavy and cumbrous; severe, as sickness (v. hing). chhe-tang, rough and hard, as work requiring much strength; heavy and coarse, as a thing.

...tang, light and heavy; important and unim-
portant; weight or importance, in general or in the abstract. tang-khin-thau, the two loads on a carrying-pole very unequal in weight.
sit-tang, net weight. mo"-tang, ross weight.
b0-tu-tang, gross weight not yet reduced to net.
chhut-tang, rather more than the weight, e.g. 101 to 102 instead of 100. cheng-tang, net weight.
cheng-tang, to adulterate with an inferior article so as to add to the weight. cheng-tang, to make an article of fixed price somewhat larger when the price of the material falls (v. cheng).
sit-tang, to lose weight; to be less than the weight stated; too light, as dollar. thi"-tang, to add more so as to make heavier.
ke-pong-tang, to pre-
tàng
tend that a thing is heavier, and charge it so. ke-phông-tàng, id. thin-tang, to put something heavy in one of the loads on a carrying-pole to make them balance evenly. tū-täng, to divide into two parts of equal weight, as on balances (r. tāi). thūi-täng, hanging down heavily, as weighted curian, or as pocket with heavy things in it.
tim-täng, to feel the weight of a thing with the hand. chhin-tâng, to weigh with a steelyard. pêng-tâng, to weigh with balances.
siâ-tâng-siâ1, to write a dollar's weight on a bit of paper pasted on it. phin hit-e-tâng-siâ, to agree that the dollars are to be counted at such-and-such a weight (r. siâ). pē gûn-tâng, to make up the deficiency of a light dollar.
soa-tâng, sand-ballast. teh soa-tâng, to put in sand-ballast. chiôh-tâng, stone-ballast. tö-tâng, ballast; said also of very cheap and heavy goods which would not be worth taking for the freight, just taken almost as ballast. teh tö-tâng, to take in ballast.
tâng-chhin, a false steelyard which makes things much lighter than they really are. tâng-tsâi, a heavy load, as of vessel. tâng-tâi, a heavy load carried on a pole.
tâng-fêg, a rich deep yellow. tâng-tôh, very powerful and rather dangerous medicine. tâng-siong, severely wounded. tâng-hêng, severe punishment. tâng-lai, usury. pâng-tâng-lai, to take heavy usury. pâng-tâng-chê, id.
tâng-bin, to sleep soundly (v. bin).
tâng-pûn, requiring a great deal of capital, as a business. chiah tâng-hong, to need a strong wind to sail well, as a junk that has much breadth of beam. jît tâng, the sun very hot. pooh-jî tâng, horseshoe very good, so as not to fear unlucky days, &c. miâ put-chî-tâng, weight of his fat-great, either good or bad. kông-sê bôe-tâng, our words not counted of weight; advice not followed. ui-hêng chin-tâng, manner very stern and dignified.
sô-hûi tâng, expenses heavy.
thâu-khâk tâng, head feeling heavy and sick.
bâk-thâu tâng-tâng, eyes feeling heavy, with a slight headache, as in a feverish cold.
tâng, a small earthen jar or pot. tâng-â, id. kin-tâng, an earthen jar for the bones of the dead. âng-tâng, larger and smaller earthen jars. âng-tâng-tâng, unwilling to do what one is asked or ordered; sulky ill-pleased, as of child.
kau hê-siâ, to tâng-â-bî, he who keeps company with Budhihist priests must empty his rice-jar, kau li-ke, to tâng-â-bî, she who comports with none must, &c.

[tap [R. to answer; to require; = col. tab], to return a favour or kindness. pô-tap, id. tap-sis, to return a kindness; to repay with gratitude; to give thanks for a favour. tap-lê, to perform a polite ceremony (esp. a call or a gift) in return for the same previously done to us. tap-pai, to return a ceremonial call. tap-tsoâ, giving presents in return for the rite called "shing koan-thâu look."

In-tap (R.), to answer. In-tap jû-liô, fluent at answering. tûi-tap (r.), to answer. tûi-tap jû-liô (r.), fluent at answering. tûi-tap jî-liô (C.), id. Bûi-tap (K.), question and answer; also (X.), a condescension.
put-tap put-chîit, all full of blunders, so as to be unsuitable for use, as a document.
[lał [R. a proper name]. tat-ki, the notoriously wicked concubine of the tyrant Chow (tiû) of the Shang dynasty.

[tat— chhu-tat, a plan of a house. phah chhu-tat, to draw a plan of a house. phah-tat, id.; also, to arrange for another the plan of an accusation, or the way of managing an affair. òe thôe-li phah-tat, bôe thôe-li chhut-lâit, willing to plan for you the manner of the accusation or defence, but unwilling to make exertions for you, esp. unwilling to appear at the trial, or to be any way involved.

[tat (cf. tab). tiâu-tat, = tiâu-tah, neat and tidy, as dress well put on, and not hanging loosely; neatly dressed.

[tât [R. to pervade; to pass or see through; to advance or prosper; intelligent]. thong-tât, to understand thoroughly. chhit-thong pat-tât, quite clear of obstacles and safe for travelling, as a road (v. pat). liên-tât (r.), understanding thoroughly; well experienced. tât-tô-li, reasonable and right, as an argument in a discussion, or as a plan proposed for settling a quarrel.

bôa-tât, to prosper, as in wealth, or as some getting office, &c. hiên-tât (R.), to become a mandarin, or very powerful, or illustrious. kong-bêng hiên-tât (lt.), speedily rising to high literary honours.
tât-mê tsô-su, name of an idol (v. mê). tât-mê, id.

[tâî [R. ti, to meet with; to be worth; to value = col. tâb]. tât-chî, worth some money; costly; valuable. mû-tât, not worth. mû-tât chiu' kú-i'i, not worth more than a few cash. bê-tât chiu' kú-i'i, id. bôe-mû-tât, to pay too much for a thing. bôe-khi-tât, to buy at a good bargain. kî-â-tât, to get no good (gen. injury) for one's trouble.

mû-tât-tiôh, = mû-tâh-tiôh, the best way is to —.

û-kang tât-i, work worth the pay. û-kang tât-i, to a-hu, must have my wages for each day's work; doing work worthy of proper wages. i bô-sim-mi hbang-tât-i, he is not worth the money you pay him. i bô-sim-mi hbang-tât-tit, id. bô-sim-mi hbang-tât-tit-i, i have not the ability for the work he has to be done.

tiông-tât, to be worth (so much); to be worthy of, as of the honour, &c. put-chî tiông-tât, worth a great deal, as man or thing. òe-tiông-tât-tit, worthy to get it, as a thing or an honour. òe-tiông-tât-tit-i, the kindness he shows is all justly due for kindness formerly shown to him. bôe-tiông-tât-tit, not worth or worthy of it. tiông-tât jôa-tsôe, how much is it worth?

[mâl [R. name of a plant]. kok-tât-pûn, coarse barhoo wicker-work, used for hurdles, partitions, &c.
kok-tât, id.

a-tât-chî, a sort of confection brought from the Straits.

[fât [R. têk, a wind-instrument like a flute or pipe]. tât-á, a sort of flagcolet or flute. tât-lá, id. pûn tât-lá, to play it.

[tau— ti chi-tau (esp. Cn. T.), here; in this place. hi-tau (esp. Cn.), there.
kûn-tau, near at hand; a place near. tûi-hâng-tau kông, to give an indirect hint or allude to a subject, as to see how a man's mind lies towards a proposal.

[tau, the end of the year (v. mî).

goân-tau, my home or dwelling; our home. goân-tau, id. lin-tau, your home or dwelling. i-tau, his home or dwelling. i-tau, id.; their home.
I have shown him such kindness that he is under obligation to show kindness to me.

Khi in-tsó-táu (lit. gone to his ancestors), said judicially of death; said also of things spoiled or broken.

Hái-bú kha-táu, our parents' house; parental home (v. kha).

If you want to grasp; to correct, to haul close; to determine forcibly, as men or things, e.g. to get the payment of what is due, or to get ransom-money, whether rightly or wrongly.

Táu-óá, to haul close. Táu-liú, to determine forcibly, as men or things.

Táu-su, self-confident and very independent in spirit (rather too proud), e.g. refusing to accept help in managing a matter; refusing advice or instruction; quite indifferent whether or not his goods be bought or his services accepted.

Bó-táu-su, not managing well (v. saa).

Níá-táu, niá-táu, the collar of a dress.

Dá-táu, a preparation of oysters and potato-starch made into paste. Dá-táu-míi, id. tau-míi (coll.), id.

Ná-táu, the Pandanus or screw-pine.

If you throw; to leap in; to have recourse to; to give one's self up to; to agree: = col. tió. to throw one's self into, as into water or fire; to join, as the army or a secret society; to make submission on promise of impunity and employment; to make a complaint to.

Táu-ki, to agree in opinion (v. ki). I-khi siong-táu, id.

Táu-hióh, to stay at a place, as for a night. Táu-hióh (coll.), id.

Táu-hóe, to rush into the flame, as a moth; to throw one's self into a fire. Táu-tsúi, to throw one's self into the water. Táu-tsúi–sí, to drown one's self. Táu-thái, to enter into the womb, as a spirit becoming incarnate (v. thái).

Táu-bó, to vow and pray to. Táu-kó thít-tóe, to lay one's wrongs before Heaven and earth. Táu-läng, to make appeal or complaint to a man against a third party, esp. one over whom he has some authority or control. Táu in-sí-toa, complain to his superior. Táu-mía-tó, to complain to his parents. Táu pó-tó, to make formal complaint to the tope (tó-pó) of the ward. Táu-sien-sí, to make complaint to a teacher. Táu ká-sien-sí–kóng, id.

Ché-táu, to accept or bear responsibility; to become responsible, for as payment, or for the good conduct of another. Ché-táu (C.), id. M-ché-táu, will not be responsible, e.g. for goods after they are bought, or for another's conduct, or for his making payment, etc.

Táu-sú, a written complaint given in to the tó-pó (v. sú).

Táu-bún, to give in a mandarin's despatch to another mandarin, as courier. Táu bún-su, id.

Táu-búng, to make submission on promise of impunity, or on good conditions, as of employment, honour, or reward. Táu-séng, id. Táu-tó, to return to one's duty or allegiance, or to honest employment, on condition of impunity, as rebel, pirate, deserter, &c. Ká-kí tó-tó, to make this arrangement in person. Táu-kun, to enter the army; to enlist (one's self). Táu hái-fó, to become a pirate. Táu sió-tó, to join the Triad Society.

Táu — ién-táu, a dandy; a coxcomb; a very nice-looking young fellow (a. dice). Sí-taó ién-táu, to be very well formed, healthy, and nice-looking, as a lad about twenty. Kek ién-táu, to dress finely, grow a large queue, &c., as a nice-looking young fellow wishing to draw the attention of other people's women. Sién-ién-táu, said of a married woman enticing or having illicit intercourse with a young fellow.

Táu [R. tó, dice, = col. káu], dice. Táu-á, id. poah táu-á, to gamble with dice. Tó táu-á, to shake the dice. Táu-á-oá, the bowl for rattling the dice. Táu-á sam-sún, the three dice having each the same number of dots.

Hoe-hóe-táu, sort of teetotum used in gambling. Hoa-hóe-táu (C.), id.

Ién-táu, dice loaded with lead for cheating (a. dandy). Sí ién-táu, to use loaded dice.

Táu — hién-táu, to boast falsely or in an exaggerated way; to affect to be powerful, influential, or liberal, e.g. sometimes giving liberally once or twice so as to make a reputation, but not really liberal. Hién-táu è–öe, big boastful talk. Í–öe khaah-hiën-táu, he talks in a very boastful, false, or exaggerated manner.

Khíáng-táu, too sharp in business (v. khíáng).

Táu [R. tó, a hole; an aqueduct; a sluice; = col. tó], Táu-ám, a sluice or place where the water flows out from inclosed plots at low water.

Táu-mág (C.), flood-gates; gate of a sluice (C. täng-máh). Táu-mág-tháu (C.), id.

Táu [R. tó, to guard; a wall for guarding a place]. Soá–táu, to disband or disperse as soldiers; to separate, as friends or partners (v. soó).

Táu [R. tó, the belly, = col. tó]. Táu-hoe oá–táu, superstitious rites for curing a woman's barrenness, or for enabling her to have male children when she had only daughters before; the woman swallows (without chewing) a small dough image of a naked male child in the presence of her husband, in the temple of Táu–sií níá–níá, along with many more rites.

Táu [R. tó, the ornamented top of a pillar]. Koe-chin-táu, sort of projecting brackets for supporting the beams of a roof. Táu-á, id. (a. measure). Tiam-táu (T.), id.

Táu — chhi–táu-chiód, the ordinary green granite of Amoy.

Táu [R. tó, to overturn; to fall; to invert], to move some of the cards back and forwards once or twice before dividing or dealing them, so as to prevent cheating; to shuffle, as cards. Táu-lái táu-khi, id.

Táu [previous word? following word?] chhi pha-lin-táu, to make a Somerset. Phah-kun-táu, id.

Táu [R. tó], a dry measure somewhat like a peck; =10 "chin;" one-tenth of a "chih." Táu–á, the wooden measure used for measuring it. Chhi–táu–á, a small measure for taking out spirituals liquor. Bi–táu, a rice-measure containing one "táu." Chht–táu–bi, one "táu" of cleaned rice. Chin–táu, small and large dry-measures. Koa–táu, the measure used in the rice-shops. Chhi–ji–táu, a measure about 1/2 of the above; used for uncleaned rice (chhi–bi) and for beans. Ú–hó–táu, a still larger measure, about 1/3 or 1/4 of the common rice-measure, used in some sorts of business. Toa–táu, id.

Táu-tháu ù, very good measure. Táu–tháu chich, id.

Táu–kái, a small stick used for levelling the grain in the measure. Táu–sái, a man whose business is to
tau

measure cargoes of pease or beans loose in the holds of
junks.
tau-chhin (peck and steelyard), weights and meas-
ures. tau-chhin kong-pli, weights and measures.
tau-chhin khek-pok, do. unjust.
pang-tau, a sort of bucket for holding boiled rice at
meals. nai-tau, a basket with no handle (v. nai).
kim-tau, a jar for holding the bones of the dead (v.
kim). baku-tau, box holding ink and ink-lice for car-
penter's work.
pun-tau, a scoop for dust and sweepings.
pun-tau bok-khi-cheh, a sort of hoe-taps for
women's shoes.
thai-tau, a sieve (v. thai). khong-tau, sort of
sieve used in a mill. lo-tau, sort of box-sieve in a
mill, which shakes from side to side, finer than "thai-
tau." lo-tau-se, fine guaze, such as is used for sieves.
hie-tau, a three-sided screen for a lamp, esp. used at
plays. tau-teng, a rice-measure with a lamp in it,
used in some idolatrous rites (v. teng). ki-koao-
tau, a square box-shaped ornament near the top of a flag-
staff. bang-tau, id. kio-tau, the space under the
seat of a sedan, used for carrying things. tan-tau, a
long footstool with three drawers, below the front of a
bed (v. tah). tsaoan-tau, a revolving-box for petitions.
tsaoan-tau-ti, a petition entered for an extra fee on
a day that is not one of the regular days at the yamn
for receiving petitions.
utt-tau, a smoothing-iron. pootau, a gambling
instrument for the lin-pok (v. p6). hoote-pok, a
sort of gourd. chi-bob-ti-ao-tau, wearing an en-
normous felt cap.
ho-tau, a bucket for raising water for irrigation,
swung on two ropes between two men; a man having a
projecting chin.
et-tau, the chin. chhui-ethau, id. e-tau-chhui,
the beard. e-tau-chiam, the chin sharp.
chhui-tau, the mouth, said in relation to speaking or
to appetite (v. chhui).
ka-chhing-tau, the hips; the buttocks.
peh ao-tau, to cut out a man, e.g. in getting an
employment or buying what he expected to secure for
himself, esp. by speaking against him behind his back.
pou-tau, wealthy. hoa-ka-tau, id. (v. tai).
pak-tau, Urea Major; The Great Bear; the Plough.
pak-tau-chhi, id. pak-tau-seng-kun, the god of
that constellation = Hien-thien Sieng-to. pak-tau-
tau-si, lam-tau-tau-si, he decrees death, but the
god of the southern constellation decrees life.
lam-tau, a southern constellation of six stars.
lam-tau
seng-kun, its presiding divinity. hole lam-tau, to
worship him (as when sick) by holding up incense to
wards heaven. kho-o-seng that-tau, the god of the
North Star represented as kicking the Plough. phi-
tau-bu, to worship Urea Major, done with seven lamps
by a special sect, e.g. the clan in Amoy of the surname
"Sun."

tau (G. be). together; to put together; to set to-
gether or assist; to contend; to tell lies; a measure of a
bamboo sail from one joining to another, i.e. about two
feet.

tau-bin-chhing, to put together the parts of a bed.
tau-loh-sun, to fit tenon and mortise together. tau-
boe, to make shoes by putting together the several parts.
tau-kihi, put it well together, as the parts of an
article of furniture. tau-boe-sun, not fitting well
together, as the parts of an instrument or machine, etc.

tau-boe-tiau, the parts not keeping well together.
bote-tiau-thih, not fitted with iron, e.g. at the point.

tau-oai-ghiah, to use inferior bowls to make up a
set; said also of other things, and of men.

gau-tau, fond of telling lies or making random
guesses, and giving them out as true. lam-sam tau,
id; also, to put together ill, as the parts of a machine
or piece of furniture. tau kau uh-thau u-be, to tell
a false story very plausibly, with all the parts well put
together. tau kau ka-ngh, id.

tau-kha-chhiu, to assist one another. tau-sa-
pang, id. tau-sa-kang, id. tau-chhong, to
assist one another in making or mending something.

tau-he, to vow and pray together. lai-tau-hi, come
to congratulate on a joyful occasion. sa-tau-chhau, 
fortunately met by accident. tau tseo-chit-tui, to
form one company (v. tai). tau-sang, to join in one
company or clique. tau-tin, to unite in one procес-
tau-tau-hi, actors joining in one company (v. hi),
tau si kha-kho, he is a good comrade, as for
business or for drinking or other pleasures. tau-kho,
to be partners in business. tau-he-khi, id. tau-kau,
to take a share in trade in a large firm. tau-keng,
to assist a man with a little money to keep him from
ruin. tau-thau tau-bi, to give some little help. tau-
tsai-hoai, to make a venture (v. hoa). tau li-
tau-sai-choa, I will try to assist you, but with great doubts of success.

tau-tah, active and harmonious; just as we would
have wished (v. tah).

sa-tau, to make trial which is superior; to make a
contest in rivalry; to assist each other. sa-
tau-sui, to try which can have the most beautiful dress. tang
sa-tau, id. lai-tau, come and try which of us is
superior. tau-khau, wrangling; mutual scolding.
tau-beng, contending, as in threatening or in gymnastics (v. beng). tau-ko, contending in angry over-
bearing disputing. tau-khoai, trying which can be the
quicker. tau-khi, id. tau-khui-lai, to try
which is the stronger. tau-ku, to try which can do,
or wait, or bear the longer. che tau-ku, to try which
can sit the longer. tim tau-ku, two men waiting
long, each wishing the other to do what one or other
must do, e.g. till one leaves the field clear, or till one
takes the first step in a quarrel which is unavoidable,
but which each wishes the other to begin. khoa-pu
tau-ghau (r), to boast emulously of wealth and wisdom.
tau-hoai, to contend in magic. tau-tau, to try a
race. tau-len-tsian, to race with the dragon-boats.
tau-tdam, a sort of gambling (v. tdam).

sia put-tau-cheng, the evil cannot compete with the
good.

tau, to put together the parts of a thing that was
made in separate parts, e.g. of a machine or piece of
furniture; also (T. Cn.), to put together in a well-
proportioned manner, as the several articles of a suit
of clothes (s. cover). tiui-
tau kha-chhiu, to get ready assistants for doing some piece of work; to make one's
dress ready for work or fighting. tiui-
tau khi-khu, to put together the several parts of a machine.

tau (Cn.), = A. ta, to cover or spread over (but not
in all the phrases; some remain "ta").

tau-boe (Cn.), thick mist.

tiui-tau (A.), to lay a trap for a man, e.g. to try
indirectly what his purpose is; to make trial of a
man's honesty, as by leaving money in his way; to pretend
not to wish a thing so as to get it cheaper (s. together;
tau-ten). gau tau tiui-tau-leang (A.), good at
such modes of indirectly trying another's intention.
tau — jî tâu, the middle of the day, 11—1.
tiông-tâu, noon. têng-tâu, forenoon. ɢ-tâu, afternoon. jî tâu-tâu, fully past noon. kê-tâu, some time past mid-day. jî-tâu-piû, dinner, when taken about mid-day. chiaâ jî-tâu, to take the mid-day meal. chiaâ-tâu, id. siô-tâu-á, about 11 A.M. or 11:30. siô-tâu, id. koh chiên-chiên-á jît chiên-tâu, in a few moments it will be mid-day.
tâu [R. tâu, to arrive at; to reach; completed; = col. kâu]. tâu-ti, = tê-ti, in fine; but at has.
tâu [R. thâu, to leap]. tâu-kâu, = thian-kâu, three dice used in gambling (v. kâu).
tau — khún-tâu-khún-tâu (T.), fat, short, and corpulent.
tâu [R. tâu, to arrive at; to reach; completed; = col. kâu]. tâu-ti, = tê-ti, in fine; but at has.

The text is in Chinese and contains various entries for words, including their meanings, parts of speech, and examples of usage. The entries are structured in a format similar to a dictionary, with each word followed by its definition and usage examples.
té (R. chhâi, (C. té), tea; the Camellia; warm infusions of various plants.

té-chhiû, the Camellia. té-tsâng, a tea plant. téâ (C.), the Camellia, from which oil is made. té-küâ (C.), a beetle found on the Camellia. sonâ-té, a small wild flowering shrub (not tea).

ji-té, cutch or catechu (v. ji).

tù-té, fine tea, as in the leaf. chhâ-té, coarse tea.

lâm-té, inferior tea. kheh-té, wild uncultivated tea.

soa-lé-té, the worst of tea, not pure.


tê-hióng, tea-leaves, either fresh or prepared. tê-sim, prepared tea-leaves. tê-bî, id. tê-ki, tea-leaves mixed with the ends of twigs. tê-boâh, broken tea-leaves, cheaper than the entire. tê-chº, very small particles or dust of tea.

tê-phôh, used tea-leaves (v. phôh). tê-lô, used tea-leaves. tê-lô (C.), id. tê-tôe, the tea left in the cup after drinking. tê-chhip, incrustation on old tea-pots.

tê-ó, oil made from Camellia seeds. tê-á-iô, id. tê-kheh, refuse from making Camellia oil.

tê-sek, tea colour. tê-chî, dark coloured rock-crystal, used for spectacles.

tê-su, a tea-taster. tê-kheh, a merchant who travels to buy tea at the plantations; a tea-man. tê-tâu, the owner of a tea plantation.

tê-chien, a store for preparing and storing tea. tê-tsân (C.), id. tê-hâng, a wholesale tea warehouse; also name of a port on the North river, between Phê-lâm and Chang-pêng Hîng. tê-tiâm, a retail shop for tea (leaves). tê-kôân, a shop for selling tea to drink on the premises. bôe-siô-té-û, a man who sells hot tea on the street from a large teapot.

tê-tang, tea-harvest. tê-siá, a tea-plantation on a hill-side. tê-soa, a tea-producing region.

tê-phê, cakes or confections eaten with tea. tê-liâu, id. tê-liâu-tiâm, a confectioner's shop. moâ-té (C.), a diamond-shaped confection made with hampseed (v. moâ).

tê-lô, a small present given on receiving a cup of tea, as to a Bud. priest at a temple, or when calling after a marriage. tôh-tê-pôâ, to give such a small present (+). bôe-tô-chî, a small reward given for some small service (v. bôe).

tê-pôâ, a salver for a tea-pot (+). tê-sôe, an earthen plate for tea-pot and cups, or a small cloth put on it. tê-siên (C.), small plate for tea-pot. tê-thîh, small porcelain plate for tea-pot. tê-tân, a metal saucer, a covered bowl for infusing tea. tê-thang, a wooden vessel for keeping tea warm. tê-sim-koân, a jar for tea-leaves, used as a tea-setty. tê-koân, a tea-pot, esp. with a roundish body (v. koân). tê-pân, a tea-pot, esp. tall and thin.

tê-e, a small earthen tea-kettle (v. e). tê-kô, id., sometimes of other materials (v. kô). tê-lô, a small hand-stove for infusing tea. tê-tsûi, good water, suitable for infusing tea. tê-tâ, tea-pot, &c., carried on a journey, as by a mandarin.

tsõa-té, to boil water in order to infuse tea. chiông-té, to infuse tea. phâu-té, id. hip-té, to infuse tea in a covered cup. phâng-té, to bring tea for guests. chihiâ-té, to offer tea to a person. chiâh-té, to drink tea. phê-té, to eat along with tea. thin-té, to pour out tea. pâi-té, to set out a cup with tea for the spirits of the ancestors in the ancestral hall, as from the 12th to the 15th of the first month. siâ-iô-ch sî-té, to give away medicine and tea.

tê-chhiû-té, to gather tea-leaves. siu-té, to buy up tea at the plantations. pân-té, id. pô-té, to dry tea-leaves; to fire tea.

tré (R. tê, the heel; a hoof). (T. tê). lô-té, the knob on which a sculling-oar works. tâng-poêh chhâi, thài-chì-tî lô-té (to cut down a beam of 18 feet to make a pin for a scull); made by a workman wasting his materials very much. tê (C.), A. tôe, a hoof.

tê — tê-têh (T.), = A. kê-teh, involved in delay by something that must be done before what we wish to do.

tê (C.), = A. tôe, to collect subscriptions, a theme or text, &c., tê-ta, a theme, a collection.

tê (P.) am-pô-té, = A. am-pe-chê, the cicada.

tê (R. tsoû, (Cn. tô), short. tê-chiô, not enough; deficient. tê-kheh, id. (v. kheh).

tê-kang, a person engaged for a short term of work. tê-miâ, short life; short-lived. kïâ-tê-lô, to commit suicide. siû-tê-lô, to purpose suicide. siû-tê-hông, to do work in a negligent or slipshod way — no matter how, if it just be done; or to neglect it entirely. kïâ-tai-chi tê-té, to do things to get present advantage, without regard to the future or to what is right.

tê-sâ, a short coat or jacket. tê-hiû, a short wadded or warmly-lined coat or jacket.

tê-góng, long and short; length in general or in the abstract. lû-tâ-góng lû-té, thinking very anxiously.

khôa-tâng lû-té, id. pi-tâng lûn-té, to find fault with many things (v. lûn). mî-chhap-li-tâng, mî-chhap-li-té, I will not meddle with your matters at all; I will have no dealings with you. liâ-hâm-pê-té, to make a surplus compensate for a deficiency.

tôeh-tâng pê-té, id. siâ-tâ, chhiû-îng tê, said of one not able to gratify his desires (lit. dress long but sleeves short).

tê (C.), = A. tôe, bottom. tî phê-té, in the letter, as money inclosed.

tê (C.), = A. tôe, to contain.

tê (C.), = A. tôe, to oppose; also (in some phrases) = A. ti, e.g. tê-thông, = A. ti-thông, and tê-sek, = A. ti-sek, to be used in place of, as a makeshift.

tê (R. a god; an emperor). tê-ông, emperors and kings. chhêng-ông chhêng-té, said of being one's own master (v. chhêng). hông-té, the emperor (v. hông). siên-té, a deceased emperor. tô-to, the metropolis. tê-tien-khi, built in the style of a palace (v. tien).

tê-kun, Kwanti; also Tê-tiê-kong (v. kun). koan-tê, Kwanti (v. koân). tê-la (P.), id. gâk-té, the chief god of the Tung gâk temple. ngô-hién-té, five idols which are counted improper objects of worship (said to have some connection with rebellion). ngô-té, id.
tè


siông-tè, God; the supreme god; a very great god. giôk-hông siông-tè, Yuh hwaung Shang-ti, the suiname Tiêu (Chang), born under the Lhânh dynasty. giôk-tè, id. hiên-thien siông-tè, the god of the north pole, of suiname Sih, represented treading on a serpent and a tortoise. siông-tè-iâ, id. siông-tè-kông, id. tsāi-thông siông-tè, a title of Lhânh-thien siông-tè, as worshipped at a temple on Anôy harbour.

hián-thien siông-tè, a title of Kwanti.

tè (C. töe), to follow; to go after; to imitate, as a person's example; sometimes said of illicit connection.

kun-tè, to follow, as a servant (C. kin-töe). tì-tè, to be in constant attendance and service, as sick nurse or body-servant. tè-liân öé-tâ, growing weary of constant attendance.

sa-tè, mutually following; to follow each other; agreeing with one another's wishes or desires (a. piece). nìng-kiu sa-tè, two phrases closely connected like one phrase. chî bō-beh tè-ëi, money will not come to him.

tè-lâng-ê-khôn, to follow a man's example. tè-lâng sî-kiâ(, to follow new fashions. tè-kiâ( kiô, said of a woman addressing a relative by the use of the expression which her own son should properly use, as is often done. tè-chhüi, immediately thereafter. tè-bô (C. töc-bôc), id. khân-tè-bô, afterwards; at a subsequent time; at a later time. khân-tè-bô kiijît, some days later. tè-bê-goâ-lâi, coming after me. tè-chhüi-bê, to repeat a man's words, as after a teacher; or in presence of obeying; or for a direct insult.

tè-tsâi jîp, to go in with the tide as it rises. tè-jît-tâh, may I die as the sun goes down if I am unaware falsely! tè-bê-hôa, may life go out as a lamp! (said as an oath to prove one's truthfulness).

tè-hîi, to follow a company of actors, seeing them wherever they act, and having too much intercourse with them (v. hi). tè-tsa-bô, to have illicit connection with a woman.

tè (R. khoài, a piece; a place; perhaps some of the phrases belong to "tè", the earth, a place, a place; a locality (in this sense sometimes enclitic); a bit; a piece; a small piece; a lump; classifier of lumps of stone, bits of ink, small bits of various materials, feasts, table, chairs, bowls, animal souls (pîk), colloquial songs (koâ, kheck), prefaces and small inscriptions (ãâ); also (Cn.), of houses.

tè-siâ(, counting price by number of single articles, e.g. of cakes. pôa-tè, one half of any article of which "tè" is the classifier; a very small bit. chît-tè-tsâi, one small cloth spread below a tea-pot.

kû-níng-tè, a whole piece; entire; one lump or mass.

kîet-kû-níng-tè, to conglutinate or crystallize, &c., into one mass. kîet tsâi-chît-tè, id.

phài-kut-tè, giving signal that he (a boy) will grow up an idle useless fellow.

hit-tè, that place. kâu-hit-tè, come to that state of matters. kông kàu-hit-tè, kîa kâu-hit-tè, to act according to what we have said. chît-tè, this place. pât-tè-khi, gone elsewhere. hiôn-i-tè, to stay at his house.

bô-tè thang-tsàu, having no place to escape to; having no way of escape. bô-tè thang-hè, no room to lay or stow any more; quite full, as a vessel, &c.; no place to lay it.

âm-tè, a dark place; lîades. kûng-tè, a place where there is plenty of light. chîu"-tè, an itchy place (v. chîu). kâu-tè, to arrive at the place; arrived. kâu-tè-làh, now we have arrived! tìn-tè, to block up the place; to be in the way; to take up room uselessly; to enwrap the ground.

tè [R. töe, the earth; ground; a place; = col. têc].

sû-tè, to sweep the floor [perhaps some phrases of the previous word belong here].

tè [R. —; C. chê; Cn. chek; narrow; to press; a. quiver] (C.), to strain or filter with a coarse sieve, or through a "ssoâ"-it. tê-tà, to strain or filter dry. tê-khi-ta, strain it quite dry. tê-tsâi, to strain off the water, as from rice. tè-am, to strain rice-water from boiled rice.

(fé) (better "teh"), a prefix and enclitic affix to verbs (v. teh).

tè (R. id.) tê-chêng, sort of bells used by priests.

tè (R. tâi, to wear on the head, =col. tsâi), (Cn. töe), a surname.

tè — o-tè-tè, very black.

tè (R. a dyke; an embankment), (T. tû), a piece of land reclaimed from the sea. hâi-tè, id. tê-boâ(, a sea-dyke.

tè [R. name of a tree]. tông-tè-hoe, a shrub with a red flower.

tè (C.), = A. töe, flax.

tè [R. to transmit; to hand from one to another]. (Cn. töe). phah-tê-kê, to send a criminal to be dealt with by the mandarin of his native place. thoân-tê (C.), = A. thoân-töe (q.v.).

tè [R. order; rank; = col. tâi, têc], prefix for ordinal numbers.

chû-hû, successive order. têng-tê, rank; station; quality of articles. put-tê, to fail in taking a literary degree. sam-kii-pê, the highest three of the new Hâinho graduates in each triennial examination, viz. chîng-goâ, pông-goâ, and tham-hoâ.

bô-tê, = tê-it, the first (in this paragraph, A. töe; töc; only tê; Cn. töe). kài-tê-it, the very first or best (v. kài). tê-it-hôâ, the best. tê-it-phài(, the worst. tê-jî, the second. tê-kûî, which in order

fê [R. tî, bottom, =col. têc]. bák-tê-bô, to despise; to treat scornfully. bák-tê khoâ-(bô, id. bák-tê chin-bô, to despise or censure very much. bák-tê put-chi-bô, id. bák-tê, to hold (a man) in estimation. bák-tê ū-i, to think well of him. bák-tê put-chi-i, to think very highly of.

fê [R. tâi], a generation; an age. âu-tê, future generations. chît-tê kê-chît-tê, from one generation to another. tan-tông kê-tê, only one son in each generation. thân-chî bô-kê-tê, his wealth shall not descend to his sons, as of wicked man.

thiâu-tê, a dynasty (v. thiâu).

fê [R. a younger brother, =col. töe]. pân-tê, a younger brother by same father. tê-hû, = siu-chîm, younger brother's wife. hêng-tê (R.), elder and younger brothers. kê-hêng-tê, a half-brother by either parent when the other parent is dead and the survivor re married. hêng-tê jî siu-chîm, chêtsâu sî i-hôk, brothers are like hands and feet, wife and children like clothes.

tsû-tê, an ill behaved son; also (R.), junior relatives
te-tsii, a worshipper or devotee of an idol (v.
t&-te, a young Bud. priest; sometimes said of
Tauist.
sai-te, a younger apprentice or Bud. priest
(t. tsu).

tsu).

(said

tC

by the older

ones),

khoe-te,

sun and mixing with honey, kui kiong, chiok te,
this drug with three others, making up the "su-but."

te-kut-pbi,

t£"

t£° (C), =A.

always

te);

also (C),

=A.

gek).

te-hii (Cn.),

(v.

t£°

tch

=

map

(ii.),

terribly

toe, tl, te],

te-per,

te-ui,

relative station,

official utation aruJ

laying stones on
3d month, &c.

tig, to stamp, as a

mark

or

(v.

to

keep

it

from blowing away, as in
id.

a long piece of metal or heavy wood for
keeping a book open.
teh khi, to keep down or cure a tendency to cough,
or vomit, or some pains, as medicine, teh sdu, to cure
or relieve a cough, teh th&m, id. teh kia", to keep

up one's

spirits

and keep down

fear, as

some

cordial or

medicine.

teh-t6e, to be at the bottom of a pile or heap; to be
the last of a lot of goods (v. t6e).
teh peng-t6e, to take off a very small discount on
paying a large price

in dollars (v. I6e).

to take off a very small discount

p9).

te-p4n, a wooden flo'jr. te-chien, a carpet, tea mine for expUxling in war (v. Ifii).
a^ng-te, t^.mjKjr <v. n'lng). sim-te, sim-toc, character aol di*![K>iition (r. toe;,
bin-te stii, face pretty.
bin-te khiap-«l, fa^e ugly (v. bin).
•eng-te, a nort of medicine in iUt raw form (RehroIfti,

annia?

I

(v. t6).

teh t6-t6e,
teh chit-

mace of discount on 100 dollars,
teh-tia", to pay a small earnest, as at beginning of
teh-toa", to pay a small instalment of
betrothal,
passage-money (v. toa"). teh-lai teh-kh), to pay
only in part what we owe and then borrow more, or get
more goods on credit from the same person, teh- toegdn, money lent or advanced with >ut interest, as on
engaging a man or on taking a house, to bo repaid i(
the man leave service or if the house be taken back.
teh-toe, to advance money thus, as when renting a
house, like a combination of renting and mortgaging.
teh-tai" (T. ), to advance money on a i'tvM rented.
teh-tUi" (Cn.), id. tth-tien (C), id. teh-nft", to
send back something {e.g. balls of raw sugar) in tlio
basket that brought a present, teh td-po&", to give a
small prcw;nt on getting a cup of tea.
teh-phoe, to
be lent with a letter, as money, e.g. quo dollar or so.
chi". to take off one

Qi).

f>igitali»T).
•i6k-te, thin drug in it« prepared
tale, in a glutinoua form, prepared by drying in the

it

teh bong-tsod,

chheh-teh,

khtii-Bli b6-

rank, or position
(v.

= A.

teh-chhidm, to lay down the keel of a vessel with
the customary idolatrous rites, teh han-tsU, to plant
teh-tsoA, to lay idolatrous paper on graves,
potatoes.

confouridfjd.

rank

teh (C),

tang).

te-g6k,

te-kifi, a terrestrial globe;

axhamed and

(C. teh), to press

ta°-teh, constantly 'carrying heavy burdens on a cargia-teb, constantly carrying heavy loads
teh-si, to crush to death by a great
with the arms,
weight, kbit bdi-kiii teh, to have a very oppressive
chhia toafeeling in a sort of nightmare (v. bai).
8oa° lai-teh— god, crushing me by false accusations
of great crimes, or forcing me by overwhelming influence
teh td-tang, to baUast a vessel (v.
of powerful men.

a son of mark for archery (v. kiCi).
te-U, geomancy; gfx/d or bad luck of graves; geography, te-li-su, a geomancer.
te-11 sien-si", id.
pai te-11, U) injure the good luck of a grave-site, to
injure the f ung shuy.
ki&" te-li, to practise geomancy. tiong te-H, Uj have great faith in Fung-shuy
and geomancy.
thien-bdn te-11, aatronomy and
geography; astrology and geomancy.
hok-t<§, a gf>od grave site (v. hok).
ko4n-te, nc\iof>\ premise*! (v. ko4n). ts6-te hun-

te

nih""Si, to strangle to death

rying-pole,

Cn. toe; but C.

thien).

tfliig, to b« a receiver of Ht^ilcn go^Kls.

te"— si, = A.

seal.

te-hong (r.), a region,
supposed to preside over a

or chart,

the surname Ching.

strong efforts; to pretend

;

region; a very tall man.
te-p6, =p6-tiii", the tepo or
beadjnan of a ward, appointed by the mandarin.

te-t#, a

= A.

(C.)

cine; also,

A. toe hng, a region,
spirit

ti",

make

down; to crush by a weight;
pay a small instalment or percentage, or take off a small discount); to gamble in
certain ways to keep down certain symptoms by medi-

te-giok (C), id. te-g4k (C), id.
Hadea. te-tsong-ong, a god who rules

te-hong-kiii, a

to

to plant, as potatoes; (to

the world of spirits, associated with Giam-ld-6ng.
tesoah, the evil spirits of the earth (v. soah). th^-tekong (('.), = A. th<*-ti-kong, the god of the ground.
te-hng-koa", the mandarin of a region, te-ling
{Q.),

ti°,

with the fingers.

toe, earth, fee

thien-te, heaven and earth
hell (v.

= col.

to

ni°, ne").

tfi" (C),

silver in one's pocket.
;

= A.

t£" (C),
(of.

kengchi"-te, a quiver,
te, a bag for holding a bow.
si°-te, a fan-case worn
at the side.
cliiin-th.au-te, a cover for a pillow,
pit-te, a bag for holding Chinese pens, as for the examinations.
liiu°-te, bags of incense worn round the
neck for the sweet smell, phoe-te (r.), an envelope, =
phoe-16ng.
chhu-te, a bag tied on the end of a pole
for catching larvae and such insects. kid.°-suii-te, the
scrotum (said vulgtirly or in coarse joke).
chit-te-bl, =chit-pau-bl, one bag of rice, about 150
"kun" or Chinese pounds.
te-clii", to carry cash in one's pocket, te-g^n lai,
to bring silver in the pocket,
seng-khu te-gun,

= t6e;

knock the hoops firmly on a

ti",

barrel, &C.

clii°-te, a sort of purse.

ground; & place

e.g.

bucket.

te-ckiau, = hdi-Iam-gong, a sea-bird with a large bag
under its biU.
soa-te, a sand-bag, as for extempore fortifications.

of the phrases A. te

kha-au-ti°, the heel.

t£° (C.) thang-te", = A. thdng-ti", a wooden instrument for knocking the hoops firmly on a barrel or

p^-te, a
a pouch worn on the belly (v. ter).
sack; a large coarse bag used for carrying goods, chitkliia per-te, one sack, chit-ta° per-te, a pair of sacks.
per-te-hi, sort of puppet-shows,
chhi niau-chJiu,
ka pe-te, to have an enemy in our own house. p6r-

tC
many

kha-au-te", = A.

(C.)

t£° (C), to purh. te"-kbui, to push separate,
as the joints of furniture.

ter-koa",

(in

jtt).

child's flesh (v. ji).

pocket; to stuff materials into a long bag, as in making
a sausage or the preparation called " bdng-hiu".
lak-te, a small bag, esp. of
te-d, a small bag.
lak-te-a, id. ter-te, =
cotton; a pocket in a dresa.

[R. the earth;

te-jfl, a sort
te-ji (C), a drug like a bit of a

sort of febrifuge medicine,

of medicine (v.

a sodomite.

pouch; to carry in a

(R. tai), a bag; a pocket; a

having

teh

483

te


teh liên-pô, to gamble with the liên-pô. teh hoo-hê (C. teh hoo-hoê), to gamble with the hoo-hô. teh phak-chhiô, to gamble with cash, like odds and evens (v. chhiô). teh sang-ji (T.), = A. sang-chhiô, both cash and card. teh-tit, to play the game called "tit." teh-iâ" teh-su, to lay down stakes so as to win or lose.

teh tâu-hoe, to form soft bean-curd into large soft squares. teh-in (C.), = A. tîgh-in, to stamp with a seal or stamp. teh-âng (C.), = A. tîgh-âng, to stamp with red ink. teh ji-hê (C.), to stamp a shop-mark or trade-mark.

[teh (R. tok), (Cn. tôh), to peek, as a bird. teh gô-kâk, to pick up grain, as bird. teh chîâu-âkoâ, to prognosticate by a bird picking up one slip or lot out of several.]

[teh (R. check, boards or mat of bed, = col. chihô). chhâng-teh (C.), a wide-worked bamboo frame in bottom of bed, for supporting the mattress.]

[teh (cf. teh), an enclitic suffix after some verbs. giâ-teh, carrying a large thing with the arms. khê-teh, involved, obstructed, entangled, &c. (v. khê). kê-teh, id. hê-teh, to lay down (v. hê). kl-teh, to write down.]

[ti-teh, present; at home (v. ti).]

[teh (cf. ti, thîh), (C. teh, li), prefix to verbs, expressing the continuance or present doing of the action, somewhat like the present participle, or like an imperfect or present tense; sometimes also prefixed to adjectives, so as to express a present or continuous state.


[teh-beh, about to — (sometimes written "tít-beh," or "tîth-beh"), but better "tîth-beh."]

[tsat-teh-ang, economical. phak-teh-pài, to kneel and bow very low.

teh sîng-hiong, in a state of deep poverty. li teh-gông, you are acting foolishly.

[teh siâ-sûi, what is he about? what are you doing?]

[teh (R. tolâ, to take away forebly), (C. T. tôh; C. sometimes thê), to snatch away, often what has been first snatched from another. chhiû-teh, to snatch away. teh-lâng, to snatch from a man, or get it out of his hands. teh-tô-tîg, to snatch back, as from robbers. khît-i teh-khî, to have something taken away by another when it was almost within our grasp, e.g. by his having superior influence to back him, or offering more money. ëng-pô-lî-teh, to get a thing out of a man's hands by some cunning plan or roundabout contrivance.]

[teh (C. teh), to ebb, ebb-tide. tsûi teh, ebb-tide; beginning of ebb. teh-teh-ta (C.), dead low-water.

[thô-teh, soft muddy sea-beach at low water. hâtî-teh, id. llâu-teh, to wade across the wet sea-beach with some water on it. teh-tî, id.]

[thâm teh-teh, very wet, as roads.]

[teh (C.), ëh-têh, = A. ëh-teh, narrow.]

[teh (C.) nà-teh-â, a sort of small shallow boat for shallow rivers.]

[tek (R. id.), virtue; moral conduct. tek-hêng, behaviour (v. hêng). sêng-tek, excellent and virtuous character. sêng-tek ël-ang, a man of excellent character. sit-tek, to lose one's virtue; to commit some great crime.

[sin-tek, the virtue of truthfulness or trustworthy...

ness. jin-tek, the virtue of kindness, love, or benevolence. un-tek, great favour and kindness (v. unu).

[chin-tek, to make progress in learning.

[chek-tek, to accumulate merit (or rarely demerit). ëh-tek, to accumulate or have great virtue or merit. hô-tek-tek, very virtuous or meritorious (person). bô-tek, without virtue. phài-chek-tek, having much demerit.

[lû-tek, female character or virtue. li-tek (C.), id. lû-tek chin-phài, her character is very bad.

[kong-tek (lit. virtues and meritorious acts), rites performed for the dead, to get them out of Hades, or get their condition there improved. tsôe-kong-tek, to get such rites performed for the dead. kong-tek che-chhâm, great Buddhist rites for the good of the dead.

[kong-hun tô-tek, great virtue and merit (v. tô).]

[chûi-tek, manner in which a man is affected by liquor. hô-chûi-tek, able to take much liquor without being seriously affected by it, or at the worst getting drunk quietly. phài-chûi-tek, getting disorderly when in liquor.

[hok-tek chêng-sin, the god of the ground and of graves (v. hok). thien-tek-hêng, an auspicious hill near the grave, where the geomancer stands apart at the time of burial calling aloud to the auspicious influence of the mountain. If khi-toa thien-tek-hêng teh-sông, you are keeping aloof from the matter in which you should take part, so as to escape responsibility.

[tek-hôe, the city and Hien of Tek-hwa (v. hôe).

[soan-tek, title of the reign of a Ming emperor, when very fine brass was made (v. soan).

[tek (R. to obtain; to get; = col. tiêl). tek-sit, to get or lose (v. siêl).

[tek-sim, to gain a person's affections (v. sim). tek-thîng, do., as concubine or eunuch (v. thîng). tek-l, to get one's wish. tek-kôt, to hit on the right plan; all right (v. kôt). tek-kôt, id. tek-kai (esp. C.), joyful; delighted. tek-sê, to get prestige or influence, as by success. tek-tîng, moderate; taking the mean (v. tîng). tek-tô, highest class of Bud. priests (v. tô). öe-tek-lî, profitable, as business transaction (v. lî). tsê tek-tsû, will have a son at an early age (a fortune-teller's phrase).

[tek-tôsê, to offend; I beg your pardon (v. tsôê). hô-tek-khî, why trouble yourself?

[put-tek-î, have no alternative; could not help it. put-tek put-tîch-kông, cannot but speak, though unwilling. put-tek khài-khâi, cannot manage to set it right, as quarrel (v. kiau).

[thîu háp-tek, to take off a percentage for brokerage. háp-tek ê-chi, brokerage.

[tek (R. certain; distinct; sign of the genitive or possessive). tek-tek, certainly. tek-khak, id. tek-û, certainly there is (or there are). tek-sî an-nî, certainly it is so; what I say is really the fact.

[tek-bô, certainly not. tek-tek-bô, id. tek-khak-bô, id.]

[tek (R. tiôk), (C. tek, tiôk), bamboo. pan-tek, bamboo with spotted stem. chhî-tek, thorny bamboo. chhî-sîng, a thîn and very hard sort of bamboo, with short joints, good for tobacco-pipes. lêk-tek, a green sort of bamboo, with large leaves and soft stem. lêk-tek-sûn, shoots of this sort, counted good. bô-ji-tek, a fine spotted bamboo with long and indistinct joints. moâ-tek, sort of bamboo with large leaves and long joints. hô-tek, good bamboo.

[âm-tek, an ornamental plant (not a bamboo) with]
tek

one bunch of red leaves at the top, Dracena ferrea.

tam-tek, a reed used as a febrifuge. tek-á-chhāu, sort of stiff grass.

tek-chhiā, the common sugar-cane, not the sort sold for chewing. tek-th, the taper-pointed taro. chhi-th, tek-sid, a venomous serpent, said to have long feelers.

tek-cá, a long tapersort of shell-fish. tek-than, a sort of shell-fish (v. than).

tek-á-ki, bean-curd dried in thin sheets, and rolled into tubes for eating.

tiōh-chhiā tek-á-ki, I will beat you with a bamboo if you don't be quiet (said to a child).

tek-hiān, a bamboo leaf. tek-hiōh-to, a two-edged sword.

tek-riā, small sheathing leaves at bamboo joints. tek-bāk, a bamboo joint.

tek-tset, a bit of bamboo from one joint to another; a short bit of bamboo. tek-á, a thin bamboo shoot.

tek-chhi, a long thin bamboo branch or thorn (v. chhi).

tek-pi, (C.), a small bamboo shoot at side of main stem.

tek-sūn, young short bamboo shoots, edible (v. sūn).

tek-bi, bamboo flower.

tek-māh, the soft inside of the bamboo.

tek-nā, a bamboo grove. tek-liāu, a store where bamboo is sold.

tek-kā, a bamboo pole. tek-ta, a split bamboo, used as a carrying-pole.

tek-or, the movable bamboo beam of a well-sweep.

tek-bih, slips of bamboo for wicker-work. tek-teng, a bamboo pin, used as a nail.

tek-säng, a small bamboo pin, peg, or wedge.

tek-hū, a small bamboo peg with a bit of red cloth tied on it, used as a charm.

tek-thāng, a bamboo float.

tek-kōng, a bit of bamboo, from a few inches to a few feet long.

tek-khō, a bamboo conduit for water, general, split, but sometimes whole.

tek-kēng, do., generally entire.

tek-pān, bamboo boarding, as for threshold of door or sill of window.

tek-po, flat bamboo stick for beating (v. poe).

tek-chhēng, bamboo scrubbing-brush.

tek-se, (C.), sort of large bamboo brush.

tek-sōe (Cn.), id. tek-kēng, a bamboo bow.

tek-pāi, a bamboo raft.

tek-tsoā, common paper, made from bamboo.

tek-kah, an under-shirt or vest made with bits of bamboo.

tek-bē, short bamboo benches (lit. horses) for laying beasts upon to make a tressel-bed.

tek-ā, a bamboo chair or stool.

tek-phi, a light flat bamboo frame for sleeping on in summer (v. phi).

tek-pēn, coarse bamboo hurdle.

tek-tsaḥ, coarse bamboo barrier, as a gate, to keep out pigs.

tek-u, a bamboo fence.

tek-chhū, fire-work in shape of rat, jumps about when lighted.

tek (R. tek, a reed). lō-tek, a sort of large coarse reed.

tek (R. the principal wife). tek-chhe (R.), the legal or principal wife.

tek-chhūt-ō, born of the principal wife, as a son.

tek-ō, id. tek-tsū (R.), son of the principal wife.

tek-bāu, father's principal wife (said in relation to the son of a secondary wife or concubine).

tek (P.) thien-tek-kok, = A. thien-tiek kok.
India.

tek (R. a marsh; to irrigate; to soften; fertile; favour, kindness).

fun-tek (R.), well watered. jūn-tek (R.), id.; full of fresh blooming vigorous health and well off.

bō-sok-tek, smooth, healthy, and well coloured, as face showing good health; glossy and well-colored, as flowers, jade-stones, silk, or satin.

bō-sok-tek, id. bō-sok-tek, having a bad colour, as face of person in bad health, etc.

un-tek (R.), favour. grace. in-tek (C.), id. kōng-tek

Mun-ong, the honourable king of wide-extended favour, a title of the idol Keh Seng-ōng.

tek-siā, a cooling medicine.

tek (R. northern barbarians). i-tek, outside barbarians in general.

tek (cf. tek). tek-hi, sort of fish that has three sharp points.

tek-pō, sort of fish of the skin of which is used like sand-paper.

tek (R. an enemy; a competitor; a rival; an equal; to rival, compete with, or oppose).

tūi-tek, an enemy; to oppose.

tek-kok, a hostile kingdom.

tek-peng, enemy's soldiers.

tek-jin, an enemy.

ti-tek, to oppose.

bū-tek, superior to all other persons or things; peerless; matchless; superb-excellent; so powerful that no one can fight or overcome him.

khīa bū-tek-pāi, said of a quail or cock-chafer that beats all its antagonists, said also figuratively of a man (lit. erecting a tablet saying he is peerless).

tek (P.), = A. tiōk (to drive away).

tek (cf. pēk, pōk). ka-tek-sūn, edible shoots of a certain water vegetable.

tek (R. to choose; to select). (cf. C. lōh).

tek-sūn, to select carefully, esp. a son-in-law or daughter-in-law.

tek-jit-su, a fortune-teller who chooses lucky days.

tek-jit-kōan, stall or shop of such a man.

tek (R. ti, to meet with; to be worth; to value; to manage; to rule; = col. tāh, tāt).

tek-jit ê kong-tsō, special messengers of the gods for each day (v. tsō).

tek-jit-sūn (Cn.), special messengers of the gods who take turn day by day of watching over the world.

tek-hū ê sū-chhiā (C. tit-hū sū-chhiā), special messengers between Tanist priests and the gods.

tek (R. specially; of set purpose; alone). tek-sūn--ō, specially appointed to an office as his own (v. sūn).

tek-tēng, second set of candidates (at the Giok-pin Academy) chosen for rewards or bursaries, gen. about ten in each set.

teng (R. id.), a male person, as in counting the number of sons or inhabitants; a cyclical character in the cycle of ten; a surname.

teng-hiu", cloves.

teng-jī-tū, a T-headed prop for a door.

teng-in, to be in mourning for parent or grandparent (v. in).

chē-tēng, to sacrifice to Confucius in the first decades of the 2nd and 3rd months, on those days which contain the character "teng."

jin-tek, male persons (said in counting sons or descendants of a family, inhabitants of a village, or members of a clan). jin-tek hi-bi, population small.

jin-tek hōng-ōng, posterity numerous. jin-tek tōng-āng, male relatives numerous and strong. jin-tek, a male person.

kē-tek, having no brother or son, or near male relative.

tān-tek, solitary, as an only son; having no brother.

tan-tek kē-te, only one son in each generation.

taňg-tēng, a strong young man, e.g. from about 20 to 30 or 40 years of age. ū-tēng, a lad, e.g. under 16 years of age; also (0), a man who wears a long dress and does not do manual work. chhū-tēng, a man who does hard rough manual work; a labourer or workman.
teng 486

ka-teng, a boy or lad indentured for a long period as a servant, almost like a slave. hîng-teng (r.), a gardener.

chheng-teng, assistant of supercargo, who keeps the accounts, and keeps an account of goods shipped and consigned. chheng-teng-chhau, id. chhin-teng, confidential attendants brought by a mandarin from his own home; also (C.), = A. chhien-teng, assistant of supercargo.

peng-teng, a soldier. khô iâ-teng, to examine candidates for the position of a soldier (v. iô). khô i-teng (C.), id.

sêng-teng, to come to the age of puberty, as about 15 or 16 years old. sip-liók sêng-teng, in the 10th year one comes to the age of puberty.

chhut-teng, to have or get sons, grandsons, or male inhabitants. sit-teng, to lose male children or younger relatives; to lose male inhabitants, as village. sun-teng, id. (+). sîng-teng, id. thiam-teng, to have an addition or additions to the number of sons, or of male inhabitants of village (+). it-jin sam-tsû, liók-tiai chhien-teng, if each man has three sons, it makes a thousand in six generations.

tsâi-tseâi-kûi, male posterity, wealth, and rank. tsâi-teng-kûi, id. tsâi-teng-kûi sa'-ji-tsâi, all these in full measure. to-teng toât-tsâi, a numerous family keeps one poor. thiam-teng chin-tsâi, to increase in family and in wealth (+). sun-teng lâu-tsâi, to lose sons and wealth (+). phoâa-tsâi sun-teng, id.

teng [R., to witness; to raise, as troops; to collect, as taxes]. (Cn. cheng; C. tin).

teng-hîng, to collect or levy dues, taxes, or customs, &c., as mandarins. teng chi'-niâm, to collect or levy the land-tax. khái-teng (R.), to distribute the tax-papers for the land-tax or house-tax to the collectors on a lucky day.

teng (P.), = A. tiong, middle; and so perhaps in other words.

teng (R. id.), to repeat a command; to remind of a former command. teng--i, remind him of the order. koh-teng--I, id. teng-lâm, to give minute and frequent instructions or injunctions (v. lâm).

 teng [R. to ascend; to note down]. (Cn. têng). teng-kêk, to become emperor. teng-iü, to come to the throne, as a king. teng-sii, to become a Sien or Tausi divinity.

teng-tien, to take his seat on the throne, as emperor at audience. iü-lô, bôk-teng-chhau (R.), if there be a road don't go by boat. teng-ko-jit, a day (9.2) when literary men climb hills and fly kites so as to get high degrees.

teng-kho, to become a Kujin or Tsien-sie. kho-kah liên-teng, to become a Kujin and a Tsien-sie in rapid succession.

ngô-kok hông-teng, crops abundant.

teng-kl, to note down (v. kl).

teng-— teng-i, a tall stool with legs like a ladder.

teng (R. id.), (Cn. tan), a nail; a pin (as of wood or bamboo) used as a nail. teng-teng, to nail a nail (v. tang).

tek-teng, a bamboo pin used as a nail. tsôa-liên-teng, paper twisted hard, and used for binding together the pages of a book; also dipped in oil and used as a light. tâng-teng, a copper nail. thîh-teng, an iron nail. li sî thîh-teng-sióng; sa'-jît bô-

phah, chiu sî-sien, you are like an iron nail, rusting if three days not beaten (said to a bad child).

tsu-teng, a round-headed nail. jiâu'-sûi-teng, sort of small iron nails (v. jiâu). lô-si-teng, a screw-nail. lê-sî-teng (C.), id. sa'-kha-teng, three-cornered spikes thrown in the way of robbers, &c.

khâu-teng, projecting ends of bricks in a wall, so that the wall, if lengthened, can be firmly built together.

tông-lêh, the head of a nail (v. líeh). teng-â-thûi, a hammer (v. thûi). teng-thâng, a tub with sharp nails, used as a pitfall (v. thûng), (s. lamp).

sî-teng-teng, unprogressive, as trade.

phông-teng, to provoke the displeasure of one's master or superior, as by doing something worse than he expected, or by deceiving him, and his finding it out unexpectedly.

khît-i phông-teng, id. se-phông-teng, it will provoke his displeasure (e.g. if you do so).

teng — teng-khî (Cn.), a sort of persimmon (v. khî).

teng (R. id.), a small hard boil, as on the eyelid or such hard bumpy place. sî'-teng, to have such a hard painful boil. hê-khâu-teng, a boil between thumb and finger. chhûi-khâu-teng, a boil on the lip.

toa-teng-hông, a plant used for reducing inflammation.

teng (T.), teng-nî, = C. to-nî, = Cn. tiong-nî, a sort of azalea.

teng (R. id.), a lamp; a lantern; (bubbles blown by or for children); also (T.), bubbles rising from fermentation or corruption.

chit-ki-teng, one lamp or lantern.

teng-hê, a lamp made of a small saucer on a stand, with wicks swimming in oil. tâu-teng-hê, a rice-measure containing a lamp kept burning without going out for three days and nights in rites after marriage.

tau-teng, id. teng-hê-tâ, a cover or shade for a lamp to keep off the wind (v. tâ). teng-hê-tâu (esp. Cn.), id. teng-hê-khâm, id. teng-hê-hoe, large spots in a burning wick, counted lucky (v. hêo). teng-hê-hoa, may my life go out like this lamp if I swear falsely.

teng-pài, a long lantern with inscriptions. teng-chhái, engravings on transparent lanterns (v. chhái).

teng-ko, a pole with a lamp at the end of it, superstitiously (v. ko).

teng-khû, a small bamboo frame for the cheapest lamps. sîo teng-khû, to burn these at the end of the year. phang-phhâu, sîo teng-khû, do, along with firing off crackers. teng-khîa, an upright stand for a saucer-lamp. teng-kê-khîa, id. teng-tâ, a large stand for a lamp. teng-khîa, a pillar-shaped stand for a saucer-lamp.

teng-tsô, the part of a candle-lantern which supports the candle. teng-khak, frame of a lantern.

teng-thâm, frame of a large lantern (s. nûi). teng-khô, cylindrical frame of a lantern. teng-bît, the top of the frame of a lantern. teng-kô'a, the fixed handle over the top of a lantern. teng-kê-khîa, id. sîu teng-hoe, to embrider the frame of a lantern (v. hêo).

teng-sim, the wick of a lamp, made of the pith of a rush (v. siû). lô-thâu, ta' teng-sim; lô-bê, ta' thin-thûi, matter insignificant at first becoming very serious.

teng-thôa, a small instrument like a spoon, laid on the wick of a saucer-lamp.

kô-teng, a watchman's lantern; a lantern on a pillar at a watch-station. lô-teng, a lantern at the road-side, often put up (esp. in 7th month) for a vow.

chhiû-teng, a lantern carried in the hand in walking;


**kat-têng**, to hang lanterns all along a street, as in idolatrous rites. **kat hoê-têng**, to make a great illumination with vast numbers of gaudily coloured lanterns. **tiâm-têng**, to light a lamp. **tiâm-têng kui-chhâi**, to hang up great numbers of coloured lanterns and gaudy hangings. **tiâu-têng kat-chhâi**, id. **tiâm-têng, ü-hun**, *pun-ko*, *thâu-khâm*, I have done favours to you, but you neglect to return them. **iô-kî-thiên-siông-hok, su-tiâm hût-chiên-têng** (or “pôh-chêng-têng”), if you wish to get heaven’s happiness, light lamps before Buddha. **siu-têng**, to look at the illuminations. **khoa-têng**, id. **ngiâ-têng**, to carry lanterns in procession, as in honour of ōng-ia. **siu-têng**, to give a play in return for friends lighting lanterns before our door.

**kûi-têng**, to hang up a lamp on a wall. **tiâu-têng**, to hang a lamp or lantern from the roof or from a beam. **bâk-chiû tiâu-têng**, the upper eyelid puckered up at the middle. **kiáh-têng**, to carry a lamp or lantern in the hand. **kiâh-têng, m-tâi khâ-âm**, telling others’ faults, but not knowing our own.

**jiên-têng-hût**, name of a Buddha (v. *jiên*).

**pôn thûng-a-têng**, to blow bubbles with the thick syrup called bêh-lê-ko. **pôn bêh-lê-ko têng**, id. **puh-têng**, to bubble, as in fermentation, or when something is corrupting.

**têng** (R. id.), (Cn. tân), a small ornamental open shed or summer-house on four or more pillars; a small temple or shrine. **têng-a**, id.


**hûn-têng**, a sedan with a cover, but open at the sides, in which the ancestral tablet is carried at a funeral. **thài-tâu-têng**, a small paper shed in which the idol called “kêng-hût” is carried (v. *thái*). **pig-têng**, a small paper shed for the figure that represents the spirit of the deceased, used in the ceremonies for persons recently deceased. **bôk-é-kêng-têng**, a miniature paper shed for a bath room for the spirits in the rites of khitâ-la.

**liäng-têng**, an awning for coolness, as on top of house. **phâk-sun-têng**, a small open porch or shed on pillars at a door. **chêh-koân-têng**, a resting-place with a large open shed on a great road, for the use of mandarins and other travellers. **kô-têng**, a shed for musicians playing in while a mandarin is eating; also, one with a drum in it, carried at idolatrous processions. **sên-bû-têng**, a grand-stand for mandarins at review-ground. **hâu-tsâu-têng**, a stone shed, put up by imperial command, with inscription in honour of a son of great filial virtue.

**têng** [R. thêng, to ascend in the sky, as a bird, spirit, or kite], (C.), =*C.* thêng, to be at the zenith, as one of the heavenly bodies. **goèh têng**, the moon at zenith. **chhit têng**, pel tò (C.), in the 7th month at the zenith, in the 6th somewhat inclined (said of the Pleiades at day-break).

**têng** [R. thêng; C. têng, a stage on a journey; a road; a measure; a surname = col. thia*].

**chhiên-têng**, a graduate, civil or military. **ù-chhiên-têng**, to be a graduate; to have a graduate, as a village or clan.

**lê-têng** (T. C.), = A. *lé-thêng*, a journey. **khi-têng** (T.), to begin a journey.

**têng** [R. a court for audience]. **tiâu-têng**, the imperial court; sometimes said of the emperor himself.

**têng** [R. a court; a paved yard or open space before a door or within a house; = col. tia*].


**kong-têng** (r.), the hall of judgment. **kong-têng ê sê-tâi**, a place where many influential persons (e.g. literati and head-men) are met together to discuss and settle some public matter.

**têng** [R. clear, as water; to grow clear, as by depositing sediment]. **têng-chheng**, to settle and become clear and transparent, as muddy water. **hông-hô sa-chheng-ni* chit-pâi têng-chheng**, the Yellow River grows clear once in 3000 years; said of something suddenly coming right after we had quite lost hope of it; or of something that after long continuing bad suddenly changes for the better, e.g. a bad debt recovered, or a very bad man for once doing a kind or good action, and then relapsing. **hông-hô têng-chheng**, id.

**hài-têng**, the city and district of Hái-têng-hiên, in Chang-chew department, between Amoy and Chang-chew.

**têng** (R. id.) **têng-siû**, a fabulous winged red serpent (Tauist).

**têng** (R. thêng), (Cn. tông), to transcribe a copy, especially a fair copy. **têng-chheng**, to write out a fair copy from a scroll (v. clear). **têng-chin**, id. **têng-chiá**, id. **kôh-têng chit-tiû**, take another copy. **têng-liûk**, to transcribe an essay with red ink, as in examination for Kojin degree.

**têng**, to underell; to cut out by offering more, or accepting less than another. **su-têng**, id. (e. manifold). **kông-kô lái têng-i**, to underell him. **khít-i têng-khi**, to lose an article or a place by another secretly offering more or accepting less.

**têng** [R. tông: double; manifold; to repeat; by change of tone from “tiông”, heavy], (P. tông), double; twofold; so many fold; classifier of folds, piles, layers, strata, ranges of hills, doors within doors, concentric walls, heavens; counts, &c., worn at once.

ちん- teng, in heaven; high heaven (v. th'). そつ- teng, dry land; on land; on a hill (v. so'). ちゅ- teng, on the roof of a house (v. chii). たう- teng, an upper story. とつ- teng, on the table. ところ- teng, on the top of the bulwarks of a vessel. しゅ- khak-teng, on the top of the head; crown of head. こー- teng, in the street; in the market.

ちん- ping-teng, just after eating, e.g. speaking of the time for taking medicine.

ちん- bō, boys on horseback in an idolatrous incense procession (v. bē).

ちん- thāu, on the top; ちん- bin, above; on the top; on the top; ちん- teng, on the top, on upstair. しゅ- bin- teng-ā, first class, as things or men. しん- siōng, of the very best quality (v. siōng).

ちん- chin, of first-rate excellence, as a thing; very strict, as master who will not let faults pass; very sharp in mercantile matters, as man who is always trying to make a very good bargain.

ちん- si- hong, a head-wind (v. si).

ちん- chhiū, previously done by another; title-deed of the seller, &c. (v. chhiū). ちん- pō, parents and their equals in genealogical rank. ちん- po, forenoon. ちん- tāu, id. ちん- jī, formerday, &c. ちん- chii', the chapter immediately preceding. ちん- pang, on the former occasion.

ちん- pē' (C.), = A. ちん- pē', the upper ping tone.

ちん- kē, a head-wind (v. kē).

ちん- tāi, the official button on a mandarin's cap (v. tāi). せく- teng, id. ちん- bō, official cap. ちん- tāo, the small round brass plate on the top of the cap, &c. which the official button rests. ちん- tsō, to wear a cap with that brass plate, but no button, as a degraded mandarin, or as some literati or gentry. ちん- tsō, to wear a cap with official button. ちん- ti, to have the rank that allows to wear such a button. せん- teng, to take away the official button for a time till the case can be thoroughly investigated; to suspend from rank.

しん- teng, the red button of first-rank mandarins; properly the translucent button of the first rank, but sometimes said of the second. しん- tāo, opaque red coral button, second rank. しん- tō, transparent light blue button, third rank. しん- liāng-teng, dark opaque blue button, fourth rank. しん- liāng-teng, clear colourless crystal button, fifth rank. しん- tō, opaque white button, sixth rank. しん- teng, wearing a feather in cap, as special mark of honour (v. teng). しん- tsēn, white button () of a 二wai-tai graduate.

ちん- (R. id.), a small steelyard, used for weighing medicines, silver, &c.; to weigh with it. ちん- あ, a small steelyard. せん- teng, a somewhat larger sort, used for medicines, but smaller than a chhiū. しん- teng, steelyard for weighing medicines. しん- teng, steelyard for weighing fine medicines; also used for silver; generally marked so as to make a dollar equal to 7 chī" 2 hun. しん- teng, a small steelyard for weighing silver. しん- jī-teng, steelyard that makes a dollar equal to 7 chī" 2 hun, used in Changchow, and in all places round, except Amoy. しん- tō-teng, id. しん- liāng-teng, steelyard that makes a dollar equal to 7 chī" 6 hun. しん- tō-teng, id.

ちん- gūn, to weigh silver with a small steelyard.

ちん- kē, to test a steelyard by another, to see if it be correct.
tèng

tèng-á-thì, the weight of a small steelyard. tèng-á-khoái, its beam. tèng-á-póái, its scale. tèng-á-khak, its case. tèng-á-áh, id.
tèng [R. a tripod; a sort of caldron; = col. tiái].
tèng-lè, a narrow-mouthed three-legged vessel for burning incense. tèng-lò-thoán, a variety of the seal character, in which each word has three long legs like an incense vessel; supposed to keep away evil influences, and counted very good for graves.
tèng (C.) = A. tién, to mortgage.
tèng (T.) tèng-kong-á, a very small sort of dragon-fly.
tèng [R. id.; by change of tone from "teng," a nail] (Cn. tún), to nail; to sting, as a wasp; to sew or hem finely; to sew by sending the needle quite through, and then back again quite through; to sew on, as figures cut in cloth of another colour; to fasten the sheets of a book together slightly; to throw down, as a top; to throw down, as a cash or shell in gambling, so as to make another turn upside down.
tèng-teng, to nail with a nail. tèng lô-sî-tieng, to put in a screw-nail. kôa'-chhâ tèng-teng, chiù-kê-pî, he will never reform till his coffin is nailed up.
tèng-tiâu, to nail fast. si'-kun tèng-tiâu, unwilling to rise up, as if rooted and nailed fast. tèng-sî, to nail firm; to nail to death, as by crucifixion. tèng sip-ji-kê, to crucify. phi'-tèng, to lay on and nail firm, as the thin lath or boards on a roof.
tèng-tâng, to work in brass.
tèng lâng-kong (C.), to fix in the ground a peg with the words lâng-kong on it, as in making a grave (v. lâng).
khî-phang tèng, to be stung by a wasp or bee.
e-tèng-phang, a sort of wasp.
tèng-chhêl (Cn. tân-lei), to bind a book roughly by merely fastening the sheets together, as with pins of twisted paper.
tèng-sa, to sew a dress finely. tèng kau-hûn, to sew on figures cut in velvet (or some stuff different from the dress) in a hooked pattern. kau-chhiam tèng, bât-liû pâng, very careful, as in examining or managing a matter, or as in the use of money.
tèng kan-lôk, to throw down a top to make it spin. tèng ham-khâk-chî, to throw down a cockpit; shell so as to make another one turn upside down, as boys do in a sort of gambling. tèng âng-khi-thî, to throw down the dried calyx of the persimmon in the same way.
tèng — tèng-iâm, to salt slightly.
tèng (C.) bè-tâh-tèng, A. bè-tâh-thêng, a stirrup. bè-tèng, id. (v. théng).
tèng [H. to criticize; to adjust; to settle; to edit].
tèng-chhîn, to mark the beam of a steelyard. tèng chhîn-hoe, id. kong-tèng, sort of large steelyard made specially correct, for wholesale trade; some say that it adds about 4 per cent. to the weight according to the usual "pah-sî-tô," so as to allow for the loss of weight in selling by retail.
tèng-bêng (R.), to settle the agreement for marriage of woman or daughter.
tèng [R. to fix; to settle; to make a libation; (Cn. tû'; T. ti'), hard; solid; firm; plump. tèng-ông, hard or soft. tèng-phâ', solid or not solid. tèng-tauh, hard; solid; strongly made; having a good deal of money (v. taùh). tèng khok-khôk, very hard and strong; so hard as to give a clear ringing sound when struck. tèng khâu-khâu, too hard, as cabbages insufficiently cooked. tèng hoâi'-hoâi', very hard, e.g. as cakes.
kiên-tèng, hard; solid; firm; strongly made. kin-tèng (C.), id. kiet-tèng, id. e-tèng, having a rather thin and darkish face, as man neither fat nor thin.
tà-tèng, become too dry, hard, and unpleasant to eat, as cabbages; having enough to live upon, though not wealthy; pretty well off; curt and laconic in manner, as workman or shopkeeper who will not even discuss the lowering of his terms, but will have nothing to say to us unless we take his terms, as he feels quite independent of us. ke-hô tà-tèng, wealthy. ta-tèng ê seng-li, a very safe and steady trade, esp. in some article which no one else can make or produce, so that we can fix and keep our own price. chhún chhít-tô-tèng-tèng, pretty well off, though not wealthy.
thâu-khâk tèng, robust and vigorous, as a child; supposed to be through the protecting care of the idols.
kî'-sun thâu-khâk tèng, may your posterity be
ti

490

strong and healthy, said as an suspicious wish to parents. têng-chi, dollars adulerated by being filled with brass or copper.

ti [L. name of a plant]. ti-bû, sort of cooling medicine (v. bû). ti-bô, id.

i—ti-ti-hâu, sound of incessant chirping of birds.

(ii) (R. id.) ti-tu, a spider. hoan-ti-tu, an absurdly unreasonable man.

ti-bûng, a spider's web, spread out round and entire. ti-tu kiet-bông, ornamental network, esp. on top of mandarin's sedan. ti-tu-si, spiders' webs, esp. hanging loosely or in fine threads. ti-lâ-si, id. kâ ti-tu-si, to take away spiders' webs, as with a stick. ki ti-tu-si, do; also to weave spiders' webs. ti-tu kî-si, the spider weaves its web. ti-tu khan-sî, id.

[i] (R. to know; to feel; = col. tsai). thong-ti, to inform; to notify. ti-hôe, to notify formally. pînti (R.), to inform a superior official by a document.

ti-hû, the prefect or governor of a Foo department. ti-chiu, the prefect of a Chow department. ti-kôâi, the prefecture of a Hien district; the sub-prefecture.

put-ti-chiok, insatiable (v. chiok), su put-ti, yet strange to say, the fact or result is— put-ti put-tsoe, without knowledge guilt is not reckoned. ti-ki-î, put-ki ki-ji, knowing only very little of the matter. kâu put-ti-thien-tié, so as to be quite unconscious, as in a very severe illness, or when drunk or very sleepy. jin put-soat put-ti, a man's mind is not known unless he speak (v. soat).

i ti-î-soe, to confess a fault or crime. ti-kô-pit-kài, reform of learning one's fault.

ti-chêng, grateful. ti-i-chêng, to be grateful to him. ti-un pî-pûn, to show gratefulness to parents (v. un).

ti-kî ê-lâng, a very intimate friend. ti-sim ê-lâng, id.

i-im, to understand the meaning, to know what to do. put-chi ti-li, knowing well and doing one's duty, as servant or employed. sîo-ti (C.), over sharp and exacting, as in trade. ti-kû sêng-bêng, thien-bi, on becoming a Kujin, the whole world knows.

sien-ti, to know beforehand; a prophet. sien-ti-lâng, a prophet. bi-pok sien-ti, I know before you tell me (lit. before divination).

[ii] (R. id., C. ti; Cn. tî). (Cn. ti: T. often tu, as also in the villages of Amoy island), a pig; a sow; a hog; the zodiacal sign corresponding to the character "hî" in the cycle of 12. sîu-ti, born in a year that has hî as one of its characters.

têng-ti, long-shaped. chhî-ti-û, the fleshy part of the upper arm.

kiú-ti, a man always gambling and constantly losing. toa-ti-kheh, a big foolish-looking fellow.

pûi-ti, a black legume, used as a cooling medicine (Acacia concinna). pûi-ti-chî, its seeds. ngî-chîh pûi-ti, two of these pods, put in a bag on a bride's breast.

hô-ti, a porcupine. hái-ti, a porpoise. hái-ti-û, a sort of fish.

liû-ti, to catch a pig with a noose. iam-ti, to castrate pigs; a man whose trade is to do so. thâì-ti ê-lâng, a butcher who kills pigs.

ti-â-gô, a wholesale shop for selling live pigs. ti-tsâu, a place for killing pigs. ti-tiam, a block on which pork is laid out for sale. ti-lak-soh, a cord for leading a pig. ti-tiû, a pig-sty (v. tiû). ti-tseô, a pig's trough. ti-tsâh, a barrier for keeping in pigs.

ti-kang, a male pig, a hog. ti-ko, do, as used for covering (v. ko). ti-kong, a large male pig. ti-pho, a pig not full grown. ti-á, a small pig.

ti-bû, a sow that has had a litter (s. plant). ti-bû-chhîh, sort of crab (v. chhîh), ti-bû-chêng, a sort of tree like a banyan. ti-bû-chhîh, a sort of edible vegetable; often grown round the roots of pot flowers. ti-bû-lông (esp. C.), id. âng-ti-bû (C.), sort of snake, the bite of which only causes a slight pain, but is not dangerous. chhin-chhîh ti-bû thuân-thô, said of a fat, lazy, slovenly woman. pi-pî-lo poâh—si pûn-ti-bû, a fat sow stumbles on a level road, and is killed by the fall.

[i] (R. id.), a pond; a reservoir; a surname. ti-á, a small pond. ti-tông, large and small ponds. hi-ti, a fish-pond. hông-sêng-ti, a pond at a temple for keeping fish alive. sîa, city wall and moat (v. âa).

chhê-ti, a necessary.

hi-ti, the cavity for water in a Chinese ink-stone.

huhn-ti, the bloody pool in the Buddhist hell, for women who die in the first month after childbirth. ti-thâu hu-jîn (T), the goddess of child-birth.

ti-ông-if, an idol of the surname Ti.

khui-ti, to make a pond. kût-ti, to dig a pond deeper than before. chhêng-ti, to clean out a pond.

[i] (R. level place at front of palace), tan-ti, the red depressed area before the audience-hall of a palace; the depressed area just before the principal hall of the temple of Confucius or of Kwanti; the low flat piece of ground in front of a grave, where water runs off.

[i] (R. thu, a hoe; to hoe or dig up; = col. thî). ti-thâu, a hoe, used as a spade (s. pond). ti-thâu pi, the handle of a hoe. ti-thâu-chhîh pûn-ki-îh, I am neither good at speaking nor at understanding difficult matters.

[iI] (R. slow; dilatory), iêu-ti, to procrastinate.

ti-oân, id. ti-gî (R.), doubting and hesitating how to act, and therefore delaying.

khnâh-ti, past the time and thus useless; too late. hoân-hôe khân-tî, to repent too late. hôi-chhiâ ti, it will then be too late to change one's mind.

lông-ti, to cause much trouble and annoyance (s. cut in pieces). gâu lông-tî-lâng, constantly causing trouble and annoyance, as restless child, or as master who in many ways makes his employer's life miserable.

(iII] (R. to cut in small pieces). lông-ti, to kill a man by the slow torture of cutting him in pieces bit by bit (s. slow). lông-ti-sî, id. lông-ti khôh-bân, id.

i—tih, to wish for; to desire. Âî-tî-mih, grasping; covetous.

[i] (R. chîh, to hold with the hand; to grasp; to maintain; to assist]. tiâu-ti, on purpose; with fixed intention. bô-tiâu-ti, without previous intention; unpromeditated; unintentional, as an action.

tiâu-ti, to be on one's guard; to take precautions against some one or some danger; intentionally. bô-tiâu-ti, when off one's guard; unintentionally; most unexpectedly. tôh-tiâu-ti, be on your guard! take care what you say or do. ti-hông, to be on one's guard; to take precautions.

ki-ti, memory; the mental power of memory. hóki-ti, having a good memory.

chhiâ-ti, to bring up, as children, till they are married or can take care of themselves.
**ti**

*[R. to govern; to rule well; to heal].* ti-li, to govern. chhù-ti (k.), to decide the case of a criminal, as mandarin. ti-tsoè, to punish crime, as mandarin. ti-hoant (r.), manner of government. put-lèng ti-ka, len-lèng ti-kok, unable to rule his household, how can he rule his kingdom? ti-kùi, to rule demons. chhóng-kùi ti-kúi, said of a powerful man ruling others (v. kòi). ti-sò, to rule evil spirits. ti-iau, id. ti-iau, to allay hunger (said in joke). tsàïi òèi-ti-hè (water can rule fire), a quiet man will overcome a violent man in the end.

ti-pi, to heal disease. i-ti, id. chit-hàng ti-chit-hàng, one component of the dose affects one special symptom or ailment. tson-an ti-gân-khe, exclusively attending to eye diseases, as ocularist.

chhong-ti, to harass or molest, not very severely; to make sport of. thàng-ti (Cn.), id.

tòng-ti, the reign of T'ang-chih. tóng-ti-kun, the emperor T'ang-chih, son of Ilien-fung, whom he succeeded in 1652. sün-ti-kun, the emperor Shun-chih, founder of the Mancheo dynasty.

**tê**

(tj. i.), piles. goà-ti, external piles. lèi-ti, internal piles. ti-chhng, piles at the anus. chohan-tiòng-ti, fistula.

**ti**

(1. id., = col. khh, thî). ti-koe, = khh-koe, the pheasant.

**ti**


**ti**

(R. tèl, to meet with; to value; to manage or attend to; = col. tâi, tâh). bò-ti-tai (esp. C.), it does not concern you (v. tâi, business).

**ti**

(R. tsai, to be in; in; at; in reference to; with regard to; sometimes an untranslatable particle of relation, which is very often omitted.

tiâm-ti, quiet and staid in manner.

ti-teh, present; at home; alive. sa"-kap ti-teh, present with another. bò-ti-teh, not present; not at home; deceased. tâk-ûi ti-teh, everywhere present. i ti-teh-chê, he is sitting inside or about the door doing nothing.


tsaïi-ti-goà, as to what depends on me; in my power.

siök-ti-goà, belongs to me. hâng-hôk ti-i, to make submission to him. tek-tsöe ti-i, to offend against him.

kia"-si ti-làng, very very dirty.

khhao-koâ" ti-thî, = khhao-koâ"-thî, higher than heaven (in this and some such phrases, C. sometimes si).

In many of these last phrases, "ti" is usually omitted.

(R. tê, the earth, = col. tê); also (Cn.) = hâg, dry fields on ground that is not irrigated.

thò-ti-kong (C. thò-ti-kong), the god of the earth and of graves. thò-ti, id. chhàn-thâu ò thò-ti-kong, his spirit supposed to reside in the fields; incense and paper are there burned to him. thò-ti-pó, the goddess of the earth, counted more gentle than thò-ti-kong. thò-ti-mâ, id. thò-ti-kong bò-nî-kô, hê mè-kà kà-làng, without his warrant a tiger dares not devour a man; an inferior would not venture to act so unless sure that his chief approves of it; thieves could not manage it, unless a servant or employe were in league with them. thò-ti-kong, thò-ti-pó; hê-thân, hê-lió; kàu-si, mih" to-bô, owing oysters and razor-fish to the god and goddess of earth, but not paying the vow (said of asking a man's help and promising reward, but failing to give it). thò-ti-kong thò-ti-pó, id.

chhân-ti (Cn.), = chhân-hâng, fields in general, both wet and dry. ti-e (Cn.), from a dry field, as potatoes. ti-ge (Cn.), id.

(R. id.; C. ti; Cn. tâi), chopsticks. ti-kihâ, one chopstick. gün-ti, silver or silver-tipped chopsticks. gâ-ti, ivory chopsticks. oâ-ti, bowls and chopsticks. oâ-ti-ti, bowls, small plates for condiments, and chopsticks. ti-lâng, a cylindrical vessel for holding chopsticks. kiih-ti, to use chopsticks.

hê"-ti, two iron rods used (like chopsticks) as tongs; sometimes connected by a chain, just to keep either from being lost, but still handled like chopsticks. hiiu"-ti, sticks used (in the manner of chopsticks) for arranging incense on the incense vessel, instead of tongs.

(R. tê, a younger brother). siö-ti, a younger brother. iet-ti-á, small queue at the side of a child's head.

hia"-ti, older and younger brothers; brothers in general (v. hia').

(R. small; young; tender), the eye of a potato, where the sprout comes out. han-tsun-ti, do., of a sweet potato.

khr"-ti, colour; better "sek-ti."

(R. ki, one's self, = col. kîl). ku-ti (C.), = A. kâ-ki, one's self.

(R. cheng, the tendon Achilles), (C. te). kha-ù-ti, = the elbow. chhù-ù-ti, id. kak-ti, a shoe-borne.

ti-tun-ti, to make objections or excuses, as man wishing to avoid doing what he is ordered.

(R. tîm), sweet; good-tasted (said of any sort of good taste, sometimes even of a thing that tastes well because it is sufficiently salt).

kâm-ti, sweet. ti but-but, very sweet. bò-ti-thâu, insipid; not good tasted.

ti-klâm, chihâ bô-hiâm, willing to take whatever comes to hand (v. klâm). tâng-khô tâng-ti, sharing each other's fortunes (v. tâng).

kha-ù-ti, bit, sweeter than honey. ti-bit-bit, very sweet. ô ti-bit-bit, having very sweet words, as a flatterer, or as a polite man who means nothing by it, or as a deceiver. chhùi kha-ù-ti-bit, id. chhùi ti, chih kût, mouth sweet and slippery; full of flattery and deceit. thúng-ti bit-ti, very friendly and sweet (like sugar and honey), often with idea of deceit.

kêo thûng-ti-bit-ti, id.

ô-ti, a tree with small berries (barely edible); the leaves are infused as a sort of tea for drinking. ô-ti, chhùi, id. ô-ti-chî, its berries.

chhùi-ti (C.), fermented liquor not yet distilled, but ready for distillation.

(R. tîen), to twine; to entwine; to entangle; to wind, as thread, or as the quane; to procrastinate or cause trouble by involving matters.

tî-lài ti-khî, causing much delay and annoyance.

C-ti, involved; causing delay; troublesome (v. lû). kau-ti, troublesome and involved. tak-ti (C. tak-tî), full of difficult and troublesome items, as an affair, esp. more and more difficulties, turning up when all
moa', very full, as with liquid. ti' lâu-lâu, full and overflowing, as liquid. ti' that-that, very full; choke-full, as with goods, furniture, dirt, &c. that-that-ti', id.; crowded in great quantities. ti' phông-phông (T.), crowded, as with people; choke-full, as with dirt; very fat, as face.

ti'-ti', very fat and plump, as fat man; very round and full, as large fine well-grown grain of rice.

toe-ti', to fill quite full. ti' kau-ti', to crowd round in great numbers, as spectators.

pá-ti', stuffed-full; fat, plump, and healthy, as well-formed limb. ke-hé pâ-ti', wealthy. thân--khi pá-ti', to make a great deal of money; to become wealthy. chiah kâ pâ-ti', to gorge one's self quite full.

tsúi ti', flood-tide; beginning of flood-tide; quite full of water; water quite full, as in any place or thing. tsúi tiám-ti', tide quite full; slack-water at high tide; the very top of the tide.

chin (R. father). tia-tia, papa! á-tia, id. in-tia, his father; their father. in-tia-niú', his father and mother.

peh-tia, father's elder brother; respectful title used to an old man.

lô-tia, a mandarin. lâu-tia (C. T.), id. si-lô-tia, a small mandarin who assists a liên mandarin. si-lâu-tia (T. Cu.), id. chhiôh-lô-tia, said in derision of a petty military officer.

thái-tia, title used in speaking to the father of a Kujin or mandarin.

siú-kâng-tia, Têin goân-sôe, the god of actors (v. käng). pâi-thâu-tia, an idol which is an attendant on Sêng-hông-tiâ; he wears the conical hat of a lictor, and is specially worshipped by the underlings of yamuns; he is very helpful for finding lost articles. nê' pâi-thâu-tia, said of a man who is in the way, obstructing road or work.

tiin' [R. teng, name of a tree]. ka-tia', mangrove, and some similar shrubs that grow in water. hâi-ka-tia', a shrub that grows very abundantly below highwater mark. ka-tia'-phê', mangrove bark, used for dyeing red; brought from the Straits. ka-tia'-siap, id. ka-tia'-lô, a sort of shell-fish.

tiin' (C.), = A. tien, to stumble. tiin'-lôh-khî, to fall down, as person. tiia'-lôh-hai, to fall into the sea. tiin'-lôh-chî, to fall into a well.

tiin' [R. teng, a legal petition or accusation; to present a petition; to make a statement], a written petition, accusation, or defence, sent in to a mandarin. kô-tiia', a written accusation. âo-tiia', a written defence or counter accusation. konông-tiia', a public petition, accusation, or representation, by a public body or company, or by the inhabitants of a street or ward, &c. âng-tiia', a petition or accusation on red paper, only used by the gentry or by strangers. hô-sêk-tiia', a joint petition by the parties, making up the quarrel (v. sek, "to rest"). tiah-sêk-tiia', to enter a petition withdrawing one's name from a case (v. sek, "to dissolve"). thoân-tên-tiia', a petition entered on a day that is not one of the regular days. chhôa-tiia' (C.), id. thoân-tiia', to enter such a petition.

jip-tiia', to enter a petition, accusation, defence, or complaint. chhui-tiia', to enter an additional complaint, petition, or accusation, urging haste in the case which has already been raised by the first petition, but not yet taken effect; such an additional petition. pó-tiia', to enter such an additional petition. thê-tiia', to withdraw a petition or accusation. siù-tiia', to re-
ceive a petition, &c. Kui-tiâ”, to present a petition to a mandarin by kneeling on the road.

Kiau-tiâ”, to send in a report, statement, or petition to one’s superior officer.

Tiâ-bêng (r.), to state one’s case distinctly in the document sent in to the mandarin.

Tiâ-ji, to examine a pupil’s writing, to see if the characters be well written.

Tiâ [H. thög, a road; a stage; a surname; = col. tông, thiaù], khang-tiâ”, a piece of literary work, or of fine work, not rough manual work.

Tiâ (R. têng), a paved court, as at a house or temple; sometimes not paved. goâ-tiâ”, an outer court; a court-yard. keng-tiâ”, a court, or yard before a temple.

Chhi-o-tiâ”, a court paved with stone. Bong-tiâ”, a level place just in front of a grave.

Iâm-tiâ”, open salt-pan for making salt by evaporation. ng-tiâ”, a plot of ground used as a seed-bed where young rice is raised to be planted out. Thau-tiâ”, a place where the shell-fish called “than” are bred and caught.

Tiâ (R. têng), a tripod; a caldron, a broad round shallow vessel of iron or pot-metal (somewhat like a small segment of a globe), used as a rice-boiler and frying-pan. Hê-tiâ”, a rice-boiler (v. hê). Hüi-tiâ”, a large thin shallow earthen pot with a lid, used for cooking. Tâng-tiâ”, a brass or copper boiler, as for opium. kim-tiâ”, a metal tripod (or such vessel) used for burning idolatrous paper. Jiet-tiâ”, a heated frying-pan. Phak-tiâ”, an inverted frying-pan; name often given to a dome-shaped hill.

Tiâ-to, to cast rice-boilers. Thuh-tiâ”, to stir food while frying. Khuân-tiâ”, to scrape soil off a rice-boiler. Khoc-tiâ”, id. lôh iû-tiâ”, to be thrown into a caldron of boiling oil or melted fat, an ancient punishment. Khañ-khiap lôh-iû-tiâ”, more miserable than that; said of being very much tormented.

Tiâu-tiâ” (to hang up the rice-boiler), to have nothing to live upon. Thau-lô tiâu-tiâ”, id. kâ-li tiâu-tiâ”, I will destroy your means of living.

Tiâ-sî, pot-metal. Tià-chhôê, sort of bamboo scrubbing-brush or scraper, for cleaning rice-boilers. Tiâ-thau-tiâ”, chhiu-tiâ”, tiâ-phû, an incrustation of rice in a rice-boiler. Chhau-tiâ”-lo, sanged in a frying-pan or rice-boiler.

Tiâ-kâm, the lid of a rice-boiler. Tiâ-kôo, id. tiâ-kâm-kôo, id. tiâ-kâm-phû, the cover of the rice-boiler rising of itself when the rice boils. Pàng-tiâ”-kâm-phû, to lend money to (gamblers) charging heavy interest three times each day, i.e. each time the rice boils. Chhoh-tiâ”-kâm-phû, to borrow on such exorbitant usury.


Tiâ-soh, a cable for an anchor. Tiâ-lô, a small rope for tying the anchor cable firmly. Tiâ-chhia, the windlass for the anchor.

Tiâ-sîn, the shank of an anchor. Tiâ-ta”, the cross-bar or stock of an anchor. Tiâ-khi, the fluke of an anchor. Tiâ-sak, id. pha-tiâ”, to anchor. Phoa-tiâ” (C.), id. tak-tiâ”, to anchor for a very short time. Tok-tiâ”, id. kia-tâ”, id., as when waiting for wind or tide. Sang-tiâ”, to carry out the anchor by a small boat to some

little distance. Soâ-tiâ”, id. thoâ-tiâ”, to drag anchor. Khi-tiâ”, to lose the anchor. Sit-tiâ”, id. tsâm-tiâ”, to cut away the anchor. Tâng-tiâ”, the anchor cable snapped; to have one’s resources cut off. Thau-lo tûng-tiâ”, id. khu-cha, tng-tiâ”, after this point will have no more to do with him.

Khih-tiâ”, to raise the anchor; to weigh anchor. Khiâ-tiâ”, id. chhia-phang khi-tiâ”, to hoist the sail, and weigh anchor. Chhia-tiâ”, to raise the anchor by a windlass. Liû-tiâ”, do., by pulling the rope by hands only. Söe-tiâ”, to fish for an anchor, or fish it up.

Tang-tiâ” (lit. East anchor), Chapel Island, outside the mouth of Amoy harbour. Lâm-tiâ”, False Chapel Island, a good deal further south. Pak-tiâ”, Dodd Island, near the east end of Quemoy; the Chinese say that Amoy island is a ship, having these three islands as its anchors.

Tiâ—phoa-tiâ”, a secret let out, so that the whole affair is ruined.

Tiâ—sai-tiâ”, to use inflated threatening language; to bully. Sâi-sâi tia”-tiâ”, id.

Tiâ [R. tien, a sort of dye]. Chhi-tiâ”, a sort of dye for blue, &c.

Tiâ [R. têng, to fix; to settle; fixed; steady], steady; motionless; earnest-money.

Pît-tiâ”, I think it certainly is — . Hân-tiâ”, to limit, as a fixed time for payment.

Gri-tiâ”, to give judgment.

Tiâ-tôh, fixed; settled; firm, as plan, purpose, or arrangement. Bô-tiâ”-tôh, not yet fixed or determined, as plan, purpose, or settlement of affair; perhaps ill, perhaps not; unsteady, as person. Bô-tiâ” bô-tiâ”, id.; very unsteady or unsettled, as person or purpose.

Sim bô-tiâ”-tôh, mind not steady; very fickle or slightly deranged. Sim-thau mû-tiâ”, slightly deranged; out of one’s mind. Tuál bô-tiâ”, fickle in purpose; purpose not fixed.

Hoâ-tiâ”, to keep one’s mind at case; not afraid. Sim-thau hoû-tiâ”, heart tranquil, or set determinedly to a thing. Sim-koa hoâ-tiâ”, id. hoû-khi-tiâ”, steady it, as by pressing on it with the hand.

Pêng-tiâ”, at peace and quiet, as country formerly disturbed. Pi-tiâ”, id. bô-tek-tiâ”, not behaving well, as an idle boy playing about; not correct in conduct, as woman whose behaviour raises suspicions about her character.

Tiâ-tsoe, made to order. Tiâ-chhiah, made to order, as shoes or stockings.

Tiâ-tiâ” un-teh, constantly and strongly set on low vices.

Tso-tiâ”, to fix by divine decree or fate. Thi” tehn-tiâ”, Heaven decrees; decreed by Heaven. In-ên tsu-tiâ”, marriages decreed by Heaven. Tsân A-bê-tiâ”, not yet decreed by Heaven.

Tiâ-gûn, earnest-money. Tiâ-chi”, id. tsoe-tiâ”, to be an earnest, as money. Sâng-tiâ”, to give the earnest-money. Kau-tiâ”, id. teh-tiâ”, to give a small sum at the first betrothal. Siu-tiâ”, to receive or accept earnest-money, as in closing a bargain. Thoeh-tiâ”, id. chhiah-tiâ”, to have a feast (both sides together) when the money and presents have all been given over, shortly before the marriage, but a good while after the betrothal. Chhiah toâ-tiâ”, do., when the gifts and feast are very great, as in the case of wealthy persons. Sian-tiâ”, to appropriate the earnest-money as a fine when the other party does not fulfil the
tiān [R. tin, to sink, = col. thiam], to sink. tiām-lōh-tsūi, to sink in water. tiām-lōh-khi, id. jih-tiām, to press down in water, as person or animal to be drowned; to press down in brine, as meat to be pickled.

tiām-lāu, to leak seriously, as boat.

khek-tiām, to cut into the block, in engraving, so as to print white on a black ground. tiām-ē, firmly fixed in the ground, as a rock; cut in, as characters on a block.

tiām-tēng, firmly rooted, as tree; strongly made, as furniture; having much wealth (v. tēng). ū-tiām-tōe, having some considerable amount of money or property.

toā-tiām (T.), = A. toā-tiām, exceedingly.

tiām (C.) tiām-chēng, = A. tiām-chēng, quiet in taste and habits.

tiām (R. id.), a dot; a speck; a small drop; a very small quantity; a dot written as a comma or stop; a dot used as one of the strokes in writing a character; to put a small drop on a place; to touch lightly with a medicine; to punctuate; to go over a list marking particular names or items with a dot; (to warn or give information); to light, as a lamp, or as incense; (to strike gently); an hour (foreign); one third of a day's work; an instrument on which the watches are struck at a yamun, five strokes being given at each watch, except the first and last; one fifth of a part of a watch, i.e. about twenty-four minutes.

hoe-tiām, spotted with small spots. pan-tiām, spotted; slightly peck-marked (v. yān). kim-tiām, bright speckles, often worked on the toes of shoes. chit-tiām, a dot, in writing characters. sē kūi-tiām, how many dots on your dice as second players. tāu-tiām, a sort of gambling. tāu kūi-tiām, id.


phūn-tiām, to splash with water, dirt, &c.; to make a small present (v. phūn).

chit-tiām-dā, a slight degree of, as of some feeling.
emotion, or quality, especially on the good side.

khah-chiâ tiâm-á, somewhat insipid.

chit-tiâm-á kahh-hó, slightly better.

chit-tiâm-á ê i-su, a slight purpose or intention towards good.

thâu chit-tiâm hûn-khi, to give vent to one's anger.

poân-tiâm put-iù-jin, nothing is from man (but all from fate, "béng", q.v.)

bô-poâ-tiâm-liông, passionate or overbearing.

ú chít-tiâm-liông, kind and forbearing.

chit-tiâm liông-sim, with a good or conscientious feeling.

chít-tiâm-sim, to have a purpose or intention towards something good.

tiâm-sim, lunch or any small light meal out of the regular series of meals, esp. of biscuits, cakes, cold food, &c.

chîâh tiâm-sim, to take lunch or any slight refreshment.

bôo-tiâm-tit sim, can't get a bite, as in great haste.

choâng-tiâm, beautiful, as dress or persons.

tiâm-tsiû, to take soundings with a bamboo pole.

tiâm-pê, to drive two or three nails into a collar, as a graduate or mandarin does for a fee.

tiâm-ê ê huîh-lê, to strike him with the point of the finger in some part that causes great pain, weakness, or sickness.

bê-tîo, to shoe a horse.

tô-tiâm, a comma or other stop in punctuation marked by a single dot.

tiâm-chheh, to punctuate books.

kiâm-tsiû (Cn.), id.

kiâm-kù, to punctuate (v. kû).

kiâm-hiêt, to point out the exact place and position for a grave, after the site has been chosen.

kiâm-tan, to apply a small quantity of medicine to a sore.

kiâm-ki, to put medicine on a mole, so as to cure it.

kiâm-gân, to touch the eyes of an idol with the consecrated paint called sîn-se.

kiâm-tsiû, to consecrate an ancestral tablet by dotting it with red.

kiâm-miâ, to mark the names on a roll, e.g. those who are present or absent.

kiâm-bau, to mark the names on a roll, as of troops, or of subordinates in a yamun.

kiâm-pêng, to mark the roll of soldiers.

kiâm-hoân, to mark the roll of prisoners.

kiâm-jip hân-lim, to choose into the Imperial Academy.

khim-kiâm-ê, appointed by imperial command, as mandarins.

kiâm-tiâm, to make a list or inventory; to examine circumstances carefully.

kiâm-haian, to take an inventory.

kiâm khan-thâu, to take a list of pledges in pawn-shop.

kiâm-tiâm, cautious; careful in managing matters.

kiâm-tiâm-kim, careful in business; very knowing, so as to be hard to cheat.

chi-tiâm, to give information or private advice.

kiâm-phôh, to give a hint to a man so that he may understand, esp. of some secret plot or unseen danger; to explain something difficult to understand, e.g. a difficult passage in a book.

kiâm-hoân, to instruct, as a spirit does in a dream, &c.

chi-tiâm-phôh, to warn of a plot or secret danger, as a friend by a hint, or as a god by a dream.

kiâm-tuân, to warn by a hint, or by private information.

kiâm-ki, to give secret information, as by a hint or sign which others do not understand.

kiâm-teng, to light a lamp (v. teng).

kiâm-chek, to light a candle.

kiâm-tiâm, to light many, as lamps or candles.

kiâm-ê, to light an oil lamp, as opposed to a candle.

kiâm-ê-kâ-li, I will remember this against you (v. tô), kiâm-hûî, to light a stick of incense.

Kiâm-chheh-chêng, one o'clock.

Nû-kiâm-chheh-chêng, two o'clock, &c.

Nû-kiâm-chheh-kû, two hours.

tiâm-time; two hours long.

Nû-kiâm-kû (r.), id.

kiâm-chheh-chêng, what o'clock?

Kiâm-tiâm-kang, one-third part of a day's work, as divided into three parts by breakfast and dinner.

Kiâm-sit, id.

kiâm-sit-sa-kiâm, one day's work is divided into three parts called "tiâm." 

Kông-tiâm-kang, to lose or interrupt one third part of a day's work.

Phah-tiâm, to beat the watch at a yamun, three strokes at the first and last watch, five strokes at the others.

Kông-tiâm, id.

Kông-kûi-tiâm, how many strokes in beating the watch? 

"ki-ki" sa-kiâm, at the third division of the second watch.

"ki-ki" kûi-tiâm, at which division of the second watch? 
"int-ki", sa-kiâm chi, the first and fifth watches have only three strokes.

Kiâm-hoân (Cn.), very lately; just lately.

Kiâm — kiâm-chheh, ê kiâm-chheh, perhaps.

Kiâm (R. id.), (Cn. tìi'j; T. tâi'), a shop.

Kiâm-thâu, id.

kiâm-khâm-tiâm, one shop.

kiâm-hê, a shopkeeper (â. stay).

kiâm-tieân, the tenant of a shop.

kiâm-khe, id.

kiâm-tsiû, the owner of a shop.

kiâm-tsiû-lang, the keeper of an inn or eating-house.

kiâm-khau, the front of a shop at the door.

kiâm-thang-pang, the movable boards of a shopfront.

Phah-tiâm-bin-ê, a beggar who sings and knocks at each shop-door for a cash.

Kiâm-hê, name of shop or small firm.

Kiâm tô, bankrupt, as shopkeeper.

Khul-tiâm, to open a shop; to open a shop.

Hioh-thâu, to stay a night or so at an inn.

Tien-tiâm, to mortgage a shop.

Bô-sia, put-sêng-tiâm, without giving credit a shop will not prosper (v. sia).

Kheh-tiâm, an inn.

Pûg-tiâm, an eating-house.

Pûg-tiâm-kong, keeper of eating-house.

Pûg-tiâm-châu, the front of a shop at the door.

Tîng-tiâm, shop for selling rice.

Pâm-tiâm, a pawn-shop.

Pâm-tiâm, a coin-shop.

Pâu-thâu-tiâm, a shop for selling dried fruits, &c., which sells only entire bags of them.

Thiê-thiâm, shop for old metal articles.

Chi-tiâm, a money-changer's shop.

Chi-kûi-tiâm, id.

Chi-tiâm ê-lang, a money-changer.

Chi-tiâm ê-lang, a shop for spirits, &c.

Kiâm — kiâm-bi, to dive, as for getting up something.

Kiâm, to stay; to dwell; to harbour; to hide one's self.

Kiâm-tiâm-hia, lives there.

Kiâm-ng, to stay in the shade.

Kiâm-chhât, to harbour robbers or pirates.

Kiâm-hê, to have tigers usually living there.

Kiâm-hêng, to take shelter from the wind.

Kiâm-hê, to take shelter from the rain.

Kiâm-bân-bân, to hide very secretly so as to keep out of danger.

Tsâu-khi-tiâm, to escape and hide from danger.

Phia-khi-tiâm, to keep out of harm, trouble, or danger, by keeping out of the way.

Binh-khi-tiâm, to keep out of the way.

Kiu-khi-tiâm, to avoid responsibility.

Kiu-khi-tiâm, id.

Kiâm [R. lay-down; to sink into; to remunerate; to pay up; to place under; a cushion]; a cushion for a seat; to make up a delicious, as in a subscription or as a balance in a friend's account; to plant, as seeds; to lay down, as stepping-stones; to pickel with dry salt.

Kiâm-khi-lâi, to raise higher by something put below, as the foot of a table.

Fô-tiâm, a chair-cushion.

Fô-jâk-tiâm, a long cushion for seat and back of chair.

Phil-tiâm, leather
cushion for seat. pái-tiá姆, cushion for kneeling upon at worship.

tiá姆 hoo-chá, to plant flower seeds.

tiá姆-pé, to make up a deficiency, as in a subscription or in another man's accounts. pé-tiá姆, do., for a man for whom we stand security. seng-tiá姆, to lend some money to make up a deficiency. tiá姆-chiá, to pay some cash to make up another's deficiency.

tiá姆-tiá姆, to pickle with a large quantity of salt.

tiá姆-pang, the boards forming the floor of a small boat. tiá姆-hiá, the timbers laying across a boat's keel, on which these boards rest. tiá姆-táh, the horizontal board running round the outside of a boat about water-mark.

tiá姆 (R. tiá姆), very quiet and staid in manner, while going on quietly with one's work, or even while taking active measures. kek-tiá姆, to put on the appearance of being very quiet, for some special purpose.

tiá姆-tiá姆, still! be quiet! tiá姆-cháng, quiet; not fond of gaiety or amusement. tiá姆-tiá姆, still and quiet in manner. tiá姆-táh, still quiet manner. tiá姆-tiá姆, calm, thoughtful, and self-possessed (v. tóh). tiá姆-táh, id.; cautious and self-possessed.

tiá姆-tiá姆-á káh, to walk along very leisurely.

tau-tiá姆-táh, slack water at high-water. tiá姆-bong, no wind. tiá姆-hoang chi-a-ná (T.), wind and waves still.

tiá姆 (t.), to eat single grains of rice, pulse, &c. (C.)

tiá姆, tián, tián, tián; better tien, tien, tién, tién (q.v.)

tiáng — tiang-tiang-háu, sound of brass making a ringing sound.

tiáng (C.), = A. Tiong (R.), to open or spread out.

koái-tiang, = A. koái-chiáng, obstinate in dispute; determined to have one's own way.

tiáng (Cn.), 'sa-tiáng, = A. sém-mih'-láng, what man? who?

štang (C.), = A. tóng (R.), long.

štang (C.), = A. tóng (R.), intestines; bowels.

štang (C.), = A. tóng (R), old; long.

štang (C.), = A. tóng, swollen. tiáng-bong put-gí, a very fatal disease (v. tiáng).

štang (C.), = A. tóng, flooded.

štang (C.), = A. tóng (R), a measure of ten feet.

štang-hu, husband; &c. &c.

štang (C.), = A. tóng, to intrust, &c.

štang (C.), = A. tóng, an instrument for beating criminals, &c.; also (R.), a staff. khok-song-tiáng, = A. khok-san-tiáng, a staff carried by a widower at the funeral of his wife.

tiá姆-tiá姆-á-kú, for a moment; a very short time. chít-tiá姆-á-kú, id.

tiá姆-á-háng, a short way off. tiá姆-á-toá, not very large. káh-tóh-toá-tiá姆, a little larger (cf. tiá姆).

tiáп [R. tiéh, to stumble]. tiáп-táh-i-seng, a doctor for falls and wounds, = tát-táh-i-seng.

tiáп — hit-tiáп, then. chít-tiáп, now; immediately. thán-chít-tiáп, to improve the present moment; this very moment.

tiáп [R. to pile up; to repeat; = col. tháпh]. teng-tiáп, repeating over and over in writing; tautological.

teng-teng-tiáп-tiáп, piled up or crowded in large quantities, e.g. as crowded houses or graves; much repetition and tautology in writing. tiáп-ji, to repeat a word, as in poetry; to write two words in the space where there should be only one, as in a legal document with fixed spaces for the words.

siáп-tiáп, closely packed together; well fitted together and neatly put up, so as to take up little room.

tiáп-tiáп-lái (Cn.), coming over and over again (cf. táh).

si-gó-tiáп (Cn.), four or five times.

tiáп — tá-tiáп, to mend; to treat medically; to heal or cure.

tiáп — to-tiáп, to annoy; to tease; to give trouble, esp. as a troublesome child does to its parents or relations; to maltreat, as a woman does to a female slave; to annoy a man by constantly asking him to do small bits of work, or by asking him over and over to do what he is unwilling to do, till he at last does it (though unwilling) to get rid of the annoyance. to-tó tiáп-tiáп, id.

tiáп [R. a butterfly, = col. iáh]. hó-tiáп, a hinge, hinges, of the foreign form; often erroneously written tiáп tiau. kim-si hó-tiáп, name of a beautiful flower like a butterfly.

tiáп [R. a tablet for writing upon; a certificate or diploma], a slip of yellow paper with a prayer on it, used by burning. chit-tiáп-tiáп, one such paper prayer. sio-tiáп, to burn a paper prayer. păng-tiáп, id. tiáп-bún, a written prayer burned, as before Sông-hông-lá.

tó-tiáп, the certificate of a regularly appointed Buddhist priest.

tiáп, better tiéh (q.v.)

tiáu (R. id.), to carve, as figures. tiáu-tok, to rule and keep in order, as relatives (v. tok). tiáu-tok, to carve and polish, as a gem. tiáu-khek, to carve, as wood (v. khek). tiáu-put, to carve images. tiáu ang-a, to carve toy figures. hiú-bok put-khótiáу, rotten wood cannot be carved.

tiáu-keng sai-hú, a man who manufactures bows (s. bend).

tiáu-hoe, to dress flower shrubs into various fanciful shapes. tiáu hée-bák, id. tiáu chhiu-bák, to dwarf trees, and make them take curious shapes.

tiáu, to bend, esp. downwards. tiáu-loh-lá, to bend down, as a branch. tiáu-täh, to hold down tightly, as a branch. tiáu-oái, to tie so as to make crooked, as a tree. tiáu-keng, to bend a strong bow (without an arrow), as for practice (s. carve). tiáu lêng-hé, to hold a lobster on a tightly stretched string; to tie up a thief or prisoner so tight as to be very painful.

tiáu (R. id.) tiáu-chhül, a marton. tiáu-chhül-phé, martens's fur. tiáu-phé, id. tiáu-chhül-bô, a cap made with martens's fur.

tiáu (R. id.), to wither, as a plant almost dying. tiáu-thâu, even the root dried up and withered, as of plant just about dead.

tiáu [R. restless; perverse; outrageous; = col. tháu]. tiáu-bân, = tháu-bân, obstinately disobedient to orders, or refusing to pay money due.

tiáu — păng-tiáu, to threaten; to intimidate. păng-tiáu păng-tiáu, id.
a child). tāo-sān-tiāu, to give rice to friends who call at that time. tāo tāp-it-tiāu, to do so at rites eleven days after the birth.

Tīau tīau, neat and neatly put on, address. tīau-tā, id.

Tīau [R. tīau, to harmonize; to restore peace; to adjust; to regulate; to compound; a tune; = col. tīau], tīau-hō, mix well together in proper proportions; harmonious (v. hō).

Tīau [R. to harmonize; to adjust, &c. = col. tīau], hong tīau, ī sūn, wind and rain suitable in season and quantity.

Tīau [R. līā, a hut]. bē-tiāu, a stable. gū-tiāu, a cow-house; a cow. ū-tiāu, a sheepfold. tī-tiāu, a pigsty. tī-tiāu-kōng, the guardian spirit of the pig-sty.

Tīau, firmly tied, glued, or fastened in any way; invertebrate, as a bad habit; fast, as a colour. tīau-sim, fixed in the mind. ām-hō tīau-mī, late rain lasts through the night. tīau a-phiān, enslaved to opium, and unable to give it up. tīau-hun, id. chhāh-tiāu, id.

Khī-tit-tiāu, to stand steadily; able to hold one's own. tōng-tit-tiāu, to oppose effectually.

Tēng-tiāu, to nail firm. Kat-tiāu, to tie firm, as a knot. pāk-tiāu, tied firmly or bound fast, as a person or thing. tsā-hā-tiāu, to ward off effectively, as by shield or door. ki-tiāu, to remember perfectly. kō-tiāu-tiāu, to guard or watch carefully and safely. kō-tiāu-tiāu, gummied or pasted firmly.

Bōo-tiāu, not firmly fastened, tied, pasted, &c., will not hold. bōo-tiāu-bāk, not suitable for writing on; will not take on the ink, as paper that is oily, greasy, or too coarse. kō-bōo-tiāu, pasted so ill that it does not stick. mū-bōo-tiāu, the dye not fast. tng-bōo-tiāu, cannot bear it; it cannot be endured. lūn-bōo-tiāu, unable to bear or forbear.

Kun-ki tīau-tσong, said of a child having such a good horoscope that it will be healthy and prosperous.

Tīau — tīau-ke-i, on purpose. tīau-i-ke, id. tīau-tī, id. tīau-tī, id. (v. tī). tīau-kang, deliberative; for the special purpose, as an act. tīau-chhōan-ē, specially selected. tīau-ke, to hire specially. tīau-chhīa, id. tīau-lāi, having to set purpose for the special object. tīau-kang lāi, id.

Tīau [R. a branch; a thin strip; anything long and slender; = col. tīau], an item; a particular; classifier of long narrow things, as roads, ropes, rivers, sweet-potatoes, sticks of ink; also of laws, negotiations, affairs, stipulations, accounts, lives, souls, breaths (khū); also sometimes of masts; and (C. Chn.) of tree-trunks. tīau-kui, stipulations; regulations. tīau-khōan, regulations, particulars, or articles of an agreement. tīau-kīn, id. tīau-tōa, id. (v. tōa).

Tīau-tī, adjusted; honest (v. tī).

Tīau-bāk, an account; a list of articles. siāu-tiāu, accounts, an unpaid (v. siāu). chit-tiāu-chi, an item of cash in an account, to be paid to or collected from one person.

Chit-tiāu-sū, one whole affair from beginning to end. chēng-li chit-tiāu, bō-ning-tiāu, there is only one correct statement and solution of the question, and on discussion it must be plain to all. kūi-nā, tāp-tiāu kā-i tāo-chit-τui, many troublesome matters come on at once.

Bāk-tiāu, a stick of ink. gūn-tsū-tiāu, a stick of red ink. kim-tiāu, a bar of gold, about ten ounces. mī-tiāu, long thin rolls of raw cotton (v. mī). mī-tiāu, thin narrow strips of dough (v. mī). bi-hūn-tiāu, vernicelli made from rice-dour. tin-tiāu, rattan sticks or fasces carried before a mandarin. chī-tiāu, a rug. liō-tiāu-thσng, a window made with long thin slips of wood (v. liō). hoant-tiāu, a mainspring.

Hiu-tiāu, long slips of yellow paper giving notice of incense processions; a long incense stick. nīng-tiāu-hūi, a for-end-and-sft schooner.

Hong-tiāu, long strips of red paper, pasted by authority of mandarin on shops, vessels, &c. e.g. when confiscated, or when taken temporary possession of for military purposes; also used for pasting up mandarin's lug- gage, or boxes of government treasure when transmitted; said also of strips used for sealing up boxes of treasure sent by hongs. ping-tiāu, long strips of paper on a house temporarily occupied by a mandarin, telling his style and titles; also (T. Ch.) = hong-tiāu. kim-tiāu, public prohibitions on long strips of paper, issued by mandarins. tām-tiāu, inscription stating that for which a man is put to death. pū-tiāu, document informing a man that he has not a degree or mandarin title.

Chhiah tiāu-tiāu, quite naked.

Chit-tiāu nā ban-tsū, a stupid-looking fellow (lit. like a potato).

Tīau [R. id.; differing only by a tonal mark from "tiāu," morning], a dynasty; to have an audience of a sovereign in the audience-hall.

Tīau-tēng, the imperial audience-hall, where the council meets; the imperial court; said also of the emperor himself in his public character. Tīau-sin, ministers of state. Tīau-lāi-koa, id. tīau-bāk, court dress worn by mandarins at audience. Tīau-i (r.), id. tīau-tsū, a necklace worn at audience.

Chē-tiāu, to hold an audience. Thē-tiāu, to retire from the audience-hall, as the sovereign does. Kien-tiāu, to attend the daily audience at the palace. Jip-tiāu, to enter the audience-hall, as mandarins. Chhī-tiāu, id. tīau-kūl, to have an audience of the sovereign. Tīau-pā, id. Tīau-kun, id. Tīau-thiēn, id. Kū-tiāu, to have an audience of the emperor. Tīau-kēng, to present tribute in person.

Tīau-tē, a dynasty, oū tīau-tē, to change the dynasty. Tīau-tē-bē, end of a dynasty; said of calamities and crimes abounding, as signs of change of dynasty. Kok-tiāu-bē, id. Kok-tiāu, the reigning dynasty. Chheng-tiāu, the Manchou dynasty. Bēng-tiāu, the Ming dynasty. Goih-tiāu, the Mongol or Yuan dynasty. Tōng-tiāu, the Tang dynasty, &c.

Kū-tiāu, a part of a room screened off from the rest by white curtains or hangings, containing the "hū-nī," for the ceremonies of "kong-tek." Kat kū-tiāu, to put up those curtains.

Tīau-lām (R.), facing the south, as a grave. Bān-san tīau-tū, the mountains forming an amphitheatre behind a grave, as in a very good site. Sū-sūi lāi-tiāu, water from four quarters seeming to meet in front of a grave. Bān-suī tīau-tang, a place far to the east where the tide always flows towards the east, so that vessels can hardly come back; probably the stream of Japan. Liōng-kīk tīau-thisin, fallen on one's back, with feet turned up towards the sky.

Tīau-siēn (R.), Corea.

Tīau (R. id.), to summon; to cite a person. Tīau-ming, to summon and examine. Tīau-khau, to
tiāu

summon to the capital. tiāu-peng, to summon soldiers from other stations. tiāu-hoán, to order up a criminal to be tried. tiāu-tosă, a document issued by a mandarin telling actors what to perform, or calling priests to assist at an eclipse, etc.

tiāu — tiāu-ka, to make a smooth surface with glue or size, as on cloth, to make it sell well; or on an old hat, to make it look good. tiāu ka-tsiū, id.

tiāu — tou-tiāu, to ask an exorbitant price or wages for what cannot be dispensed with (v. toan). khā-tiāu, id. khāu-tiāu, id.

tiāu [R. distant] tiāu-odān, very distant, as place.

lé-tē tiāu-odān, road or journey very long.

tiāu (T.). tiāu-kāu, A. thū-kāu, set of three dice in gambling (v. kāu).

tiāu [R. to hang; some divide it into two words; the one for hanging a man, and for idolatrous rites; the other for all the other phrases], to hang up or suspend, hanging freely (but “khū” is to suspend on a wall); to make certain offerings to the dead, serving as a sort of confidence with, or compliment to the relatives.

kō-tiāu aim-kōsă, anxious and sad, as about an absent friend.

tiāu-lān, to beat against the south wind in sailing south (v. lām).

tiāu-kak, slanting, as a thing folded or drawn so (v. kāk). tiāu-oai, hung up on the perpendicular.

lāu, having one flap too much drawn up, as a dress. tiāu-kōh, arm of dress too tight at the arm-pit.

bāk-chiu chhā-chhā tiāu-tiāu, eyes fixed and staring upwards, as about to die. bāk-chiu tiāu-tiāu, id.

lāu, large Shanghai fowl.

tiāu-ān, to call up the papers of a case appealed from a lower court.

chhī-tiāu-chhī (r.), a string of a thousand cash.

it-tiāu-chhīen, id. (said in imitation of mandarin).

bāk-chiu chhā-chhā tiāu-tiāu, eyes fixed and staring upwards, as about to die. bāk-chiu tiāu-tiāu, id.

lāu, large Shanghai fowl.

tiāu-ān, to call up the papers of a case appealed from a lower court.

chhī-tiāu-chhī (r.), a string of a thousand cash.

it-tiāu-chhīen, id. (said in imitation of mandarin).

bāk-chiu chhā-chhā tiāu-tiāu, eyes fixed and staring upwards, as about to die. bāk-chiu tiāu-tiāu, id.

lāu, large Shanghai fowl.

tiāu-ān, to call up the papers of a case appealed from a lower court.

chhī-tiāu-chhī (r.), a string of a thousand cash.

it-tiāu-chhīen, id. (said in imitation of mandarin).

bāk-chiu chhā-chhā tiāu-tiāu, eyes fixed and staring upwards, as about to die. bāk-chiu tiāu-tiāu, id.

lāu, large Shanghai fowl.

tiāu-ān, to call up the papers of a case appealed from a lower court.

chhī-tiāu-chhī (r.), a string of a thousand cash.

it-tiāu-chhīen, id. (said in imitation of mandarin).
tien (R. id.; cf. col. thién). tien-kông, mad; madness. hong-tien, id. tien-gông, idiotic; crazy. ti"-tien ti"-gông, feigning to be mad or idiotic. ti"-tien ti"-siâu, id.

tiên [R. thién; to fill up; to make up a deficiency; to pay: = col. thün], to make up a deficiency or debt. tién-tuí, to pay an account or debt by a bill, draft, &c., on a third party. tién-pó (C. thién-pó), to make up a deficiency or debt, as a third party.
tiên-pí", to fill up, as ground, by levelling it up.

tiên [R. to tread in a path; to go in an orbit]. tién-tö, the course or orbit of one of the heavenly bodies. kia"-tiên-tö, to move in the orbit.

tiên [R. an irrigated field; a surname; = col. chhân]. tiên-thö, lands in general. su-tiên, fields left by ancestors for keeping descendants at school, or for those who take a degree. si-tiên (C.), id. su-tiên, fields left to supply the expense of offerings to ancestors. cheng-chhe toát-tiên, to take away forcibly a man's wife or fields (v. ehe).
sim-tiên (r.), disposition of heart.
tiên goán-sóe, = siù"-kang-tia, the idol specially worshipped by actors.

tiên [R. a classic; a canon; statutes or ordinances; to mortgage; to pawn; a dictionary; grace; favour]. (C. tiên, têng), to mortgage, but not quite the same as the British mortgage. tiên-khoé, a deed of mortgage. tiên-jí, id. tién-túi, the mortgager. chhut-tiên, to be in the market for mortgage, as house, &c. chhut-tiên é-lâng, the mortgager. tiên-chhut, to mortgage. tiên-làng, to mortgage to some one. hôi-tiên, to mortgage to him. kái-lâng-tiên, to take on mortgage. tsoán-tiên, to re-mortgage. tiên bôe, to mortgage or sell. tiên bôe, to mortgage or buy. hióng-tiên, a licensed pawn-shop. toá-tiên, a large pawn-shop, which takes low interest. sío-tiên, a low-class pawn-shop that takes heavy interest. tién-thög (C.), a pawn-shop. chi-tiên hâu-siók, to close a pawn-shop and wait to see if the pledges be redeemed.

un-tiên, favour; grace (v. un). in-tiên (C.), id. tién-chhè, classical books. chhut-keng jiptiên, correct in style and composition.

ji-tiên, a dictionary.

kô-tiên, manner or style of the ancients, as to customs, ceremonies, or way of doing things; done according to ancient custom. bat kô-tiên, well acquainted with ancient matters. in kô-tiên, to quote old books, or the customs or actions of the ancients, as authority or precedent. chiâu-kô-tiên, according to the way of the ancients.

tiên-sú, a very small civil mandarin (v. sú). tién-li, a title acquired by men who have charge of civil cases in yamuns (v. li).

tiên [R. to open out; to exhibit; = col. thién]. tiên-khui, to open out, as wings, or as a book. phi"-khang tiên-khui, nostrils naturally rather wide open.
tiên-sit, to spread wings. tiên-tsang, to set up the mane, as horse, or neck feathers, as cock. lâu-bô tiên-tsang, the old horse erects his mane; said of an old man with youthful vigour and ability.
tiên-úi, to put on a terrible appearance, as tiger or soldier. tiên sim-thong, to show one's supernatural power, as idol, or one's special skill, as workman. tiên pûn-sú, to boast of or display one's own skill or ability.

kô-ki tiên i'-khùi-làt, he boasts of or displays his strength. tiên-pó (C.), to boast or brag.

tiên (R. id.), (Cn. tiên, tûi), the imperial hall of audience; temple of some first-class gods which are allowed imperial honours. kiong-tiên, imperial palace (residence) and audience-hall. kong-tiên, id. kim-loán-tiên, imperial audience-hall. hông-tê-tiên, do.; also a temple at Amoy where the emperor’s tablet is worshipped; formerly it contained an image of the emperor Kii-kang, represented as a banished man for having got a child too soon after his father's death. tö-tiên-khùi, built in the style of an imperial palace, as the temples of some of the highest canonized gods.

chê-tiên, to give an audience, as emperor. teng-tiên, to take his seat on the imperial throne, at audience. thê-tiên, to leave the audience-hall, as emperor (s. rent). chiâu"-tiên, to go to the audience, as ministers of state.

tiên-sl, examination for the Hau-lin degree, presided ever by the emperor.

bû-tông-tiên, temple of Hiên-thiên Sông-tê.

tiên [R. fixed; settled; to make a libation; = col. têng]. tiên-chhiú, to make a libation of spirituous liquor. koân-tiên (R.), to make a libation.

tiên [R. lightning, = col. nà]. tiên-bú, the goddess of lightning. lôi-kong tiên-bú, the god of thunder and goddess of lightning.

tiên [R. to cultivate the land, esp. on rent], (Cn. in some senses tûi"; T. tûi".)

chhû-tiên, the tenant of a house. tiâm-tiên, tenant of shop. tiên-hô, tenant of farm. tiên-phoe, document given by the tenant to the landlord, serving as proof that he is only tenant.

tài-tiên, to introduce our tenant to the new proprietor to whom we have sold the property, or to our creditor to whom he is for the present to pay the rent so as to clear off a debt. jin-tiên, to go security for a man who rents a house or land, as a precaution against his taking unjust possession of it. thê-tiên, to withdraw our security in such a case (s. audience-hall). teh-tiên (esp. C. teh), to advance money (without interest) when renting fields, not repaid unless the fields are taken back. teh-tiên-gûn, sound as of several musical instruments (v. chhâ".)

tiêt [R. to stumble] tso-tiêt, to meet with great calamity.

tiêt"-tâ" i-seng, = tiap"-tâ" i-seng, a surgeon for falls and wounds.

tih, to strike gently with the hand in play, as children do. lâi-ti thih-khî, striking another gently in play, as children. gáu-thih, disposed to strike with the hand in play. chhiù gáu-thih, id.

chhîm tih chhâ", sound as of several musical instruments (v. chhâ".)

tih — tih-tub, talking differently at different times, in a deceitful or half-joking way (v. tub).

tih — tih-tauh, of dangerous character or depraved behaviour (v. taub).

tih (R. tek), a drop; to drop. chît-tih-khî, a very small drop. nà"-âu tih-khî, the uvala.

tih-hô, to have rain dropping, as from the roof.

bák-sái, to drop tears. tih-tsâi, water dropping; the eaves of a house; the place below the eaves on which the water drops.

(tih (sometimes written "th"", but more accurately pronounced "teh"), (C. I.)

tih-beh, about to —

[tih (R. tî, the bottom, = col. têc). phah"-tih láng sim-kón"-tih, to touch a man's heart or conscience by a remark about some evil he had done, though
perhaps we may not have intended or not even known of it.

tih (cf. thih). chhin tih-tih, very cold.

tih (cf. thih). tih-tih-hau, to stutter in speaking. kong-oe tih-tih-hau, id. tih-tih, to stammer or falter in speaking, as a liar who has to invent new lies on the spot. li kong-oe tih-tih, you are evidently hesitating because you are telling lies. tih-tih-him, a toy that makes a humming noise. tih-tih, id.

tih-tauh tih-tauh, sound of shoes clattering, or of rain dropping, or of cock ticking (v. tauh).

tih, a very small plate, like a small saucer, for holding coniments. tih-ah, id. chek-tih, sort of small candlestick. tao-tih, small porcelain plate on which a teapot stands. poa-tih, large and small plates. toa-poa-sio-tih, id. oai-tih-ti, bowls, small plates, and chopsticks. au-ah-thih tih-ah (cups on small plates), said of incest.

tih (cf. ti), (C. tihn), to desire or wish for, as a person or thing. beh-tih, to have a desire to get. bo-tih beh-tih-lang, the mandarin wishes the men immediately, as for a case, bo-beh-tih, does not care for it (or him) at all. ai-tih, to wish very much. ai-tih-mih, grasping. ai-tih-lang-eh-mih, id. ren-tih, I don't wish it; to count of no use; not caring for.

tihn (C.) = A. tih, to desire or wish for.

tihn (= niinh, ti). tin-si, to struggle with the fingers.

tim (cf. thim), reserved in manner, not frank, open, or communicative; too cautious and knowing to be got round; planning deep and saying little; precocious and intelligent, as child of four or five. tim-tim, crafty and designing; cunning and scheming. teo-lang-tim, keeping one's counsel to one's self, as a deep schemer.

tim [(R. id., col. tiom, thiam), to sink. tim-lim, id. tim-loh-khi, id. tim-loh (r.), to perish. tim-hiu, lign-aloeos; garrow-wood. tim-hiu-sek, colour of aloeos.

beh tim, the pulse in such a state that it is not felt till decidedly pressed.

tim-khi (C. tim), to embezzle. tim-khi lang-eh-mih, to take or keep unjust possession of things borrowed or intrusted, or refusing to return, saying that they are lost or stolen. tim-lek, to hide a thing belonging to another, and to give it up.

tim-tang, severe; painful; very unwell. toa-tim (T. toa tim), exceedingly.

chhim-tim, very deep and profound; very cautious.

chhim tim kun-sat, very cautious and careful in doing business, tim-chiam, thoughtful and careful in considering before speaking or acting. tim-gim, to think silently, as in planning or composing.

poa-phu-tim, barely floating, and almost submerged, as heavy wood. thun-tho phu-tim, knowing how to say just enough and no more, or to hit the due medium between firmness and yielding, as in managing an affair (v. thye).

tim, to throw, as a stone. tim-chioh-thlu, to throw a stone; to stone.

tim, strong and decided, as a colour; opposed to "chhim," tim-sek, id. tim-chhi, a pretty deep decided blue colour, like good new blue cotton. tim-lang, a decided red.

tim — tim-kho, to try the weight by placing on the hand, either of one thing, or comparing the weight of two things. chhiu tim-khoa, id. tim-tang, to try the weight by the hand.

tang-tim, very heavy. khoa-tang-tim, extremely heavy.

tim (cf. thim, tem). tim-thau, = tim-thau, to nod the head, as sign of being pleased or consenting.

tim (R. id.), word used as the pronoun of the first person by the emperor alone; "I the emperor."

tim — tsui-tim, a small bird found on rivers.

tim (R. slum), to stew in a covered vessel placed in an outer vessel of boiling water. tim-kok, the inner vessel used for this sort of stewing. tim-sio, to warm over again in this way, as food. tim-loh, to make a medicinal preparation in this way, either of the medicine alone, or mixed with food. tim-koe, to stew a fowl in this way.

tim — tim tahu-ku, two men each waiting for the other to do what one or other must do, or to take the first step in a matter which each is afraid to begin. beh-tim kau ti-si, why are you procrastinating so long?

tim (cf. tiem). tim-tiok (Cn.), quiet in manner; not acting or speaking at random; externally well-regulated and staid, as conduct; calm and quiet in speaking.

tin [R. precious; cf. col. chia]. tin-po, very valuable; precious (v. po). tin-tieng, to count precious; to value highly, as a servant or employé who is found very useful, or as a thing. tin-tieng e-lang, a person highly respected or honoured.

san-tin hai-bi, the delicacies of land and sea.

tin — tin-tong, one cash odds and the other evens (v. tong).

tin [R. teng, a jingling sound, as of stones]. tin-tin tang-tang, sound of a vibrating string. tin-tin tong-tong, id.

tin [R. cheng, evidence; proof; to verify; to collect, as taxes]. chhim bo-tin, to embezzle so much money as not to be able to give any plausible account of it. khoi bo-tin, unable to account for all the money for which one is responsible, but not necessarily dishonesty. khoi-khong put-tin, to embezzle employer's money, and spend it for one's own purposes, so as to be unable to give an account of the whole amount. khoi-khong bu-tin, id. khoi-khong bo-tin, id. khoi bo-tin, id. tsap-sa-ban khoi-bo-tin, said of embezzling to an enormous extent.

hin-hiang (C.) = A. teng-hiang, to levy taxes; and so in some other phrases, tin (C.), = A. teng.

tin (Cn.) thien-tin, = A. thien-tin, the city of Thien-tinh.

tin [R. to set in order; to arrange; to make a statement; old, as a thing; stale; name of an ancient state; a surname; = col. tinh; and by change of tone, tin, tien].

tin-len, to make ceremonial presents, as to mandarins or influential men. tin-beng (r.), to set forth a statement, as of our desires, requests, or good deeds.

tin-khi, to grow musty by long keeping, e.g. as sugar or preserves. tin-phi, prepared orange peel.

kri-tin, a fabulous animal like a winged dragon.

kau-tin, id. (s. entangle).

tii [same as previous word]. tiem-tin, skilful and cautious; managing matters carefully and safely.

tii [R. tien, to entangle, = col. ti]. kau-tin, phrase used by the chair-bearer who walks first, to warn the other of some obstruction in the way (v. arrange).
tin [R. dust]. tin-ai (R.), small dust flying about in the air. tin-sê (R.), this tells some world.

tin (C. kîn), to pour off water, as from sediment, or from something boiled or infused, or from lime or medicinal powder that is being washed, or as clearer water from the more muddy. kê-tin, to be thus treated, as medicine.

tin (R. id.) in-tin, a bitter medicinal plant used for eye diseases; Artemisia or wormwood?

tin (R. têng), rattan; various sorts of creeping plants; long trailing stems of vines, potatoes, or creepers. tin-bû, the crown of the root, as of the sweet-potato.

kun-tin ông, having numerous living postery.

tin-phê, the outer rind of rattan, the best part of it for wicker-work. tin-ngî, the inner part of the rind, not so good. tin-kûn, a strong rattan stick (v. kûn). tin-tiâu, thin rattan rods, scourges, or fasces (v. tiâu). tin-phông, rattan wicker-work (v. phông). tin-tê, flat piece of rattan wicker-work, as for bottom of chair, or for a panel. tin-i, a chair with rattan bottom. tin-chhûng, a rattan couch or sofa. tin-gû (T.), a small instrument attached to a kite, which makes a humming noise.

tin-pài, a rattan shield, the usual sort of Chinese shield.

phâh-tin, to make articles with rattan wicker-work.

chhîng-tin, to make wicker-work with rattan.

soan-tin, to throw out suckers or trailing shoots.

chhoaân-tin, id. khan-tin, id.

koe-tin, trailing stems of melons, cucumbers, or pumpkins.

bân-koe chhîu-chhîu-tin, to follow up a clue step by step, examining to the bottom of an affair, often in a roundabout way. tâu-tin, long stalks of peas, &c. in-in tâu-tin, chit-toa-thoa, said of a long involved story with no clue. han-tsû-tin, stalks of sweet-potatoes.

tin-fûg, gamboge.

khoe-tin, a medicinal creeper with small leaves. kau-tin, a medicine used to keep children from starving in sleep. lô-tin, a sort of medicinal plant. ka-to-tin, a large woody creeper that grows to the top of high trees. chhîu-phâh-tin, a small-leaved creeping shrub, of the fig tribe, that grows on old walls. bô-thâu-tin, a stringy rootless parasite with edible berries. bé-oân-tin, a plant; a sort of medicinal salve (v. oân).

koe-sài-tin, a bad-smelling medicinal creeper. phôa-pê-tin, name of a plant. sink-phôa-oân-tin, Strophanthus divergens.

tiû [R. chin, to shake; to move; to deliver; to save].

tin-tông, to move, as person or thing. bo-tin-tông, no movement; quite motionless; no beginning of action in a matter. bo-tin bô-tin, id.

tin [R. to repress; to pacify; to keep in subjection; to guard; to protect; a mart; a trading place], to hold, as a city or military post; a military officer like a lieutenant-general or admiral. tin-tai, the lieutenant-general or admiral (Chên-tai), the next in rank to a Thê-tok. chhîng-chhîu-tin, the lieutenant-general commanding at Chang-chew. thê-tai, in most cases it is being washed.

tin-tiông, having a dignified manner (v. tiông).

tin-sûi, to guard or occupy (a city) with troops, so as to keep in order, as a high mandarin does. tin-ap, to keep the people quiet and in subjection, as a mandarin does. tin-soah, to ward off the malign influences of the "soah-sîn."

tin-moà, crowded, as a room, with things or persons. tin-bát-bát, crowded very close.

tin-tô, to be in the way; to be useless and obstructive; to occupy the place uselessy. tin-ôi, id. tin-toâ-bû-ôi, to take up a great deal of room. tin-nâng-lâng â-gîâh, to take up the place of two persons. tin-tâ, to take up much room in a load (for carrying on a pole on the shoulder), so as to cause inconvenience, as a bulky thing. tin-lô, to obstruct the way, as some bulky thing, or as people in the way. tin-lô-thâu, to obstruct the landing-place. si-kau tin-lô-thâu, a dead dog blocking the road, said in scolding. tin-kang, to obstruct work, as visitors, or as talk, or many small matters.

tin-Kang-hû, Chân-chiông-fou. tin-hài, Chân-hai, name of several cities—one near Ningpo, one near Swatow, one on the promontory south of the entrance to Amoy harbour. tin-lâm-koân, a gateway between Amoy and Emungkang.

tiû (cf. A. thin). tin-tin (T.), the two ends (as of a beam) equal in size, or very nearly so. thâu-bê tin (T.), id.

tin [R. id., by change of tone from "tin," to set in order, &c.; cf. col. tin], a company of men, as in a procession; a troop; a body of soldiers; classifier of ranks, herds, gusts, showers, &c.

tin-ê, the strength or force of a body of troops in battle. tin-hoaot, military manœuvres. tin-bông, having died in the ranks.

hùi-tin, an idolatrous incense procession. chîn-hùi, id. bô-ji-tin, words not in regular line, or not of equal size (v. ji). bê-hùn-tin, said of enticings into vice, &c. (v. bê). kiû-liông-tin, arrangement of army in battle in nine divisions. bê-iâh-tin, arrangement with two long divisions in front.

chíâ-tin, to form into ranks, &c.; a whole troop or procession. tebê-tin, to make up a large company or procession. tâu-tin, to unite in a procession (idolatrous). kui-tin, to fall into the ranks. chhut-tin, to go out in procession, or in rank and file, or to battle. pài-tin, to arrange in rows or ranks; to arrange soldiers in battle array. pài-pêng pê-tin, to arrange soldiers in ranks. pê-tin, id. tok-tin, to carry the standard and have oversight of a body of soldiers. lim-tin, to come to close quarters, as two armies; to join battle; to come to the crisis of the case, as a matter going before mandarin or arbiter. lim-tin thê-sêk, to draw back at the tug of war. chhên-tin, to be engaged in battle, as armies. piê-tin, battle raging fiercely. iâ chhî-tin, to gain one victory. su kui-tin, how many battles has he lost? pài-tin, to be defeated; a defeated army. siu-tin (r.), to draw off the troops. siu-pêng soa-tin, id. soa-tin, to disperse the ranks, as of troops, or of idolatrous procession.

chhîm-tin, to venture into a position of considerable danger, e.g. making a risky venture in trade, or spending much more than is suitable to our income.


tiô [R. tiâu, the tide]. tiô-chhu, Chau-chau-fou or Tie-chew, in the province of Canton, near Swatow. tiô-chhu-ai, plays in the Swatow dialects. tiô-iâ, Chau-yang Hien, near Swatow.

tiô [R. tê, to throw; to have recourse to; to agree; = col. tâu], to leap; to jump; to frisk or dance about. tiô-thâu, to leap about. tiô-chhut, to leap or start out, as from a pit. tiô-khà-koe, to hop and jump
about. tiô-tâng, to leap or dance about in an excited or ecstatic state, as the “tâng-chi.” tô-tiô, to rebound.

chhiô-tiô, active and lively, as child or animal. chhiâuh-chhiâuh-tiô, to dance about, as with rage, or as Taust sorcerer (v. chhiâuh). chhiâuh-chhiâuh-tiô, to palpitate; to jump up and down noisily or angrily.

phôk-phôk-tiô, to dance with emotion, as with rage or delight.

tiô (Cn.), = A. tô (to throw; to agree).

tiô (Cn.), = A. tô (R.), a rice-measure. tiô-bî sam-chîen, a measure of rice for three cubs, as in the golden age of Yau and Shun.

tiô (R. tiân), a hook; a fish-hook; to fish with hook; to angle; to stitch widely or baste; to sew very loosely, so as to keep in place for the closer sewing.

tiô-â, a small fish-hook. thîh-tiô, an iron hook, as for fishing. chî-mûg-tiô, one hook. kau-tiô, a (good-sized) fishing-hook (+).

kau-tiô, the barb of a hook. kau-tiô-khi, id. tiô-kâoa, a fishing-rod. tiô-soâ, fishing-line. tiô-tô, a fishing-boat. tiô-tâng, copper wire by which a hook is sometimes attached. tiô-tâng (C.), bamboo floats for a line with hooks.

Phah tiô-â, to make fish-hooks. pâng-tiô, to fish with a hook or hooks. pâng-kau-tiô, to set a line with hooks. chhiû-tiô, to haul or pull in a line with hooks so as to get the fish. chhiû-tiô, to bite the hook; to take the hook.

tiô-hî, to angle for fish; to fish with a hook. tiô-hî-ong (v.), an old fisherman. tiô-pêh-hî, a sort of game; to play it.

tiô-tiâû, to stitch on loosely so as just to keep in place (opposed to “tâng,” or “tiâû,” which are much closer). tiô-liâm, id., or as button, or as figures cut in cloth of a different colour. tiô-li, to put in a lining in a dress. tiô-bân-jî, to embroider the character “bân,” as on child’s dress (v. bân).

tiô (Cn.), = A. tî (R.), to quarrel; to fight.

tiô (R. tiân, an ancient state in Shan-si; a surname), a surname. tiô goân-sîo, a black-faced attendant idol in temples of Mâ-tar and of Tsî-tô-kong.

tiô (R. tiân), tiô-â, a small iron frying-pan or rice-boiler with a handle. thîh-tiô, id.

tiô, to shake, as with cold, emotion, &c. ; to tremble. khéh-khéh-tiô, to shiver with cold; to shake with fear. géh-géh-tiô, id. hâo-hâo-tiô, to move about in excitement, as a multitude excited with fear, or when preparing for a fend or battle. tiô-sî, to shake exceedingly, as with fear or cold. oáh-oáh tîô-sî, id. chhô-tiô hî-khangan, to deafen a man’s ears with noise.

pêh-tiô-pêh, feebly stooping appearance of man in weak health, or of an old man.

thîh-tiô, a white mark on the skin over a considerable surface (a. shake). Khi pêh-tiô, to get this white mark on the skin.

tiô (C.), to scold a man indirectly by making an appearance of scolding children or other by-standers.

thîh-tiô (Cn.), = A. tô (R.), leguminous plant; but “tô” is also said.

thîh-tiô (Cn.), = A. bô. Kû-tiô, a comma or dot used in punctuation.

[“R. tiân, an omen.”] khiô-tiô (Cn.), = khî-ten superstitions and magical charms or incantations.

tiô (C. P.), in the various tones, = A. tiô.

tiô (cf. tiôh), to pull; to pull out; to drag; to draw towards one’s self. tiôh-lân, to pull tight.

lôh-lân, to pull down towards one’s self. tiôh-chhut, to pull out; to express distinctly. chhêng-ôe tiôh-bêh, to wear shoes and stockings.

tiô hî-â, to pull the ears. tiôh chîh-bê, to lie in speaking (v. chîh). tiôh tâng-thâu-â, to pull the joints of the fingers, either one’s self or by barber in shaving. tâng-thâu-â tiôh-tiôh, id.

tiu-tiôh, to refuseulkily to do something when asked, often with purpose of getting more money.

tiôh (R. tiôk, cf. tiô), to play, as at chess. chhut-tiôh, superior to others in excellence or in skill, as person or thing. khhî-chhut-tiôh, id. kôî-tiôh, skillful at any sort of work or play.

ê-tôe-tiôh, to have a safe foundation, as title-deeds; to have some property, as man; to have considerable knowledge or talent, as for teaching or for business; said of managing a matter well and putting all right, so as to make a lasting settlement. ê–ê tôe-tiôh, his original circumstances and history from the beginning.

tiôh-ki, to play at chess.

tiôh (R. tiôk, right; according to; to effect), right; correct; ought; all right; to hit the mark; to get, as a disease, or as one’s turn of work, duty, or rights; yes, in answer to the question, “Is it right?” or “Ought it?” affix to many verbs (often enclitic) expressing accomplishment or taking effect; prefix to some verbs and nouns expressing action.

tiôh-lât, to cause or require much strength or exertion, as a heavy lift or a matter very difficult to settle rightly. sîg-khî tiôh-lât, to cause or require a great deal of toil and trouble, e.g. teaching wild boys or managing a very involved case. bô-tiôh-lât, not done with sufficient exertion; not producing the desired effect, as an ill-aimed blow, e.g. hammer not hitting the nail on the head.

tiôh-boâ, to labour; to work hard; to toil. tiôh-kip, in great haste and urgency. tiôh-pî’, to have a disease; unwell. tiôh-chhâm, to meet with calamity. tiôh-hîa, to be infested with white ants, as house. tiôh-chhêng, to be hit by a shot from a gun (v. chhêng).

tiôh-pan, to come to one’s turn, as constables or police. tiôh-kong, one’s turn come for attending to the common ancestral rites (v. kong). tiôh-thâu, to have (in one’s turn) the care of the idolatrous rites of a family or ward. tiôh-nî’, one’s year come (in turn) for such a purpose.

tiôh-hoat, to hit on the right way of doing a thing.

tiôh-lê, the right road; to hit on the right road; exactly fit for the use or purpose wished. tiôh–ê-lê, the right road.

ê–ê tiôh, to hit the mark; to succeed, as in taking an animal in a trap; to be successful, as at an examination. ñaì ë–ê tiôh, to hit the mark with the arrow. lông-tsông tiôh, all are right; it affects them all, as an accusation against one man which will cause serious trouble to many. thâu tiôh, bê si, all right from beginning to end.

bôê-tiôh, not able to reach, e.g. man not tall enough, or rope too short; cannot hit the mark, as from some inherent defect or unfitness. phah-bôê-tiôh, to miss in shooting, &c. bê–tî–thang tiôh–i (C.), no one can catch or kill him, as a tiger.

bôê-tiôh-lân-tî, we cannot possibly get any of it (v. tit). bô–thang-tiôh lân-taâi, we cannot get permission to carry any of it, as in our boat.

bô–tiôh, not obtaining the desired result, as at examination; not hitting the mark. tit–bô–tiôh, did
not manage to get it. khi-bò-tiöö, though he went, he failed to get it, e.g. too late.

m-tiöö, wrong. m-tiöö-löö, wrong road. chhùi tiöö, sim m-tiöö, speech fair, but heart bail.

eng-kai-tiöö, ought to — su-tiöö (r.), id. tiöö-khi, ought to go. m tiöö-khi, yet had better go (v. nù).

ti"-tiöö, fixed; settled (v. ti"a).

toö--tiöö, on account of; out of regard to (as a person). ùi--tiöö, because of.

fit--tiöö, to get (v. tiÖÖ); in this paragraph the "tiÖÖ" is sometimes not enclitic, as when it becomes emphatic.

ti--tiöö, to meet with; to find by chance. gù--tiöö, id. chhè--tiöö, to find by searching. jip--tiöö, to overtake. jio--tiöö (C.), id.

tiöök [R. name of a country]. thien-tiöök-kok, India.

tiöök [R. bamboo, = col. tek], (also C., = A. tek). jin-bien-tiöök, a fine sort of bamboo. tiöök-à-thâu, the 11th radical, written at the top.

tiöök [R. to drive away; each; = col. ták]. pek-tiöök, to drive away or expel, as a man. kek--tiöök, do.; to drive away, as from a village, or society, or employment. koä--tiöök, id. kùn--tiöök, (R.), to expel. (X.) to persecute. khu-siä-tiöök-ék, to drive away the evil influences that cause epidemic diseases (v. sìa).

tiöök [R. right; according to; to effect; = col. tiöök]. tèng-tiöök, all settled and arranged, as an affair.

kui-tiöök, correctly settled, as an affair, or at least so well arranged that it is in the fair way of being suitably settled.

kun-tiöök, to get a party to come forward by imprisoning some one connected with him till he comes, as mandarins do.

tiäm--tiöök, quiet and self-possessed; not talking at random or acting rashly; not showing much emotion, even in press of business or in danger, but considering carefully. tim-tiöök (Chn.), id.

put--tiöök, ill arranged, as business or affair; done it all wrong; ill-behaved and unsafe to deal with, as man. bù--tiöök, unsafe, as man or affair, or as mode of sending something.

ù-tiöök-löö, well-behaved and truthful, as man whose honesty and integrity can be depended on; safe to deal with, as man of substance or of integrity; having a safe foundation, as affair; having good and definite proof, as title-deeds or such matters. iù-tiöök ëu-löö, id. pùn--khi ëu--tiöök-löö, well settled and securely arranged, as affair. kàu--khi ëu--tiöök-löö, to hand over (as letter, money, &c.) to a safe man, who will certainly deliver it. tsaù--tiöök-löö, on examination it is found that there is abundant evidence of its correctness and security. bò--tiöök-löö, not safe to deal with, as man; unsafe and unlikely to come to a good issue, as affair.

tiöök-kìp, in great haste, as on urgent business. jin-bien, tiöök ko-te, valuing or following men according to their prosperity (v. te).

tiöök-sit (C. chhùi-sit), the real circumstances of the case.

tiöong [R. middle; medium; mediocre; central; Chinese; cf. col. tiöong, tong], middle. tiöong-ng (C. tang-ng), among; between. thâu--khaq tiöong-ng, the point on the head where the hair radiates. tiöong-kan, between; among. tiöong-sim, the middle; the very centre. chhùi-tiöong-sim, the middle of the palm. tiöong-tiöong, of medium quality, mediocre. tiöong-
tieng, of medium quality. tiöong-pänn, id. tiöong-höö, id. siöong tiöong häü, superior, medium, and inferior. tiöong-käu-tsoö, sort of paper of medium thickness. tiöong-käng-tsoö, id.

kui-tiöong, to lie in the middle; a sort of medicine. tâu-tiöong, just in the middle. tek--tiöong, to hit the happy mean. tek--tiöong, moderate; usually neither specially good or bad; sometimes has the idea of the happy mean. tek--tiöong è-kè, a fair average price. liài tiöong-höö, to split the difference as in bargain or dispute. liài tiöong-noä, id.

tiöong-iöong, the happy mean; the due medium; the Chung-yung or Classic of the doctrine of the mean.

tiöong-läng, a middleman in making a bargain or agreement. tiöong-läng-lé, fee paid to middleman. tiöong-läng-chä, id. tiöong-läng-gün, do., if in value of silver. tiöong-pö (r.), a middleman who stands security; (X.) a mediator. tsööe--tiöong, to act as middleman. tsööe--tiöong--ä, id.

tiöong-tsun, the principal priest in a ceremony (v. tsun). tiöong-su-khë, sort of secretaries in supreme boards (v. su). tiöong-tän-iä, name of an idol (v. tän).

tiöong-goä, the 15th day of the 7th month. tiöong-chhùu, 8.15. (v. chhùu). tiöong-liëñ, middle-aged.

tiöong-tsäi, the second finger (v. tsäi). tiöong-khi, the front teeth.

tiöong-këng, the middle one of three houses or rooms.

tiöong-käng, the middle channel or mouth of river.

tiöong-mäg, the middle door or gate of a group of three, as in a wealthy man's house; esp. in a yamun. tiöong-än, a long narrow table (v. än). tiöong-täg, the central hall of a house.

poä--tiöong-täg soäh--khi, to fall half-way (v. poä'). tiöong-heng, to prosper after an unpromising beginning, as a dynasty. jít tiöong-këia, sun at zenith (v. kiä).

chioäng-tiöong, from among them. lëe-tiöong, in the matter; among them. chhùu--tiöong è-tö-li, the principle or rationale of this matter. goä--ë l-tiöong, in any purpose. thië--tiöong, in the sky, &c. &c.

jìn-tiöong, the middle part of the upper lip. jin-tiöong täg, do., long; supposed to indicate long life.

jìn-tiöong tüe, do., short; supposed to augur short life.

jìn-tiöong-pëk, inunction of urine jars, used medicinally.

tiöong-kok, China, the central kingdom. tiöong-hoa, id.

tiöong-chi, half a dollar. tiöong-gün, id. chit-ë-tiöong, id.

kong-tiöong-ë-chi, Annamese cash, used at Amoy (v. kong).

sang-tiöong, one odd and one even, in tossing cash.

(iöong - iöong-ni (Chn.), = C. to-nil, a sort of Azalea.)

tiöong [R. to open out; to stretch or lay out; to boast; a sheet, as of paper; classifier of sheets, letters, &c.; a surname; = col. tin"], (C. tiang). khai-tiöong, said of opening a shop, as first opening of new shops, or after the New-year holidays. khai-tiöong tákiet, may great prosperity attend this shop. khai-tiöong tsäi-boat, id.

tiöong [R. faithful; trusty; devoted; loyal; patriotic].

tiöong-höö, faithful and honest; well-behaved and trustworthy. tiöong-höö (Chn.), id. tiöong-tit, upright, trusty, and straightforward. tiöong-sim, faithful and trusty.

tiöong-gi, faithful and devoted, esp. as loyal mandarin (v. gi). put-tiöong, unfaithful to duty; disloyal; treasonable. poä-kan-tiöong, of very doubtful fidelity.
tiông

chín-tiông, devoted to duty; diligent and faithful in discharge of duty. chín-tiông chín-hâu, faithful and filial to the utmost. chín-tiông, lân i chín-
hâu, a mandarin who fulfills his duty to the sovereign can hardly fulfill his duty to his parents. chín-tiông pò-kok, extremely loyal and grateful to the dynasty. tiông-kun pò-kok, loyal to sovereign and showing gratitude to the dynasty. tiông-kun ái-kok, id. tiông-kun ái-bin, loyal to sovereign and loving the people.

tiông-sin, a loyal and faithful statesman (v. sin). tiông-liê-tâm, temple to distinguished mandarins who have died for the state. tiông-tiông-sû, do., for such military mandarins.

tiông [R. to do over again; = col. tông; by change of tone from “tiông,” heavy]. tiông-hok, to say over and over tautologically, as in an essay. tiông-tông-tsoeh, the 9.9. tiông-tông-jit, id.

tiông [R. the bowls, = col. tāg, chhiāng]. (C. tiāng). tài-tiông, the great intestines. tiêu-tiông, inguinal hernia. tui-tiông (r.), id. chhāo-tiông-ti, fistula. jin-tiông, to mollify the bowls, as so to remove coarseness, as some sorts of food or medicine. lân-tiông, id.

thiet-sêk sim-tiông, heart and bowels of iron and stone; cruel and pitiless.

tiông [R. long in time or space; to be superior in skill or excellence; = col. tāg]. (C. tiāng). tiông-toan (R.), long and short (v. toān).

tiông-keng, the evening star. bân-lî tiông-sa, the Prata shoals.


chhun-tiông, to lay up surplus gains; to accumulate, as gains, esp. interest on money.

sê-tiông, that in which we surpass others; our special ability; the amount of gain made on a transaction; the balance of clear gain, as at end of month or year. goā-ê tiông-ki, that in which I am specially proficient above others (+). kien-tiông, that in which I excel others, as skill, etc. 1–ê kien-tiông, that in which he specially excels. 1 sê-kien-tiông, that in which you are specially proficient. If sê-tiông-ki, id. û-kien-tiông, to excel others in skill or excellence of some kind. û-sê-mih kien-
tiông, in what is he specially skilful or proficient? bû-it kien-tiông, without any excellence to recommend one. bû-it-tiông khó-chư, id.

tiông [R. to grow; to increase; greater; senior; a superior; = col. tiū], chhiāng, tāg; by change of tone from “tiông,” long. (C. tiāng). seng-tiông, to be born and brought up. tiông-seng, to grow up to manhood.

liêng-tiông, senior; elder. tiông-pōe, elder brothers and persons of same generation with our parents, or higher. tiông-đaū, the eldest son. ka tiông tiông-taū, in a house, the eldest son has the management. bòk-bû taun-tiông, contemptuously despising superiors.

tiông-kē, to rise in price, as an article that becomes dearer in the market; also, to charge a little above the usual price for one or more picked articles. chi-kē khah-tiông, the value of copper cash has risen (v. kē).

tiông phài-chi-tāi, to give extra cash (in changing silver) because of bad cash being mixed.

kōn hôn-tiông, the god Kwanti.

tiông [R. to overbow; to rise very high, as tide; an inundation; = col. tiū]. (C. tiāng). tauti tiông, tide very high and overflowing. tiông-tsū, water rising very high, as in high tides or flood on river. hái-tiông, remarkably high tides.

tiông-siâu, to overcharge an account by mistake.

tiông [R. dropsical swelling; said also of other similar swellings; = col. tiū]. (C. tiāng), belly inflated and distended, as with overeating or indigestion. kō-tiông, dropsey in the abdomen. tiông-si, swelling of the belly from indigestion, &c.; also said (but inaccurately) of dropsey in the belly. chhâh-khi tō-
tiông, you eat till your belly swells (said in scolding a glutton). pak-tê-tiông, a sort of swelling of the belly.

tiông-hong put-gú, a sort of disease, very sudden and fatal.

tiông-tâm, feeling of great emotion, almost like choking sensation, as on receiving sudden exciting news, good or bad. tiông-tā", id. tiông-tā"-sî, to die from sudden excessive grief, fear, or joy.

tiông [R. vexed; disappointed]. (C. tiāng). tiông-hân (R.), to hate exceedingly; to be deeply displeased at one’s self, as for some fault or mistake.

tiông [R. a post or pillar; = col. tāng]. tiông-liông important or useful, as man or thing.

tiông [R. to hit the centre of the mark; to accomplish; to be taken with a disease or in a plot; by change of tone from “tiông,” “middle,” to succeed in getting a Kuujin or Tsin-sze degree. chín-tiông, to get degrees in general, literary or military, high or low. tiông kū-đi, to get the Kuujin degree. tiông chhâh"-plâg, id. tiông hû-pú, to have one’s name on the list of those whose merit is sufficient, but who do not get the degree because the legal number is made up.

kiên-tsūh kien-tiông, to hit the mark every time. tiông-tiông, skilful; useful, as man (v. tông).

tiông-kē, to be entrapped in a plot. tiông-sû, to have a sun-stroke. tiông-tôk, to have taken poison accidentally; very dangerous, wicked, and injurious, as man. tiông tsōa-kē, to be bewitched so as to have dropsey (v. tsōa). tiông-tô-û-pū, may you have dropsey and plague! (said by women in scolding).

tiông [R. heavy; important; serious; severe; grave; to regard or count important; = col. tāng], to set the mind upon; to consider valuable and important. mî-thang-tiông, don’t set your mind on —. tiông-chhâh, to be very fond of eating. tiông hong-suí, to count the Fung-shuy of great importance. sien tiông i-kōan, hō tiông-jin, value a man at first according to his dress, afterwards for his own character.

kōng-tiông, to reverence; to respect. tsun-tiông, to treat with respect; honourable or high in rank. kah-

ki thiông-pō-tiông, to take care of one’s health. tui-tiông, to value much; to regard as important; to respect. ti-
tiông (C.), id. tin-tiông, to value highly (v. tîn).

sin-tiông, to place great confidence on a man.

sin-tiông, valuable or important, as a thing that should be taken care of; very careful and exact in managing matters; very careful of one’s health, e.g. dressing according to the weather. sin-tiông ê-mih, things of some value. tiông-tiông, having a dignified manner, as man of age, rank, or wealth.

hô-tiông, grave, sedate, sober, and decorous in manner; large and fat in one’s figure. h inh-tiông (Chn.), id. pl-pang hô-tiông, fat and full-faced.

sîn-tiông, severe, as wound, illness, or calamity; great, as price, wages, or expenses; expensive.

tiông-tât, to be worth so much; to deserve the hon-
tīoung [R. the second of three; second brother; second month of a season], commission or brokerage for selling goods. pēng-tīoung, commission or brokerage in general. ɡōa pēng, lāi tīoung, commission (usually of 2 per cent) taken both from buyer and seller by commission-agent. tīoung-gūn, brokerage or commission on goods sold for us, taken by the broker or commission-agent. tīoung-chī, id. hāng-tīoung, id. thiu-tīoung, to take off the commission for selling goods.

tīoung-nī, Confucius.

tō-tīoung, a sort of medicine.

tīoung [R. a measure of ten Chinese feet; used in the names of some relationships; = col. tiū, tāng], (C. tiāng), it-tīoung-hōng, the hollyhock (lit. ten feet of red).

tīoung-hu, a husband. tāi-tīoung-hu, a brave man; a hero. ūū-bē, tāi-tīoung-hu, he who fears his wife is a hero indeed!

ekō-kō-tīoung, the emperor's father-in-law.

kō-fō-tīoung [R. a staff; a cudgel; = col. thūg], (C. tiāng).

khok-san-tīoung, a long staff, half passed over with white paper, carried by husband at funeral of his wife.

hēng-tīoung, the man in a yamun who has the office of beating criminals and persons under examination.

tōng-hēng-tīoung, to have this office. kō-hēng-tīoung, to call that person to come, e.g. in order to beat a man.

tīoung [R. to rely upon; to trust in; to fight], (C. tiāng), to intrust with a commission or with the management of a matter. thok-tīoung, to intrust; to give a message to take or commission to perform, generally small or simple. s-tīoung, to intrust with the whole management of an affair, as man in whom we have full confidence (much stronger than thok-tīoung).

fīt [R. tek, to obtain; to get; to acquire; may; can], to get (but rarely used alone; usually an auxiliary expression, ability, possibility, or accomplishment; very often enclitic after a verb, meaning that it may or can be done; enclitic also with some other shades of meaning).

fīt-sit, to get or lose (v. sīt). fīt-lāng-thīā, readily taking people's affections. bōe-tīt i hōn-hū, unable to please him, as man whom we try to flatter, or as a fretful child.

beh-tīt li-ē sīa-sīt, I will procure for you the information you wish. āi-tīt, to wish to —. āi-tīt, id. bō-e-tīt, cannot —. i bō-e-tīt-i-sī, i bō-e-tīt-i-sī, two men at deadly feud, and about equally matched. khiam-chēng tin-san, take care of clothes, and they are as good as new.

u-thang-tīoung-lān-tīt, there is a way for us to get a portion of it or the benefit of it. bō-thang-tīoung-lān-tīt, we cannot get any share of it, because the parties who could have allowed it are unwilling. bōe-tīoung-lān-tīt, we cannot possibly get it; no use making the attempt.

tīoung-tīo, to obtain; to get; to offset. tīoung-tīo, id. sū-tīoung-tīo, able to get it. bōe-tīoung-tīo, unable to get it. tīt-bōe-tīo, to try, but not get it. bān-tīo-tīo, can be pulled, as fruit in our reach; to recover, as a debt, by getting it from a man who owed money to our debtor.

sū-tīoung-tīang, able to —, able to make arrange-

ments to —. ō-tīt-thang an-nī", it can be so arranged; that way will do. bōe-tīt-thang-kī, it will not do to go; cannot manage to go.

ch-thít-kōng, cannot well be told; difficult to tell or say. oh-thít-thīā, difficult to be heard; seldom heard (v. oh).

khiā-tīt-tāu, standing steadily; can hold one's own. tsōe oh-tīt-lāi, able to effect it. tīng bōe-tīt-kī, feeling unworthy of so much kindness or honour (v. tag).

ōe-phāh-tīt-ang, can think about it. ōe-tāu-tīt-lāi, can decide for himself (v. tāu). bō-tā-tīt-ōa, cannot help it. bō-haot-tīt-lān tā-ōa, have no resource against the man.

bōe-phāh-tīt, exempt from being beaten in court, as graduate or old man. bōe-kī, tīt, ought not to be done; it won't do; cannot be travelled, as road. ōe-sāi-tīt, will do (lit. can be used). ōe-tsōe-tīt, id. ōe-tsōe-loh-tīt, fit to be used as medicine.

hān-tīt, rarely (v. hān). bōh-tīt, do not —. bōt-tīt-kōng, don't speak!

it-tīt, to recollect. ki-tīt, id.; to remember. bōe-ki-tīt, to forget.

kun-tīt, yet after all the same (v. kun).

khah-tīt, somewhat improved; a little better, as after severe sickness or trouble; rather better than others, but still other things, but only tolerable or passable.

beh-kī, m-tīt, m-kī, m-kî, m-tīt, hardly knowing whether to go or not, as either is very inconvenient.

beh-kī, m-tīt: beh-tiam-teh, m-tīt, id.; to go or stay, etc.

fi-t — ūi-tīt-lōh (Cu.), = A. tā-tā-lōh, by what route or road? kāu-tīt-lōh (T.), = A. kāu-tā-lōh, up to what point?


tōsōk-tīt, very distant (junior?) relative of the same surname. sīck-tīt, relatives of same surname. tsāu-tā-tīt, younger relatives. tsāu-tīt, sons, nephews, and such younger relatives as are under control. tīn-tok tsāu-tīt, to keep younger relatives in proper order.

fīt [R. insects torpid or in holes]. kī-tīt, March 5th or 6th, when insects are supposed to come out. ke-tīt (C.), id. lūi kōng-tīt, pah-jī-jīt, when it thunders on that day, there will be 120 days of rain. lūi phāh-tīt, pah-jī-jīt, id.}

fīt [R. tī, to meet with; to be worth; to manage; = col. tēt, tāh, tēk]. tī-tīg, the official interpreter in a yamun who interprets verbally between mandarin and people. tī-tū su-sū-chiā (C.), = A. tēk-hū sā-chiā, certain spiritual messengers.

fīt [R. tēk, specially; of set purpose]. tī-tihiā, to hire specially.

fīt [R. id.], straight (lit. or fig.); honest; straightforward; blunt; simple and rather foolish; settled and arranged, as a dispute or quarrel; a sort of game of chance.

hoāi-tīt, straight and across (v. hōi). tīt-lūh-nūt, very straight.

thān-tīt, lying straight along (not across). (v. thān).

tō-tīt, lying stretched out straight. khīn-tīt, to stand up straight. āu-tīt, to straighten by bending.

at-tīt, id. thīt-khi-tīt, make it straight (v. thīt).
tiu

507

pít-tit, pretty straight and level, as road; tolerable, as state of affairs; of moderate talents or tolerably good character (neither very good nor very bad). chêng-tit, just, honest, upright. chhâ-tit (v.), straight, as a thing. tioung-tit, upright and straightforward; bold in saying what is right. suť-tit, very blunt and plain spoken (v. suit). gông-tit, too blunt; simple and rough. tsosat-tit, I am a simple straightforward man. ngì-tit, blunt, straightforward, and honest; not afraid to speak his mind or do his duty, though at the risk of giving offence. si-ngì-tit, excessively blunt, dogged, or outspoken; e.g. running into very great danger for a very small cause, or in order to obey orders to the most minute point. si-lâng-tit, very stiff and dogged; keeping to one's own original plan when the circumstances have totally changed. si-tit-tit, lying out straight, as in a faint or in death.

It-tit, straightforward; determined on a course. tit-tit-khî, to go straight forward. tit-tit-kông, to speak boldly and bluntly. tit-thâu-khî, to go straight forward, as into a door (v. thâu). thâu-lê tit, straightforward in dealings; keeping promises, and at proper times. bô-tit-lê, crotchety or peculiar in temper, so that it is hard to work with him. put-tit, unfair or dishonest, as man. oh-tit, difficult to set right, as affair. böe-tit, cannot be put straight, as an affair. ki"-böe-tit, id.; said also of a man constantly borrowing tit, kahn nâu chhâi-koe-chhieu, as straight as cucumber tendrils! said ironically of man far from straightforward in dealings.

tiâu-tit, arranged and settled, as dispute; completed, as affair; honest and upright, as man. pân tiuâ-tit, arranged and settled; to manage till all straight. siâ tiâu-tit, written out well and completely. böe-tiâu-tit, so ignorant of business, etc., that one cannot manage an affair rightly along with him; cannot be put right, as affair. phái-khâ böe-tiâu-tit, hard to get payment out of, as a bad customer.

tit-khûi, a long expiration, inspiration, or jet (v. kéi). tit-áu, monetory or broken sound of voice; a deep inspiration (v. áu). pài tit-kêk, to set out a board for the gambling called "tit." chhâ-tit, to play a similar game, but only for amusement, not for gambling. ü-tit, to draw the diagram used for this sort. teh-tit, to play one of these games. ki"-tî-tit, id.

tiû [R. to throw away]. tiû-tsêi, to throw into the water, as cargo. hiet-tiû, to throw away. pông-hiet-tiû (v. T.), id. tông-hiet-tiû (v. T.), id. tiû-hê (v. Cn.), to throw down, as a thing we don't wish.

tiû — kien-tiû, good-tempered and nice looking, as child; active, fond of playing about pleasantly and not shy.

Tiû [R. tiû, grain growing close; closely crowded]. sâm tiû-tiû, very closely crowded or packed.

Sâm tiû-tiû, very lean.

Sâm tiû-tiû, very red.

tiû [R. grain growing close, = col. tiû]. jin-ien tiû-bit, population numerous.

Tiû [R. id.], silk stuffs; woven silk; silk goods. tiû-toan, silk and satin. tiû-ng, soft silk. ü-tiû, thin glossy silk and cotton stuffs. phâng-tiû, a thin sort of satin. mi"-tiû, a strong mixed silk and cotton stuff of nankeen colour, much used for trousers. ü-tiû, a strong glossy stuff from Canton. gîm-tiû, flowered silk. hou-tiû, id. sô-tiû, plain silk stuff. hûn-tiû, sort of white silk stuff. kien-tiû, a silk stuff of a yellowish white. kân-tiû (C.), id. chhun-tiû, a thin sort of silk. lông-tiû, another thin sort.

Tiû [R. embarrassed, undecided]. tiû-tû, to be in doubt; wavering; to wait in suspense; undecided in purpose.

Tiû [R. a tally; to calculate], a tally; a bamboo tally about two feet long, used in counting bales. pông-tiû, to give out the tally to the coolie. kiah-tiû, to take and carry the tally, as coolie. kau-tiû, to give up the tally (along with the bale), as coolie. aiu-tiû, to receive the tally from the coolie when he gives in the bale.

chîng-goân-tiû, a game of chance played with dice and slips of ivory or bamboo like lots or tallies, having on them the titles of the literary degrees and ranks from Chîng-goân downwards; also, these slips themselves.

Tiû (Cn.). kiam toô-tiû, set at a small angle from one of the four cardinal points, as a house. chê-sô-tiû, id. kiam siô-tiû, set at a larger angle from one of the cardinal points. chê siô-tiû, id.

Tiû, to clean powdered articles by washing and pouring off the water. kê-tiû, to be thus washed. tiû tsêi-hûn, to wash face-powder.

Tiû — ta-tiû, now able to take care of itself, as child that does not now need to be constantly tended.

Tiû — pó-tiû-á, the lark. po-tiû-á, id.

Tiû [R. daytime]. tiû-â (R.), day and night.

Tiû — o-tiû-tiû, very black.

Tiû (Cn.), to stay regularly or live at a place (R. tâi). tiû-ke, to have one's family living at a place.

Tiû [R. tiông, a staff], to strike with a small stick.

Tiû [R. tiông, long, = col. tâg]. tiû-chhun-hoe, sort of red flower (v. chhun).

Tiû (R. id.) — ú-tiû (R.), the universe. i-tiû (C.), id. (R).

Tiû (R. id.), the tyrant Chow, the last emperor of the Shang dynasty. kiât-tiû, the two notorious tyrants Kieh and Chow, of the Hia and Shang dynasties, whose crimes made them lose the throne and put an end to their dynasties by the decree of Heaven. hâ-kiê stông-tiû, id.

Tiû [R. rice full-grown], growing or full-grown rice. tiû-sûi, a head or ear of rice. tiû-chhâu, rice-straw. tiû-kô, rice-stalks; straws of rice. tiû-kô-thâu, stubble of rice. tiû-thâu, id. tiû-kô-tsâng, id. tiû-thâng, a tub for thrashing rice. tiû-khûn, a heap or stack of cut rice. tiû-pû (C.), a heap of cut rice.

Pô-tiû, to plant out young rice. tihnâ-tiû, to pluck off the ears of rice instead of cutting. sink-tiû, to thresh rice. koah-tiû, to cut the rice; reapers. koah-tiû-kang, reapers of the rice-crop. koah i-ê tiû-â-bé, to have an intrigue with a woman who already has an intrigue with another man, so drawing her away from him. ôh i-ê tiû-â-bé (T.), id.

Tiû [R. tiông, to open out; to stretch or lay out in order; = col. chhâng], to make a thing by putting together its parts; to make a pretence; the surname Chang; a sheet, as of paper, &c.; classifier of sheets of paper, letters, picture-sheets, beds, tables, chariots, mills, bows, harps, &c.

Tiû-sôn [v. sa], Mr. So-and-so; any one (v. sa). tiû-thien-au, the Taist high-priest of China. tiû-chîn-jîn, name of an idol. tiû-chîn-kun, id. tiû-thien-kun, id.
tiū" [R. tiūng, to grow; greater; senior; superior; = col. chhiang; by change of tone from "tiūng," long].

hàng-tiū, the hired manager of a large hong. hē-tiū, the captain of a junk or ship; the sailing-master.

hōe-tiū" (C.), id. hōe-chū" toā-tíu, head man of a meeting or association.

bū-tiū, id. chèn-tiū, a market-place. bu-tiū" (v.), cultivated fields. iām-tiū" (v. iām), salt-pans (v. iām). tiām hiāt-tiū" (C.), to mark out the precise position for a grave on a site already chosen.

hi-tiū, a market-place. hu-tiū" (v.), cultivated fields. kā-tiū" (v.), a review-ground. kā-tiū"-pe" (v.), an execution-ground; the place where Tuist priests work magical ceremonies. kōng-kē-tiū, a place where stories are read or told for money. kiuā-tiū, a gambling place. pō-tiū, a place for gambling with the "lièn-pō." lièn-pō-tiū, id. hōe-hōe-tiū" (v.), a place for gambling with the "hōe-hē.

kang-khé-tiū, a place where work, such as building, is being done. song-li-tiū" (v.) place or arena of trade; affairs of trade. koāa-tiū" è-lāng, a man who has had much intercourse with mandarins.

khe-tiū, examinations for degrees. kho-tiū" (C.), id. thāi-tiū" (v.), the first examination for the Kujin degree. ji-tiū, the second examination for the sa-tiū" (C.), the third. sa-tiū" thāu, having passed the three examinations for Kujin. kū-jin-tiū, examinations for Kujin degree. hōe-si-tiū, examinations for the "tsin-sze degree. chin-sū-tiū," id.

tiū"-nū, sort of basket used by students going to the examinations.

siu-tiū, to close up an affair. sēk-tiū, thoroughly experienced, as in gambling. koān-tiū" (C.), to be the best in a competition, as a literary essay, or as a horse or game-cock; said also of men racing, and sometimes of other competitions. kài-tiū, id. hiā-tiū" (v.), losing one's presence of mind; flourished, as at an examination or in transacting important business at a critical time.

lim-tiū, to enter the field of battle or place of examination. jip-tiū, to enter the literary examinations. jip toā-tiū, to enter the examination for Tsin-sze. bat-chū" toā-tiū, to have managed matters of considerable importance, or to have had intercourse with men of high rank. bōe-chū" toā-tiū, unfit to be used on important business, as a man.

chit-tiū-sū, one whole affair or piece of business from beginning to end, with all the details involved in or connected with it. chit-tiū" tāi-chi, id. chit-tiū" tāi-chi, id. chit-tiū" è hō-i, a benevolent action. chit-tiū-lâu-jèt, a great concourse of people, as at some festival, or amusement, or joyful ceremonies.

chit-tiū" è lāu-jèt, id. chit-tiū" chhiâng-chhiâng-kūn, a great number of people come together and making a great noise. chit-tiū"-ōe, the whole talk or story about one subject from beginning to end.

chit-tiū" long-si liè-ē-ōe, you have all the talk to yourself. mé chit-tiū, to burst into a fit of scolding or railing. chit-tiū"-ōe, this talk about one matter. chit-tiū-sū, this one matter.

tiū" [R. tiūng, to grow; greater; senior; superior; = col. chhiang], classifier of examinations for degrees, and of some sorts of busy or long-continued affairs.

soa-tiū" (v.), to prepare grave-clothes, fittings, and ornaments for one's own burial, while still alive and perhaps quite well. tiū-lâu-sē, grave-clothes made ready beforehand. tiū-lâu sēmih" (v.), grave-clothes, or such things made ready beforehand for burial.

tiū" sin-sé, to put one's self in position with reference to another, e.g. preparing for fighting, or throwing a ball or shuttlecock; to put on some special false appearance, e.g. airs of importance, or a bland kind manner, &c.

chit-tiū-pūt, one picture of an ideal on paper not yet pasted.

nāg-tiū-phoe, two letters.
of a child or boy talking a great deal too much. phah-tiiⁿ-tiiⁿ, to make a sound with a small gong, as some sorts of peddlers. tsöe phah-tiiⁿ-tiiⁿ to be such a small pedlar (many of them buy stolen articles).

fiúⁿ (R. tióng), a pair of curtains at the middle. bäng-tiúⁿ mosquito-curtains. bäng-tiúⁿ-kau, hooks for keeping them open. sin-tiiⁿ, a pair of curtains in front of an idol's shrine. pút-tiúⁿ, id. of his idol. ang-tiúⁿ (C.), id. chiong-kun-tiúⁿ, curtains hang on the tribunal of a high mandarin (civil or military) where he sits in judgment. kio̍h-tiúⁿ, curtains in front of mandarin's sedan.

tiúⁿ-chhíu, fringes of curtains. tiúⁿ-si, embroidered or painted top of bed-curtains in front. tiúⁿ-kau, hooks for curtains. tiúⁿ-chha, pieces of cloth for fastening curtains to bed-posts (v. chha). tiúⁿ-páng (r.), a tent.

fiúⁿ, to make a dress of two different sorts of stuff, outside and lining. fiúⁿ-li, to make a dress with a lining; to put a lining into a dress. fiúⁿ-sim-mi̍h-li, of what stuff will you make the lining?

fiúⁿ (R. tióng, a swelling, esp. dropical, and of the belly), feeling of overcharged stomach, or of indigestion. siau-tiúⁿ, to reduce a swelling or distention of the belly, &c.

tiúⁿ-hong, belly swollen, as with wind, e.g. after eating pease; very full of wind, as a sail. tiúⁿ-khi, feeling of repletion and overcharged stomach, or of indigestion. tiúⁿ-läng, full of matter and about to burst, as boil or carbuncle. tiúⁿ-tsūi, swollen with damp or water-logged, as wood or leather; full of water, as a diseased swelling of the body. tiúⁿ-jó̍h, the bladder too much distended, as from difficulty of passing water or want of opportunity.

pá-tiúⁿ, having eaten too much (v. pā). tiúⁿ-án, distended and tight, as belly with over-eating or with wind. pak-tó tiúⁿ, belly overloaded or swollen. chhái kau pak-tó tiúⁿ-pho̍h, to eat till ready to burst. kóng-ōe, tiúⁿ-pho̍h láng-gōe pak-tó-thāng, to talk in such an irritating way as to make the hearer burst with rage.

tiúⁿ-kui, having the crop very much distended, as fowl that has eaten voraciously, or that has been stuffed to make it weigh heavy. tiúⁿ-kui-si, to die of being so stuffed. kóng-ōe tiúⁿ-ám-kau, so full of rage as to speak in a loud indistinct way, as if choking with rage. kóng-ōe, tiúⁿ-ám-kun-kui, id. chhái-kun tiúⁿ-ám, the veins appearing swollen on the neck of man talking loud, long, and excitedly.

tiúⁿ-ti, pūi; tiúⁿ-kau, sán; tiúⁿ-lâng, chhái-hong-thām, by eating enormously a pig grows fat, a dog grows lean, and a man gets jaundiced.

fiúⁿ (R. tióng, to overflow), to swell high, as tide or flood; to raise, as a sunken or stranded vessel, by float- ing it with caissons or logs of wood, &c. tiúⁿ-o̍h, to raise and float a shoal, as wreck, by such means.

fiúⁿ-tiúⁿ-o̍h-bé, to help to raise the short heavy end of a well-sweep while another man is pulling down the long arm.

tiúⁿ (C.), to pull; only in some phrases (cf. tiuh, tiuh).

tiúⁿ (R. tióng, a measure of ten feet, = col. tāng), husband of aunt; also (Cn.), husband of elder sister.

tiúⁿ-lâng, wife's father. tiúⁿ-m, wife's mother. tiúⁿ-lâng-chek, younger brother of wife's father. tiúⁿ-lâng-pah, elder brother of wife's father.

toa-tiúⁿ, eldest brother of aunt, either of paternal or maternal aunt. sōe-tiúⁿ, husband of youngest aunt. á-tiúⁿ, aunt's husband! (said in addressing him). i-tiúⁿ, husband of maternal aunt, or of mother's cousin. ke-tiúⁿ, husband of paternal aunt. tōng-ke-tiúⁿ, husband of father's cousin of same surname.

tāng-mīng-tiúⁿ, husband of wife's sister.

chi-tiúⁿ (Cn.), husband of elder sister. goân-tiúⁿ (Cn.), my elder sister's husband.

fiúⁿ, to best, as the pulse; to have a slight twitch- ing feeling on the skin; also, (C., to pull).

tiuh chih-bé, to speak in speaking (v. chih). tiüh-tōe, to have a slight limp.

tiuh-tiuh (Cn.), to twitch one's clothes so as to throw off dust, &c.

fiúⁿ — sán tiuh-tiuh, very lean.

tung [R. tong, to bear; to support; ought; then; at that time; = col. tā, thg, tāng, tōng], to bear; to sustain, as an office or honour; to lie in wait for; to lay a trap for.

tung-tang, in open court. tung-bin, face to face. tung-bin kōng, to speak face to face. tung-bin hō, tung-bin liōng-pōe, from state of prosperity suddenly fallen into great distress.

tung-chhám, just now become very miserable. teh-tung-heng, in great repute, as idol. tung hoat-chi', just now making much money. hé tung-hoat, frantic with rage; sudden conflagration or inflammation (v. hoat).

I siá-ji, just when he was writing. jît tung-kîa, soon just as zenith. tung-ióng, just about to come to one's full strength; also, to be a millman or brave (v. tông). tung-bō, just now prosperous.

tung hit-tiáp, just then; just at that time. tung-si, just at the time (not said of future time). tung-sî hō, just now prosperous. tung-hit-si, just at that time.

tung-sí-sí, just in season, as fruit. chhái-tung-sí, just at the proper time or season, as ripe fruit, or as young strong man about 17. tung khi-thàu, just at the beginning. tung-chhóe, id. (v. chhóe).

gōân-chhóe, id. (v. gōân). tung gōân-chhóe (C.), just at the beginning. tung gōân-chhóe (λ.), to be a constable.

tung teng-hé hoa, may I die as this lamp goes out that is burning before me! (said by a man in swearing).

tung-tān, to watch for a man, as in order to catch or injure him, or to be on our guard against a thief or man going to injure us; to be watching for an opportunity, as man out of employment waiting for a job. tung-tān hé-hoa, taking the opportunity of the lamp going out.

tung-chhát, to lay wait for a thief. tung-chhán, to lay a trap for a bird. tung hō-bāng, to set the net called "hē-bāng," and wait for the tide. chhín-bé tung iau-lâng, cold rice will catch a hungry man. chhín-pūi tung iau-lâng (C), id. pho̍h-kēe tung khit-chhát, a bit of a cake attracts a beggar.

tam-tung, to sustain or be able to bear, as an office, responsibility, or honour. tung chi-tjim, to bear office. tung-chhè, to be employed as a messenger or servant by mandarins (v. chhè). tung-peng, to be a soldier.

sin-tung-ér, raw recruits. tung-nil, one's year come (in turn) for some duty or office, e.g. for care of worship. si kâu, si tung, bear it when the time comes; e.g. you need not be anxious; or, I don't care now. sūi kâu, sūi tung, id.

tung-bōo-lāi, unable for such duties, or for such a business. tung-bōo-tiúⁿ, cannot bear or undertake it; I feel unworthy of such honour or kindness. tung-m-khi, feeling unworthy of such kindness or condensation. tung-bōo-khī, unable to undertake such a difficult
business or office; feeling unworthy of such kindness or politeness. tfig böe-tit-khi, id. tfig böe-tit-
ti6u, unable to make head against the calamity, or to
bear severe pain or sickness; unable for such important
and difficult duties or office.

ti-tng, to bear, as responsibility; to bear the brunt of
opposing, or the duty of resisting, e.g. of resisting a
robber when guarding a house, or of keeping away people
who come to stop a work. böe—chü ti-tng, the
seller bears the responsibility, as of the uncles. kā ti-
tng, not afraid to bear the responsibility or to resist;
willing to bear the expense, e.g. of entertaining guests
whom some one must take in. kā ka6-kap-ii ti-tng, I
am not afraid to resist or fight with him, or to go to law
with him if he accuse me.

ña [R. töong, the Tang dynasty], a surname. täng-
läng, a Chinese. täng-soā, China, but usually not
including Formosa. täng-öe honn-ji, Chinese words
written in foreign characters, e.g. in Roman type. täng-
ji, Chinese characters.

ña [R. töong, an artificial pond or tank], a word
much used in the names of villages, esp. of military sta-
tions and stages on great roads.

ña ponds and tanks of various sorts, large and
small, natural and artificial.

thā-täng, the office at the provincial capital for trans-
mitting imperial despatches, &c. (v. thā).

ña (R. töong), long; to have a balance in hand, es-
specially of another's money committed to us for some
special purpose.

tāng-tē, long and short (v. tē). kū-täng, for a long
time (v. kū).

tāng-kan, a person hired for a term of some length.
tāng-pāi, a junk that piles with goods once in several
days. tāng-nī, for the whole year, e.g. making agree-
ment for labour for the whole year, or to buy goods or
food for the whole year.

khā-ū tāng-māg, steady and safe, as trade or friendship (v. māg, "gate"). tāng-
thāu-māg, the long-haired or Taiping rebels. tāng-
miā, long-lived. tāng-he-sū, longevity. tāng-sa, a
long gown, robe, or dress. tāng-hū, a long warm
dress.

bō-lā-täng, utterly wanting in ability. bō chit-
lē-täng, id. khā-ū lā-tāng, has a good deal of
ability, or more ability.

ña-tāng, to stretch out long, as enterpillar, or as
branches of tree gradually lengthening or encroaching;
interest or gains accumulating. chhun tāng-chhiu,
to be a beggar. chhun-tāng kē-lāi, to grow longer
and gradually encroach or cover, as branches of tree.

ú-chhun-tāng, interest or gains gradually accumula-
ting.

sō-tāng--ō, the amount of gain on a transaction; the
balance of clear gain, as at end of month or year. ú-
kāh-tāng, chiah beh-khi, will go if a good deal
more (or considerable sum) can be earned by it. ti-tāng,
chiah beh-khi, id. If ti-tāng—goa sa-pah-chī, you have 300
of mine in your hands, as of balance on commission or change of a dollar. hē-i
tō-tāng-khi, to have a balance of money lying in his
hands. goa hē—lī tō-tāng jōa-tāo, what balance
of my money have you still on hand? goa hē-li
tāng—khi sa-pah, you have still 300 of mine in your
hands. goa sa-pāh hē—lī tāng—khi, id. tāng jōa-ta6-"chī tī-li-tau, how much cash of mine
have you still on hand? tāng—li jōa-tāo, how much
of your money is still in my hands as a balance? tāng
kōa-chī, there is a balance of a few cash over. tāng-
chī jōa-tāo, what balance is over still to be re-
turned?

tāng-chī (Ch.), = A. ke-tai-chī, idolatrous paper in
long shreds in bundles (v. tai).

ña [R. töong, bowls, = col. chiâng]. tāng-ā,
bowls; entails. tāa-tāng, the great entails; the
colon (a hall). tāa-tāng koan-ta6-tū, sort of rice
sausage. tōa-tāng jip tsā-tū, id. tāa-tū, the
anu. thē tāa-tū, to have internal piles coming
down. thū tāa-tū, id. lāu tōa-tū-tū, id.
mī-tāng, the womb of mammalia, but not said of
women; the sary of a bird. tōa-tū-am, said of a
literary man pretending to collect money for building a
temple, and spending it on his own belly.

ña-tū, the intestines; the inner part of a man (lit.
or figurative). koahn tāa-tū, to hurt the bowels,
as poison; to wound the heart, as severely grieved.

ña koahn tāa-tū, id. koahn sim-tāg, id. koahn-
lāng, sim-tāg, to grieve one very much, e.g. the
death of a son (+). lēk-tāg lēk-tū, very much ex-
hausted by great labour of body or mind. sim-pak-
tāg-tū, heart, bowels, and intestines (lit. or fig.), (+).
hō sim-tāg, kind-hearted. sim tāng, very soft-
hearted; easily prevailed upon to grant a request.

phāi-sim-tāg, having a cruel or unfeeling
heart. phōa-pak thū-tāg, to cut open the belly and
draw out the bowels, one of the punishments of
the Buddhist hell. phōa-pak liū-tāg, id.

ña (R. töong), a hall, as in a large house or public
building; classifier of examinations in court.

tiōng-tāg, the middle hall of a large house (s. part).
thiā—tāg, the large central hall in a very large house.
tāg-tsā, the wooden partition (with doors in it) across
the central hall of a large house. tāg-tsāi—au, the
back part of a central hall thus divided (it is smaller
than the front part).

ña-tāg, a mandarin's hall of judgment (s. entails).
tāa-tāg-goā, in the outer part of the yamun. ji-
tāg, a second hall behind the public hall for more pri-
vate examinations. au-tāg, id. kōng-tāg, a mandarin's
hall of justice. chi-kong-tāg, the upper part
of the hall for the examination of candidates for the
Kujin degree, where the examiner sits. chhōan-tāg,
the inner hall just behind the great hall of a yaman-
tāg-tāg, in open court. chhē-tāg, to sit on the
tribunal. sēng-tāg, to enter the hall and take his
seat on the tribunal. chiū-tāg, to appear before the
tribunal. thē-tāg, to leave the tribunal, as mandarin
when the business is over. tāa-tēng, on the tribunal
or judgment-seat; also, the upper part of the examina-
tion hall near the examiner. thhau-tāg, to call up
a young and talented student near the examiner's seat.

ña-kong, evidence given in court. tāa-khān,
the mandarin examining with the papers of which
the verbal evidence agrees. tāa-fū, a written order
issued by the mandarin on the tribunal. tāa-jī (C.), id.

chiā—tāg, the principal mandarin of a place, as
opposed to his assistants. tsō—tāg, the literary man-
darin (lō-su) of a Foo or Hien district, or the chief one
if there be two. lō—tāg, assistant literary mandarin
of a district; sometimes said of other assistant mandarin.

tit-tāg, interpreter between mandarin and people.

ō—tāg, a school-house. sū—tāg, an ancestral
temple. lō-pāi-tāg, a chapel or church. chhái-
tāg, public hall of vegetarians. lēk-seng-tāg, found-
ing hospital. lōng-seng-tāg, id. bēng-lun-tāg,
the great hall of a Confucian temple.

ña [R. toāan, a bit or piece, = col. toān], a
túng

piece of any long-shaped thing broken or cut in two, esp. about a half; one end of a long thing consisting of two distinct parts, though not sundered; e.g. the upper and lower parts of the trunk, or of a door in two very different forms above and below; (used in pedlar's slang to mean 50 cash).

tú-túng, at or by a half; taking a half; e.g. cutting or breaking across into about equal halves. ts vång-túng, making two pieces of it, e.g. of a stick or sugar-cane cut across. ts vàm ts vång-túng, cut it across into two pieces by one blow, as of a knife, chisel, or axe.

sà-túng, three pieces of a long thing.

tiông-túng, the middle part (s. hali). pòa-tiông-túng soâh--khi, to fall half-way. têng-túng, the upper end or part. ò-túng, the lower half or part, e.g. lower part of the body, i.e. the belly and under. så ngít-túng, half the body all sore, as with rheumatism or long sitting.

phái-túng, a brick broken across about the middle, used for building. tsái-khô-khô-túng, very short trowsers or draws like bathing-drawers or calf-lengths. khô-túng (Cn.), id.

túng [same as previous word! or R. tông] a boy, a lad, =col. táng.

lâng-túng, a lad about 15 or 16, just changing from boy to lad; a hobbledehoy. lâng-túng-á, id. chiâ'-lâng-túng, to be a big boy or boyish lad.

túng [R. toân, to cut; to sever; =col. táng]. tiông-túng, to cut the navelstring of a newborn child.

tân-bah chít-túng-thiá, to get it over by one bitter pang (v. th dzięki).

túng — páng-tiau páng-túng, to intimidate; to threaten (cf. lâng).

túng [R. tông, to overflow; to rise high, as tide; sometimes read "tâng," =col. tái], to rise, as the tide.

tãiú táng, tide rising; flood-tide; tide beginning to flow. tsái-túng-koe, a fowl crowing about midnight; not a bad omen.

túng-thâu, the first of the flood-tide (s. turn).

túng [R. tông, to grow; to increase; senior; =col. tái], chîáng; by change of tone from "tâng," long, =col. táng. túng tou-lâng, to become an adult, or of marriageable age, as boy or girl. tâg-pl, id. tâg-chiá', id. tân-m-chiá-chiá', weak and sickly about that age. tân-m-chiá', id. tân-m-khì, weak about that age, as from want of good food or disease, so as to be small and puny-looking all one's life.

beh-túng, just about to be of the age of puberty. bê-túng-kut, not yet come to the age of puberty, as boy.

túng — túng-liên-hoân, to fire numerous guns in rapid succession, making a running fire.

túng [R. toân, to turn; to transfer]. (C. tóí, in most of the phrases), to turn about; to return; to manage and arrange, as a dispute, as a third party does.

tâí-túng-khì, to turn back and forwards.

chiá'-túng, to turn in the direction of the hands of a watch; opposed to "thó-túng." f'-i'-túng, to whirl about, as a top or wheel. tâg-sêh, to revolve, as a ball, or as a star; to arrange a quarrel, as an arbiter.

túng hông-bin, wind changing; to change from anger or displeasure to friendliness. tâg lâm-hong, to change to a south wind.

túng-thêng, Buddhists rite for the soul of a woman who has died in the first month after childbirth (v. tâng).

túng-chhì, bride going to make a short call at her parents' house, but not passing the night (usually four days after marriage). siàng-lâng-túng, both bride and bridegroom making this call.

oa-túng-chhiáu, to change hands, as in carrying a heavy thing; or as showing one hand after the other to doctor to feel the pulse; or to fortune-teller (+). tâg-êng, to change a load from one shoulder to the other, as chair-bearer. tâg-liáu, to change the rate of a song. tâg kâh-khìn, to change to a quicker rate. bê-túng-sìn", unable to pronounce articulately, as in severe illness, or from singing too long.

túng-lâng, to put on ordinary dress when putting off mourning; to change to red colour, as fruit or face; to grow reddish and just ready to die, as rice-plants in drought. tâg-hân, to become suddenly cold and dangerously ill. tân khô-phê, wound healed so far that the new skin is forming, and the old peeling off at the edges.

tâg-bák, to give a quick peculiar glance with the eye, as on seeing a man do something wrong, or when he is just going to do it, so as to prevent him. bák-chhiú tâg-lüs, eyes turning round and showing the white, esp. as superior displeased at what an inferior is doing or just going to do. bák-chhiú bê-túng-lüs, eyes immovable, as when about to die, or in a song steady angry stare.

chhìo kâu-bêe tâg-khì, to laugh till quite out of breath.

tâg-sìn, to turn one's self round. bê-túng-sìn, unable to turn one's self; unable to set the matter right without loss of influence or reputation; having no place for reply or excuse, and so utterly ashamed. bô tâg-sìn è só-tsâi, id. oâ-tâg-sìn, to turn one's self round so as to look back; immediately.

oâ-túng-thâu, to turn one's head round; to turn round. chít-ê-khì, bô-túng-thâu, to go and not come back at all.

oâ-tín-túng, to turn one's self round (v. lín). oâ-túng-lüs, to turn one's self (or one's head) round, e.g. to look at or face a man; to turn a thing round to face us; to take a walk and come back. thâu-khât oâ-túng-lüs, to turn one's head round. oâ-túng-chhiáu, to stretch out the hand backwards with the palm backwards; immediately. oâ-túng-chhiáu lâi-khùi-i, turned his hand backwards and caught him (+).

oâ-túng-chhì, chhì-âi, just turn off the road at that place and you are at it.

tô-túng, to turn back or round. oâ-tô-túng, to turn back; to turn the wrong end, as of a book (+). tô-túng-khì, to turn round and come backwards. pêng-tô-túng, to turn upside down or wise side up; to invert. chhê-tô-túng, to take back an article which the purchaser returns. thêh-tô-túng, to take back (a thing). thô tô-túng, to demand back, as property, especially what we have a right to claim and recollect.

ô-gâh-hô-lüs, become less strict and exacting, esp. not minute about money matters. bô-sim tâg-l, to change one's mind towards good. phài tâg-chiá'-hô, to change from badness to goodness.

tâg chhì-khàn, to change one's line of argument merely to oppose what the other says, without regard to truth. súi-si-túng, to accommodate one's self and one's plans to the change of circumstances. bô-chhìn âu-túng, not making proper provision for the future.

tân-túng, willingly receiving advice, correction, or reproof, and making good use of it. m-thân-túng, unwilling to take advice or correction, or to accept the good offices of an arbiter; incorrigible. phàh-thâu,
chíu-tsái táng-bê, on hearing the beginning he understands how to bring it to a proper conclusion.

táng-tó, to be in constant and profitable circulation, as money always invested to good purpose and rapidly making profit over and over. mái táng-tó, skillful at making rapid and large returns out of one's money.

táng-tó-khi bò-sê, money laid out so as to make large and rapid returns.

sêng-li táng, one's trade improving. sêng-li khâh-tâng, id. sêng-li tsoé-m-tâng, trade all gone wrong.

táng-tâng (T.), to set right an affair that would have been hopeless in other hands, as a skillful or influential friend; to make a business profitable under great difficulties, e.g. with very little capital. táng-tak (T.), id.; of a business with very small capital; often has the idea of being rather too sharp. chhi-tâng, pooh táng-tak (T.), constantly finding means of getting money out of people, either quite wrongly or considerably too much.

táng-suí, to adjust and arrange a dispute or feud. táng tái-chi, id. táng-bôe-chiâ, unable to arrange the quarrel properly. táng-bôe-lâi, id. táng bôe-tit-lâi, id. bôe-tâng-tit. the feud is too violent or the cause too bad to be settled thus.

tâng [R. tâng, suitable; safe; firm; to pledge or pawn; = col. tâng; by change of tone from "cone," to bear; ought; to take the responsible management of; = col. tang, ta], to pawn; to put in pledge. kâ-lâng-tâng, to take on mortgage.

tsâm-tâng, a pledge between friends, not in a pawnshop. sin-tâng, to give a thing in pledge for its full value, or more than its value, at a pawnshop where the head or one of the assistants is an acquaintance; the ticket is marked "sin-tâng," and it is a point of honour that it is to be redeemed, or that it is not to be sold without warning.

tâng-tâm, a pawnshop. tiâm-tâng (Cn.), id. tâng-phô, a pawn-ticket. tâng-thâu, a thing pawned. thô tâng-thâu, to redeem a pledge. thô-tâng (Cn.), id.

If kân-tâng (Cn. T.), why have you brought this evil on yourself so as to get no pity? li kân-tâng kau-an-ni (Cn. T.), id.

bôe hoe-tâng (Cn.), = A. teh hoe-hê, a sort of gambling, hoe-tâng-sôa (Cn.), a place where this sort of gambling is carried on.

tâng (=tâng). ng-tâng, = ng-tâng, obstinately self-willed, as young person.

li (cf. thâng, têng, thâng), (C. tüi), to warm slightly over a small stove. tâng-sio, id.

tâng (R. tüa, to bow to the head; to adjust; a meal). (C. tüi), a meal classifier of meals. chit-tâng-pî, one meal. chit-tüng-pû, id. about half an hour, or nearly an hour. sóe pûng-tâng, to get a meal out of a man by sorming on him. sông kau-bô-chit-tâng, just starving with poverty. chhi-pê-bû, siâu-tâng, he counts every meal his parents get (v. chhi).

kiâm-tâng, to want a meal; to abstain from a meal, as from want of leisure. kiâm toa-tâng, to abstain from breakfast occasionally, as a superstition observance, gen. on 1st and 15th of the month, often done by women. id. kiâm, hungry or starving from want of a meal or meals. chhiâh-lâu bô-chiau-sî-tâng, eating at irregular hours.

mâng-tâng (Cn.), supper. ê-hng-tâng, id. chhiâh tsa-tâng (Cn.), to take breakfast.

tâng [same as previous word! (C. tüi), in some phrases; but in some others "teh" is used instead].

tâng--lôh-khi, to set down heavily; to fall down heavily. tâng-poah-chê, to come down unexpectedly on the ground, when meaning to sit down on a chair where there is none. tâng-kha (C. tân-kha), to stamp with the foot. tâng-kôâ-â, to strike with a walking-stick straight down on the ground or floor, in sign of anger. tâng-i tâng-tôh, to strike chair and table in anger.

tâng sim-kôâ", to strike one's breast, as when terribly disappointed at losing a good opportunity, especially by one's own fault, or at finding good news to be false. tâng-hêng, to beat one's breast with the palm, in great displeasure or anger, esp. when determined to quarrel; also (C. tüi-hêng), to beat one's breast with a large stone, as beggars do. tâng-hêng phôk-hîâh, to wound breast and forehead, as beggars do.

tâng-in (C. tch-in), to stamp with a seal or stamp. tâng-ji, to stamp characters, as on goods. tâng-jî-bô (C. tch.), to stamp a shop-mark. tâng-âng (C. tehâng), to stamp with red ink. tâng-ôn, to receipt an account by stamping the word "tân."

tâng (=tâng). ng-tâng, = ng-tâng, idle, self-willed, proud, and obstinate, as child or young person who will not obey orders (cf. hông-tông!)

tâng (R. tüa, a tub for washing); to rinse with water after washing; to wash a second time. koh-tâng, id. sôe-tâng, to wash and rinse or wash a second time. ka-tâng (C. ke-tâng), id. (a. sever).

tâng (R. tüa, a measure of 10 feet, =col. tüi), a chang, or measure of 10 Chinese feet. tâng-it, 11 feet. tâng-ji, 12 feet. tâng-ji-thi, a long club, 12 feet long. tâng-saâ, lien ge-chhun, 13 feet 5 inches jî-tâng si, 24 feet. nång-tâng, 20 feet.

niô-tâng, to measure how many chang. niô-kui-tâng, id.

tâng — lô-tâng, the road-way; a much-frequented road (a. sever). toái-lô-tâng, a much-frequented road. hit-e si lô-tâng, that is a place where people constantly walk. tû-â ti lô-tâng, just in the very roadway. m-thang-hê ti lô-tâng, don't lay it in the road or door-way, where people constantly walk. m-thang-ê ti lô-tâng, don't sit in the road, &c.

tâng (R. tüa, to sever; to cut or break asunder). (C. tüi), to cut asunder; to break in two; to sever; to cut off; to discontinue; to cease.

lô-tâng, not having any intercourse; not coming and going; having no means of livelihood (a. road-way). thâu-lô-tâng, having no means of livelihood. táng-tâng, to leave off going to a place, e.g. breaking off bad courses practised there, or having a quarrel or owing a debt there. kap-i táng-lô, having no more intercourse with him.

that-tâng, to block up, as road. that-tâng lâng-ê-lô, to be an obstacle in a man's way (usually figurative). keh-tâng, to separate, as a wall or river, &c. kân-tâng, to break a constant succession.

kat-tâng, to have no more intercourse; to break off intercourse. koah-tâng, to cut off or asunder with a knife, by drawing the knife along. tsâm-total, to cut off, as friendship (v. tsâm). tsâm-tâng, to cut in two with a chisel. liâm-bôe-tâng, cannot well
break off the connection, or cannot find it in one's heart to do so, e.g. when a near relative has done something very bad, or in the case of an illicit connection. kä-täng, to cut asunder with scissors (a. rinse). kā-täng, to bite asunder.

siug-täng, to spoil, as a thing (v. sīug). phah-täng, to break; to spoil.

tāng-khāi, to expire (v. khāi). tāng-lin, to weaken. tāng-feng, id. tāng-kun (C. tāng-sīn), to cut up by the roots; to remove utterly, as a disease or bad habit or band of robbers. tāng-chiū, to have a line quite across one's palm (v. chiū). phah-täng-thāu, to break off the head, as of a clay image. tāng-tiā, anchor cable broken (v. tiā). tāng-soh, to cut or break a rope.

tāng-tiām-hong, not the least breath of wind. tāng-poa-tīa, not half a drop, e.g. of rain. tāng-chiā-hoe, not even one (v. chiā-hoe-bing), not a single mosquito. seng-khu tāng-tāng-sien, I have not a bit of a cash on me. seng-khu tāng-tāng-phi, id. kāu-tāng-chiū, till nothing green is left, e.g. in a great drought. si kāu-tāng-chiū-ē, all dead, and none left. sīo kāu-tāng-keng, to burn so as not to leave one house. chēng kāu-tāng-sin-pe tāng-bāng-hāu, so still that not even a fly or mosquito is heard.

ṭiūg [R. tōng, to strike; to dash or strike against; to meet with accidentally], tāng-tiō, tāng-tōu, to meet with, as on the way; to come upon or against accidentally. sa'-tāng, to meet with another person accidentally.

tāng-thāu, to meet another on the road accidentally when going in opposite directions. tāng hi-kō, to take an omen from the first play one meets (v. kō).

tū-tāng, casually meeting with; casually occurring. tū-tāng ū, fortunately have on hand. tū-tāng bō, happen not to have. tū-tāng kāu, chance to reach. nīng-tāng mā-tāng tū-tāng, scheming is not so good as to get a fortunate opportunity. sī-kue-tō sī-kue-tāng, to try to obtain little jobs here and there, or begging, borrowing, and asking from friends.

tāng-tō, to oversee by coming against. chhiōng-tāng, to run carelessly against accidentally. lām-sām tāng, to push a door with, as man inside keeping it from being opened; or as pig trying to push open a door. sī chhiū-ā-kī-tō-tāng, to strike backwards with the elbow.

tīt-tāng, coming on too hastily; e.g. too quickly, so as to run against things; or showing want of politeness not waiting till permitted. hoālī-kiā tīt-tāng, going on boldly anywhere without fear.

ṭo (R. id.), a knife; a sword; a large quantity of paper, somewhat like a sheet. chit-to-tsoā, a sheet of paper folded all in one, from 25 sheets to 500 sheets, according to the thickness.

do, a knife; a small knife. do-kā' (An.), id. (k. mon). chit-ki-to, one knife. lai-to, a sharp sword or knife.

to-ā, a solitary swordsman, said of Kwan-ti (kouń-tön) when he set out as a warrior. khāng-chhiū-siū, to-ā, able to wrest a great sword from an enemy with unarmed hands; said of man able to carry on a large business with no capital or little.

sīo-to (Cn.), strong spirits. sīo-to-chiū (Cn.), id. sīo-to-hoe, the Triad Society; a rebellious society, often called "the Small Knife Society," from a mistaken translation; the new members enter the society under a yoke of two crossed swords. siang-to-hoe (C.), id. sīo-to, id.; belonging to the Triad Society. sīo-to-hōán, the rebellion of the Triads at Amoy.

that-ā-to, the short sword commonly used by soldiers. io-to, a sword worn at the girdle. pe io-to, to wear it, as military mandarin. kūi-thāu-to, an executioner's sword with a demon's head on the handle. pō-to, a very valuable sword. hāu-bē-to, a bayonet.

chiam-bē-to, a sharp-pointed knife. tsōe-thāu-to, a knife with a broad square end. tek-hiō-thō, a knife shaped like a bamboo leaf, worn in a sheath. chhā-to, a large cleaver for splitting wood. tsōa-toh, a blunt knife for cutting folded paper. chhiām-to, a knife for engraving blocks for printing. khek-to, a knife for carving wood.

bin-to, a small razor for the cheeks, or for the second shaving. thi-thāu-to, a razor for the head. thih-thāu-to, id. hi-to, a small knife for cleaning out the ear.

koan-to, a sort of hallmark or crooked spear (v. koan). kō-ho, do., as carried before some high mandarins. khaui-liām-to, sort of hallmark.

ka-to, shears, scissors (v. ka). chién-to, knife fixed on a pivot, for cutting medicines, &c. tsah-to, a knife on a pivot; a fixed knife used by coopers (v. tsah). khau-to, a plane (v. kau). oan-to, sort of large convex plane, for smoothing the inside of buckets, &c. (v. oan).

hé-to, a steel for striking fire. hiā-to, a small thick trowel, used for laying bricks, and for breaking them. piā-to, a large sort of trowel, with a handle on the back, as on a shield.

chhā-to, to wear a sword or knife at the side; the 18th radical written at the side. khāi-to, the 15th radical written at the side. tsah-to, to carry a sword concealed about one's dress. kāi-thō, to take or carry in the hand a sword or knife. phu-thō, to draw a sword. bō-thō, to sharpen a knife or sword.

phi-to, the ridge of the nose when it is high and sharp, as in a Roman or aquiline nose. phi-to-to, ridge of nose very high and sharp. kha-liām-to, the foot used as a hook for tripping up another. chhū-to, the side of the hand (at the little finger) when held flat and straight. ēng chhiū-to tsā', to strike with the edge of the hand held so.

sai-to, sort of long narrow fish. hāi-ka-to, sort of eel with two very long claws and the rest very short. to-tāu, sort of legume with long knife-shaped pods.

to-peng ē tsai-ē, calamities of war or rebellion.

to-chhiū ē tsai-ē, id. chhiū-to, spears and swords (v. chhiū). pē-pūi, executioners.

chhō-to, to make a mistake in using a knife; to make a mistake in anything. hō-to-ī, a good cut of meat. hō-to-ē, id. it to liōng-tōan, to settle at once and finally (v. toān). kē-to-tsāh, to be cut in two by a machine, a form of punishment.

siāng-bin-to kūi, a man who talks fair to each side, and slanders the other side to each, so as to stir up enmity.

to-bā-hā, the blade of a sword or knife. to-chhiū, the edge of it. to-chhiū-chhāu, id. to-mī, the sharp steel edge. to-kiōng, the steel point or edge. to-pē, the back of knife or sword. ēng to-pān phah, to strike with the flat of a sword. ēng to-pān sian, id. to-koān, the hilt, esp. round. to-pī, handle of sword or knife. to-kheng, the eye of a knife where the handle is inserted; the back of a knife.

to-thū, the point of a square-ended knife at the end.
of the edge. to-bé, the end of the edge of a square knife close to the handle. to-āu (T.), id.
to-siū, a scabbard. to-siō, id. to-sok, id. to-kē, a stand for swords and spears, as at gate of city or of yamen. to-chōh, a whetstone. to-tiam, a block on which vegetables (and other food) are cut.
to-siōng, wound made by sword or knife. to-hūn, mark left by such a wound after it has healed.

[0] (Cn. ting). to-nī², a small wild Azalea with a red edible fruit.
[0] [meme imitation of a foreign sound]. to-lō-nī², a sort of foreign woolen stuff.
[0] [cf. ta-pē, male]. to-ngá (Cn.), a son (s. knife).
to-kā² (Cn. esp. An.), id.
[0] [R. many; much; -col. tāgē] (Cn. te). chhā-pu-tō, just about the amount, or almost enough; about, in amount or quality; tolerable; it will just do (lit. difference not much). giēn to, pit-sit; lē to, pit-tsā, in many words there will be some mistake; in much politeness there is cunning. bēng-tō to-chhūn, my fate is very bad (v. bēng).
to-siū, thank you! to-sū, a meddling fellow; a busybody. to-chī-chhēt, confused, as a business (v. chhēt).tō-teng to-āt-tsāl, a large family diminishes wealth.

kē-tō-toā, you are making yourself very big, quite above what you ought.

tō, =te (Cn. te), a particle used at the beginning of a clause, generally with the idea that the fact is not what was expected; well; indeed; yet; still; probably it may, but I think —, &c.; it is pronounced very short and unaccented, almost like “tōh” or “to-h” [generally supposed = R. te, all; altogether; metropolis].
to-bō, well, there is none of it; and there is none.
to-bō--lāi, id. chhē to-bō, on searching, after all could not find it. to-m-tsāl, indeed I do not know. to-m-hō, it won't do at all. If to-m-thissentōā, id. to-sā, indeed it is so. goā to bōe-hiāu-tit, you will not listen to me (though you ought). chhit-si-hō to bōe-tsāe-tit, indeed it will not do at all.
goā to bōe-hiāu-tit, I don't understand it.

to-hō, well, that will do; and so that will do. to-tiōh, well, then, it is quite right; thus it is quite right.

ū-iā to-tiōh, indeed it is quite true. to sā-an-nī, indeed it is so. koe-ng bāt-bāt, to-āphăng, though an egg is very close, yet it has pores; hard to keep a man out for quite secret.

In to —, well, it is; yet indeed; well after all; you had better; it is best to.

[0] [R. to escape], to escape; to steal gradually in small quantities. bō-thang-tō, no way to escape.
tō-chhūt, to escape out of a place. to-chhūt-lāi, to steal things gradually little by little, as from the house where one stays, or the shop in which he is engaged. ān-a-tō, id.
to-tṣāu, to run away; to abscond; to escape. to-phīh, to get temporarily out of the way of danger.
to-khūh, id. to-pī, escape, get out of the way, or run off (right or wrong). to-siām, id. to-thoat, to run away, escape, or abscond. thoat-tō, id.
to-chē, to abscond, so as to avoid paying a debt.
tō-hōng, to run into port or under shelter to avoid a storm. to-lān, to flee from great calamity. tāi-so lām-tō, the fated period of death cannot be escaped.

kiap-so lām-tō, the fated time of great calamity cannot be avoided.
tō sī²-miā², to escape with one's life. tō-miā², id. tō-sī², bō tō-sī², he flees to get life, not death (said of saving the life of a fugitive).
tō-peng, a deserter or fugitive soldier.

[0] [R. te, a measure; a rule; capacity; to measure; to pass the time].
tō-chhā, to get only one's own food and some clothes for the work done for another, having nothing over for family or for buying up. to-chit-chhū-chhā, id. tō-pā, to get barely one's food for bits of work, esp. from relatives or acquaintances.

sī-kōe-tō, sī-kōe-tīng, to wander about living from small jobs, or by begging and treading from others [or is this the previous word?].

tō [R. to wash out; to stir about; to cleanse; -col. toā, to clean out, as a well or pond. tō-chi², to clean out a well. tō-tī, to clean out a pond. tō-thām-āi, to clean out a deep pond used for irrigation.
sōa tō-khi-lāi, to take out sand, as from well or pond.

tō, vegetable tallow. tō-ā-chhūi, the tree from which vegetable tallow is made. tō-chhūi, id.
tō-chēk, candles made of vegetable tallow. tō-thāng, vessel containing the tallow in which the candles are dipped.

tō [R. tō, pendent branches; classifier of flowers]. a bunch of fruit, such as dragon's-eye (gāng-gāng), or lāi-chhā, chhā-hī [chhā] tō, in great quantities, e.g. very great gains.

— huī-tō, a large mass of soft clotted blood.

tō — tō-thiāp, to annoy; to tease, esp. in order to get one to do something (v. thiāp).

[0] (R. id.) phū-tō, a grape-vine; grapes. pē-tō (C.), id. (+). phū-tō-chhūi, a vine. phū-tō-ā, indispensable to phū-tō-ā, raisins. phū-tō-chhī², phū-tō-chhī², purplish blue.
sōa-phū-tō (C.), a sort of wild vine.

īⁿ-tō, a curious angular fruit, the Carambolas, sometimes called the Chinese gooseberry, but not in any way similar to a gooseberry. īⁿ-tō-nīⁿ, a preserve made from it.

[0] [R. the weight of a steelyard; it is not always written with the same character].
tsuī-tō, a sounding-lead. tsūi-tō-sōh, a sounding-line. phah tsūi-tō, to take soundings with the lead. pāng tsuī-tō, id.
tō-ō, scales of balance. tō-chhā, weights for scales. tō-ih², id. niu²-tō, the weight for a large steelyard.

khāu tō-tōe, to take off a very small discount, by regular custom of trade, from the price paid for goods, gen. about one mace (chī²) on a hundred dollars.

[0] [R. the weight of a steelyard; it is not always written with the same character].
khr få-tōe, the scale of weights making a dollar count 7 mace 2 candareens, the regular rate in other places than Amoy; said only of steelyards thus marked for weighing dollars, for balances are always counted at this rate; and when money is counted under the denomination of taels, it is always by this rate. khhr få-tōe-tōe, a small steelyard, marked so as to make a dollar 7 a, exactly agreeing with the scale of the “khhr få-tōe.” há-tō, the rate of the Amoy steelyard weights, making one dollar weight 7 a; so that a given weight according to the “hā-tō” is 5 or 6 per cent. lighter than by the “khhr få-tōe.” hē-tō (C.), id. há-tō-tōe, small steelyards graduated according to the Amoy standard, making $1 = 7 chī² 6 hun.

pah-si-tō, the common medium-sized steelyard used at Amoy (its weight is said to be 7 kun).

pah-si-tō
chíà", steelyard correct according to Amoy weights.

chheng-si-tó chíà", do., said of the very large steellyards called "níú".

pah-lák-tó, = mág-khuá-chhin, the Cantonesse steelyard, making the "kun" two ounces heavier than the Amoy rate (the ounces also being proportionally heavier); used in Amoy by peddlars, while the "pah-si-tó" is used in shops.

tó [R. to carry a burden, as a beast of burden; by some divided into two words], to carry a load on the back, as a mule or ass does.

lók-tó, a camel.

lá-tó, mules or asses, as used for carrying burdens.

li-tó (C.), id.

tó sòe-kiá (T.), to carry a child on the back, as a woman.

hè-goá teh-tó (T.), you make me a mere drudge toiling continually. tó-h-thoa teh-tó (T.), constantly toiling and drudging.

úi-tó (Cn. úi-tó), an idol that guards the gate of a Buddhist temple; if his baton be pointed almost to the ground, then the temple receives travelling priests for some days; he and "úi-hè" are placed in front of Kwan-yin [by some this is placed under the following word].

úi-tó-hút, id. úi-tó-chhí, a large upright cactus with a fine flower.

tó [R. steep and precipices; a syllable much used in Buddhist phrases: some also place "úi-tó" under this word].

ô-bi-tó-hút, Amida Buddha, the Buddha most unusually worshipped; often written as a charm, or recited as a prayer. o-mi-tó-hút (Cn. ô-mi-tó-hút), id. o-mi-tó-hút, id. bi-tó, id.

phô-tó, the sacred island of Poo-too, in the Chn. scaffold temple, near Ningpo. phô-tó-soá, id. lam-phô-tó, name of the largest temple near Amoy.

bit-tó-cheng, litharge.

tó [R. the end of a sleeve], the part cut out of a square piece of cloth in making an ordinary Chinese coat; the large flap on the breast of a Chinese coat.

toa-tó, the large flap on the breast of a Chinese coat.

sin chit-ô toa-tó, enough of cloth is over (as of the cloth cut out) for making the large flap.

tó-thàu, the piece of cloth cut out in making a coat.

tó [R. to pray]. (Cn. té). kí-tó (R.), to pray; to pray to.


hát-tó (R.), Amoy Island. tó-tó (R.), id.

hóng-lái-tó, the dwelling of the Sien or Taust genii.

tó [R. battlements; a target]. (Cn. té). siá-tó-chhí, the battlements of a wall.

tó [R. ná, there; where=col. tah, tó]. ló-tó-lóh = tó-lóh (v. láh).

beh-tó-chhi, where are you going? li tó-chhi, id.

tái-tó-ngà (Cn.), from what place?

tó [R. id., =col. bó], to fall; to overturn; to lie down; fallen into ruins, or fallen flat on the ground; bankrupt or ruined; to lose one's case in court; extinct, as a branch of a family; (to kill, as animals).

tien-tó, to stumble and fall; calamity (v. tien).

pó-há-thó-tó, to fall by stumbled (v. póhá). pó-há-chhít-tó, id. oái-chhít-tó, to twist or sprain the foot so as to fall. sém-tó, to throw down in wrestling. chhin-tó, to push over; to push and cause to fall. sák-tó, id. pêng-tó, to turn upside down, as a thing. pán-tó (C.), id. púi-tó (Cn.), id. púi-tó (T.), id. áh-púi-tó, a toy figure with a round bottom, that cannot be overthrown.

pién-tó, to overcome in argument, so as to silence or shut up one's opponent. pién-tó-i, to overcome him in argument. khít-i pién-tó, to be overcome in argument, and silenced by him. khít-i pok-tó, id.

kâ-ôe-tó, fully able to teach. thâm-i bôe-tó, his work is too heavy or too difficult for one's strength or ability. chhâh-i bôe-tó, id.

táig-tó, money laid out so as to make large and rapid profits (v. táig). tû-tó (C.), id.

thâm-tó, lying down; laid down (v. thâm). tó thâm-hoáí, lying crosswise, e.g. across a bed. tó thâm-tit, lying straight along. tó tit-tit, lying along at full length. tó-tek-hûn, lying down, resting, or asleep.

tó-tsái-chhîng, quite confined to bed. tó-chhîng, id.

tó li-li, fallen down flat, as house or wall; lying along the ground, as man; become quite bankrupt.

tó-tó khía-khía, lounging about idly, perhaps lying, perhaps standing.

tó-chhî, a ruined house. tó-khî, a fallen and ruined bridge; sometimes the name of a village at an old ruined bridge. tó-hoáí, destroyed and ruined, as a house. tó chit-khîah, having a part broken down, as wall or bridge. tó liâu-liâu, all in ruins.

tó-thuî, a fixed wooden stair with level steps, as distinguished from a mere ladder. tó-to, to throw one's head back and make the belly project (v. to). tó-mî, having the edge turned so as to be very blunt, as an ill-sharpened knife. tó-ko, the 82d radical.

siang-tó-tau, made with a ridge, as of a roof of two slopes. chit-tó-tau, having only one slope, as the roof of a shed without a ridge.

poeh-tó, kâu pe (T.), in the 8th month the Pleiades are somewhat down, in the 9th low down, at sunrise (v. pe).

tó-pang, to overcast in sewing, folding in the rough edge of the cloth.

tó-pang, the branch of the family become extinct.

tó-thiâu, id., of a smaller branch.

tó-un, very bad luck; the fatced season of one's death or great calamity. tó-îông, loss of virility.

tó-âm, bankrupt, as shopkeeper. tám-tó, id.

hàng-tó, bankrupt, as merchant in large business. tó-â, pedlar become bankrupt. tó-làng-siáu, to fail to pay a debt, either as a bankrupt or refusing to pay. hê-làng-siáu, to fail to recover a bad debt. khít-làng-siáu, id. siáu khít-làng-siáu-
tó-khî, id.

tó-tó-khê, an extraordinarily low price, so low that it cannot be expected to fall lower. tó-tó-khê, worthless or unsaleable goods which no one wishes to buy.

thài-ti tô-idû, to have pigs and goats killed in great numbers, as for great feasts. i-soa" tô-hài, to move mountains and seas, as by superhuman power.

tó [R. to arrive, =col. tâu, khâ], (Cn. té, tô). tó-jim, to arrive at one's seat of office, as a new mandarin (v. jîm). ki-lîn tó-chhû, may the ki-lîn come here; written as an auspicious phrase; said also of a paper with these words on it. hông-hông tô-chhû, may the phoenix come here (v. hông).

tó-lî (K.), =tân-tî, in fine; on the other hand; but at last; but after all.

tâu-tó, to give up one's wicked course of life, on condition of impunity and employment, as a rebel, pirate, or deserter (v. tâu).

put-tó, not arrived, as a party in a legal case, or student at examination, or soldier at call of roll. phîn put-tó, to report to the mandarin that the party does not appear. pûn-tó, to report that the parties have arrived.
jit-chi bi-tô; mî-si thi'-tôe bô-pô, the time (of recompense) has not yet come; it is not that Heaven and earth do not recompense.

tô [R. tô, to overturn; to invert; to fall; cf. col. tô'], back again; (inverted); on the contrary; wrong side; left side; to pour out; classifier of voyages.

tô-tiâg, to turn back or round (v. tôg). tô-pêng, inverted (v. pêng). tô-thâu, in opposite direction to the original or natural direction. tô-thâu-thân, to lose instead of gaining in trade. tô-thâu-tsiâi, to fall head foremost. tô-thâu-tiâu, placed with wrong end up (v. tiâu). tô-bin, reverse side; wrong side, of a thing that has two surfaces.

tô-pêng, on the left side; the wrong or reverse side, as of a mirror or such flat thick article. tô-chhiû-pêng, left side. tô-chhiû, left foot.

tô-khah-tôe, but yet they are more than ever; more than before, though expected to have been fewer or less. tô-khah-hô, better than before, though expected to have been worse; &c. &c.

chîâ'-kông tô-kông, to say opposite things at different times (v. chîâ'). kông-tôe khi-khi tô-tô, to talk so as to avoid giving a decided answer yes or no, sometimes appearing to say the one, sometimes the other. khi-tô liéng-lân, in a sad dilemma, equally bad to go on or to turn back.

chit-tô-tsun, one whole voyage of a vessel, both going and returning.

tô-khi (C. tûi'-khi), to go back; to go home. tô-lâi, to come back; to come home. tô-líi-khi, let us go home or turn back together. tô-tâu, to die; to be broken or spoiled so as to be quite useless, as a thing (lit. return to ancestors).

tô-thê, to move backwards without turning round; to become worse in work, &c. (v. thê). tô-kia', to walk backwards. tô-lun, to push a boat straight backwards, as when aground. tô-bê-lun, id. tô-chê, id. tô-thiâu, to rebound. tô-tió, id. tô-tôa', id. tô-sêh, to revolve in the direction opposite to that of the hands of a watch.

tô-tiâg, to have in one's hands a balance of another's money (v. tiag). tô-thoâ', to offer less than we had said we would give; to lose in skill or knowledge (v. thoâ'). tô-thoâ (C.), id. tô-poâ, to make a cook or change-bug set off (v. poâ). tô-pau, to cut off and surround an enemy by a flank movement of one body of men. tô-phiâ', to win after losing in gambling. hôk-tô, to recover something that was lost or taken violently or unjustly, as a city or a thing (v. hôk).

ôt-chhuht, to pour out. tô-tsûi, to pour out water. tô-kôa-tê, pour out a little tea. tô-thuû, to pour sugar into a mould, as in making confection. tô-thig-kê, to make a large drum-shaped confection (used for marriages) by a mould. tô-soan, to pour out sand. hô-chhiuh-teh-tô, rain pouring in torrents. bêk-tôe chê-chê-tô, tears flowing abundantly. kau bê-siô', tô-tang-â-bî, they who consorts with Bud. priests must empty their rice-jar (v. tang).

tô [R. to tread; to walk]. sîu-kui tô-kû, following correct rules of conduct, esp. of well-behaved young person. sîu-kui tô-kû (Cn.), id.

 tô [R. a sort of rice]. (Cn. tô). tô liông siok, hô-sû chêk (R.), the six grains.

 tô [R. to lead; to guide; =col. choâo, thoâ]. tô-long, to help out of great poverty or trouble; to help a man to get on in trade or business by patronizing him, as good customer, &c. (said politely by shopkeeper to customer).

tô [lt. indolent]. (Cn. tô). lân-tô, lazy; indolent.

tô [R. to rob; a robber; =col. tâu]. kan-im tô-tô, lasciviousness, gambling, and robbery. pin-kiong khi-tô-sim, poverty gives rise to the desire to rob or steal. kiong-tô (r.), a robber; a highwayman (v. way).

 tô [R. a way; a road; to speak; principles of reason or justice, rational; or method, &c.; = col. thâu]. (Cn. tô, tô), doctrine; right principles of reason or of conduct; the T'ai-t'ai or Intendant of Circuit, Tauist; the supreme regulative or ruling principle of the universe, according to the Tauists; also (X.). the Word or Logos.

 khou-tô, to clear the road before a mandarin, by beating gongs, &c. hoan-tô, do, by shouting loud, as his attendants do. chhoa'-tô, to cross the road in front of a mandarin, very improper.

 bông-tô, a large stone tablet at the road-side, having an inscription stating that the grave of some illustrious person is close at hand.

 chhâng-tô, a broad board on front of bed, used for signing on (v. chhâng-tô).

tông-tô, of the same trade, profession, or business (v. tôn). têng-tô, id. têng-tô ê-lông, man of same occupation. hô i-tô, to learn medicine.

tô-li, doctrine; good doctrine; right principles; principle or rationale of a matter. tât tô-li, reasonable and right, as an argument, or as a plan for settling a quarrel. u-tô-li, just and proper; reasonable and right. tô-li-liâi, id. bô-tô-li, unreasonable and wrong. tô-li-goâ, id. kong tô-li, to explain doctrine; to preach.

tôân tô-li, id. ; to transmit doctrine (v. tôân).

tô-têk (R.), virtue. tông-hun tô-têk, great virtue and merit. tô-têk-keng, the original Tauist classic by Lâu-tszê.

 siu-tô, to cultivate virtue, esp. Tauist. liân-tan siu-tô, to practise Tauist rules so as to become a Sien. têk-tô ê hês-siô', a Bud. priest who has attained to great merit.

 kong-tô, just; equitable. tsôe kong-tô-lông, to act as a sort of arbiter. ka-ki kong-tô, making one's self always right. kong ka-ki-tô (E.), id. lâ-sông pa-lê, kong ka-ki-tô (Cn.), as overbearing as a Spanish padre (v. lê).

 hô-tô, very honest, fair, and safe to deal with. bû-tô, unjust and oppressive, as a ruler. pâ-tô, violent or oppressive, as man (v. pâ), kiong-tô beh, doggedly determined on it (v. kiong). (s. rob). tsô-tô, false doctrine. tsô-tô hêk-chiông, deceiving the multitude by false doctrine (said of Tauist sorcerers, &c.) thien-tô, the method or manner of Heaven's justice (v. thien).

 tâi-tô kong = Gê chin-jin, = pó-seng tâi-tô, the god of medicine. tâi-sin tâi-tô, a regularly canonized and widely-worshipped idol (said figuratively of a very powerful man), (v. sin).

tô-kong, Tau-kuang, the title of the emperor (father of Hien-fung), in whose reign the first Chinese war and treaty were made.

tô-kau, the Tauist sect or religion. tô-ka, the Tauist sect. jû tô sek, Confucianism, Tauism, and Buddhism. tô-sû, = sai-kong, a Tauist priest. tô-ko, a Tauist nun. tô-tôâ, the residence of a Tauist priest (v. tôâ). ian-tô, a crafty Tauist magician.

tô-iâ, the Tauist, or Intendant of Circuit, who rules several (usually three) departments. tô-tâi (r.), id. pia'-pi-tô, a Tauist who has also the management of
tó, a broad leather girdle with several pockets in it, gird round the waist.

tó, a flat or nearly flat piece of wood work or wicker-work (or in metal plater, &c.) of a square, round, or other regular shape; a panel; classifier of panels, squares, framed or inclosed spaces, compartments of pictures or panelled work, &c. chité-tó-jí, one panel, square, or compartment containing words, as on an ornamental scroll or flat piece of work. chité-tó-hoe, one panel, or one compartment of a scroll, &c., containing carved or painted flowers.

phit-tó, a wooden partition. phang-tó, a wooden or lath partition. bít-tó-pang, the panelling over a Chinese door. jia-hóng-tó, the panelling at the back and ends of a bedstead.

kia-tó, the wooden back of a mirror or framed picture. tít-tó, a piece of rattan-work of square, round, or other regular shape, &c. for seat or back of chair. po-lé-tó, a square of glass, as in window or door.

phong-tó, an embossed panel. sé-tó, id. (lit. like Soo-chow work). thap-tó, a concave or depressed panel. thám-tó, somewhat concave or worn into a hollow (v. thám).

tó [R. tó, together; to contend; = col. tâu] sa-tó, disputing as to facts, &c., or flatly contradicting each other, each determined to have the last word. náng-é sa-tó, each flatly contradicting the other. kap-tó, to have an altercation with him, saying the very opposite of his words. to-khi, to have a violent altercation or wrangling, each giving the lie to the other, or saying he will do what the other forbids. to-i-tó-khi, to get up his temper and refuse to give in or to accept advice, esp. as a young headstrong fellow. to-bong, each trying to overcome the other, as by boasting, threatening, or fighting. to-lông, two persons boasting of superior strength or courage, or trying which is the stronger.

tó-tó sa-tó-hôa, to make a venture in trade.

tó [R. to gamble, = col. kiâu]. te-phok (r.), gambling. to su-iák (r.), to gamble for money. phiau to-im, formation, gambling, and drunkenness. kan-im to-tó, adultery, gambling, and robbery.

tó [R. to look at]. to-báuh, to make a rough calculation or average guess, as by looking at without measurement, e.g. of price, number, or quantity. to-bak, id. to-bák-sek, to calculate roughly at a glance.

tó [R. to, to overturn; backwards; left hand; = col. tô]. to-khau, the oar held in the left hand, and so on the port or right hand side of a small boat (v. khau).

tó [R. to guard; a wall for guarding a place; = col. tâu]. hông-tó, to guard an important place by an extra garrison, as when war or rebellion is near. hông-tó-peng, soldiers or garrison guarding such a wall or important position.

tó [R. a rice measure, = col. tâu]. (Cn. tô). to-bí sam-chúên, one "tâu" of rice cost three cash, as in the golden age of Yau.

tó (T.) to-bông, = A. lô-bong, acting in a hurried or careless manner.

tó (T.), = A. to, beh-tó-khi, where are you going!

tó (Cn.), = A. to. hái-tó (R.), an island.

tó (Cn.), = A. to. (R.), to pray.

tó (Cn.) siái-tó-chí, = A. siái-tó-chí, battlements.

tó (R. together; to contend; = col. tâu, tô), (Cn. tô). hái-tó, to fight with deadly weapons. tô-khâu, wrangling loudly. tô-khi, slight altercation or wrangling; sometimes even with use of the hands, but very slightly. tô-kan, fighting for a woman, as lewd follows.

tó (R. id.), to envy; to be jealous, as a woman; not said of a man in sense of jealousy.

óan-tó, envy; to envy. chít-tó (r.), id. chék-tó (C. Cn.), id. ó-tó, to envy. ô-tó, id. tô-khi, envious.

sip-hú, khi-tó, of ten women, nine dislike their husbands keeping concubines.

tó [R. very black or dirty, e.g. as muddy water], to spread, as oil or grease, or as damp, or as ink on biblious paper; to infect or spread from one to another, as a disease. tô-tiék, infected; damaged by damp, &c., spreading. tô-tó, having a blotted look, as a dot or stroke with an ill-defined edge. tô--kê-khi, to spread through to the other side, as ink, &c. tô-tám, damaged by damp or by water soaking in, as goods. ô-tó, blotted or spattered with ink or dark-coloured dirt; blurred, as writing when the ink is too thin and spreads; having a dirty white, instead of a pure white, as meal or salt; having a dark colour, as dull red.

ái-tó-láng, infectious. ge-tó-láng, id. (ef. tô).

tó (Cn.), = A. to, to arrive, &c.

tó [R. a rule; a measure; capacity; a degree of a circle or in geography; to measure; to pass the time; also by change of tone "tók," = col. tô], a degree of a circle or in geography.

tó-liông, generosity; kindness (v. liông).

hoat-tó, a rule; a law; a method; a plan of procedure. bô-hoat-tó, without rule or order; disorderly. chiau-hoat-tó, orderly; proper. tiâu-tó (r.), rules made by a superior (v. tiâu). chê-tó, regulations of a state or dynasty as to rites and ceremonies, forms of dress, &c. chêng-tiâu ê chê-tó, the rites, rules of dress, &c., of the Manchoo dynasty.

kê-tó, too much (s. ferry). köe-tó (C.), id. sim-su kê-tó, thinking too deeply about a matter, to the injury of one’s health. sim-su kô-tó, id. lô-sim kô-tó, having a very great deal of thought and anxiety in the management of a matter (v. tô).

tiên-tó, an orbit, as of one of the heavenly bodies (v. tiên).

phó-tó, ceremonies for the benefit of the multitude of ghosts (v. phó). chhiau-tó, to assist a soul to get deliverance from punishment, and to be born into this world again.

tó-tiáp, a certificate given to a Buddhist priest who has been ordained by the head priest of a great recognized monastery.

chit-chhúi chhát, to get only one’s own food for one’s work, leaving nothing over for family or for accumulation. tô-pá, id., especially from acquaintances. jít-sit lân-tó, having much difficulty to earn daily food.

tó (R. the, earth, land). kok-tó, a kingdom.

kok-tó-bé, said of great multitude of calamities or crimes, as portending the end of the dynasty.

tó-tāng (C.), = A. tē-tāng, an earthquake.

tó-un, an earth-worm. tó-grin (C.), id. tó-bün (Cn.), id. ô-tó-thàng, we worms of the earth, said in addressing Heaven. tô-khâu (Cn. tē-khâu), an insect like a grasshopper without wings. tô-phu, sort
of insect.\footnote{tô-pêh (T.), an insect that burrows in the ground. tê-pít (Cn.), id.}

tó [same as previous word] by some assigned to the following word. tô-têng, a sort of reptile, like a snake with feet (v. têng). tê-tiông, a sort of medicine (made from the Euonymus).

tó [R. a sort of tree; to shut out; to stop; to block the way], a surname.

tê-seng, a sort of fir-tree of general shape much like the spruce-fir, with dense foliage, almost like a cedar, and large cones. tê-siong (C.), id. tê-seng-lui, its fir-cones.

tê-pi-lui, castor-oil.

tó-tsân, to invent an unauthorized meaning for a phrase, or a false addition to one's commission, &c. (v. tsân).

tó-koan, a sort of bird; a sort of flower (v. koan).

tó [R. cast a stream or channel; a passage-boat]. tó-tsùn, a passage-boat. kheh-tô, a passage-boat for passengers. hê-tô, a passage-boat for goods. hoî-tô, a ferry-boat across a stream or narrow channel. sîa-tô, passage-boat to or from the Foo city, e.g. Chang-chew. bi-hô, passage-boat to or from a market.

thâu-tô, a passage-boat that goes the whole way. thâu-bê-tô, a passage-boat that plies from Chiôh-bô to Koâ-jim. chiôh-bê-tô, the Chiôh-bê passage-boat; and with some names of other places.

kê-tô, to cross the ferry (a rule). tâh-tô, to take passage in a passage-boat.

tô [R. the belly; the paunch; = col. tô, tân], the paunch of an animal. tô-lài, in the belly. tô-lài khang-hu, feeling weak with hunger (v. hu). tô-lài khang-phâ, illiterate. lêh-tô, to rip up the belly, as of a fish.

têg-tô, bowels and belly; mind and feelings (v. têg).

sîo-tô, the bladder of a quadruped, esp. of a pig.

tó-tsâi, the navel. tô-long, a large boil on the belly. tô-kîn, a pouch tied on a horse's belly, containing about a dozen symbolic articles, when she goes to be married. khi tô-têng, said of a literary man absorbing for his own use money said to be collected for building a temple.

phâi-tô-thâng, wicked in conduct (v. thâng).

lêk-tô, a girth for a horse; a rope passed from bow to helm along the bottom of a junk. bê-lêk-tô, a girth for a horse. tô-toâ, id.

gû-tô, stripe, from the cow. tô-tô, stripe from the pig. hî-tô, edible part of entrails of fish. chhô-hi tô-tô, rough exterior, but considerable ability.

tó [R. to gild]. tô-kim, to gild with metal by means of melted gold, much thinner than "lôk-kim." tô-kim-tsâi, to gild in an extremely thin way, which very soon spoils; often a mere imitation of gold.

tó (cf. tô). khî-tô-khi, to catch a contagious disease from him, e.g. itch; to be led into bad courses by a bad companion. tô kâu-phâi, to lead into bad courses, as companion.

tó [L. nutmeg, cardamom] (Cn tô; C. tân). tô-khê, nutmeg (v. khê).

tó — tô-chê, the birthday of a child just one year after birth (C. mû-chê).

tó, to consume away to ashes gradually without flame, as charcoal. hê-thôa tô-lô-khi, the charcoal gradually burning away to ashes.

tó [id., = col. tân], a very small clause of a sentence; a sub-clause. kû-tô, clauses and sub-clauses. tô-tiâm, a comma.

tô (C.) tô-pân, = A. tô-pân, an earthen jar for sticking flowers in.

tô [R. tsû, self; from]. an-jîn tô-tsâi (C.), = an-jîn tsâ-tsâi, in case, comfort, and quiet.

tó (Cn.), = A. tô, doctrine; in some of the phrases.

tô (Cn.) sün-kûi tô-kû, = A. sün-kûi tô-kû, correct in conduct.

tó (Cn.), = A. tô, sort of grain.

tô (Cn.) lân-tô, = lân-tô, lazy; indolent.

tó (T.) tô-tô, = A. tô, the knob on which a sculling car works.

tô (Cn.), = A. tê, short.

tó (Cn.), = A. tô, a surname.

tó (T.), = A. tê, hái-tô, a flat plain on the seashore, reclaimed from the sea, or very rarely inundated. tô-hoî, the retaining wall of land reclaimed from the sea, or protected against it. pang-tô, the retaining wall built and the land inundated.

tô (Cn.), = A. tô, a pocket.

tóâ [R. tô, to wash out; to stir about and cleanse], to stir about in water so as to clean. tôa-bî, to wash rice by stirring it in water, so as to remove sand and gravel. tôa-soa, id.

tóâ (= tsâa), to shake with a horizontal and almost circular motion, as a tray of grain. tôa-chhek, to shake uncleaned rice thus in a wicker tray, so as to clean it.

tóâ (Cn. and part of T.) beh-tôa-khi, = A. beh-tâ-khi, where are you going?

tóâ [R. thâ, a belt, band, sash, or girdle; to take along with; united; related; on account of; in consideration of; fidelity, a sash; a girdle, tape, ribbon; to lead or carry about; to be fated to some condition.

tóâ-tiôh, on account of (a person or his kindness); out of regard to; out of consideration for. tôa--tiôh, id. û sau--tóa-tiôh, willing to do a favour on account of some third party.

tóâ-gî, to harbour suspicion. tôa-pî, while quite unwell; said of exerting one's self notwithstanding (v. pî).

tóâ-liên, to wear a chain, as prisoner. tôa-hà, to be in mourning (v. hà). tôa-pêh, id. tôa-chhe, to be in deepest mourning.

tóâ-kûi-thai, appearance as if pregnant, when it is merely a swelling of the stomach from some other cause. tôa-sin (Cn.), to be pregnant. tôa-in (Cn.), id. (v. in).

tóâ-chî, to carry cash; to have cash about one. tôa-chhîu, to carry in the hand, taking away or bringing. tôa-chhîu-haî, to bring in the hand. tôa-chhîu-khi, to take away in the hand. sôa-tôâ-chhîu, to take in the hand when one is going at any rate.

tóa-lâng-khi, to lead a man away. tôa ke-koân, to take one's family along with one. tôa pun-peng, to lead soldiers to a place to relieve others, e.g. to the garrison of Formosa.

tóâng-tôa, officer in command of a body of soldiers. hôâ-pôâ, his assistant.

sâ-liên-tôa, connected together, as relatives or connections; connected or adhering, as things, so that when you take up the one it draws the other with it. sâ-liên ti-tôa, joined closely, as relations, or as the parts of the body; really involved in an affair. sâ-liám ti-tôa, id. sâ-liám-tôa, id. kâu sau-sôâ, dogs united in copulation.
toà kūi-jīn, fated to be of high rank; thus and the whole paragraph are fortune-tellers' phrases. poéh-jí toà-sim-ki, his house飓 will very likely be visited by parents or relatives. toà-siang-to läi chhut-si, fated to have an unlucky influence on the life of relatives, as child. toà ke-loām, fated to be a widow (lit. solitary phoenix). toà iāh-bè, fated to be licentious. toà thô-hoe, fated to a vile course of life, as woman.

si-toà, a silk tape, ribbon, or sash. ki âm-toà, a ribbon or sash with the ends pointed. toà-toà, an ornamental sash. toà-toà, a sash or girdle for fastening the clothes. hâ o-toà, to gird one's self with it. sa^n-a-toà, strings for the clothes of children, or of Bud. priests. kat sa^n-a-toà, to bring presents to children in the first month, supposed to make them grow taller. khê-toà, tape for tying on trowsers round the waist. kûn-toà, band for tying on woman's petticoat. bô^a-toà, string for cap. bêh-toà, garters. ôe-toà, shoe-ties. kak-toà, an ornamental girdle of Ming pattern, worn by mandarins' wives, also at marriages and in plays. pe-toà, the wavy ornament, like a sash, behind and above the head of some idols.

ui-toà, the umbilical cord; the navel-string. pài-toà, the thick raised edges of a roof along the top of the gable-wall.

pài-toà, a sort of long sword used in war. toà [R. tsàj (Cn. tià)], to dwell; to inhabit; to stay in a place; to contain, as inhabitants.

toà koà^n-hú, to have a mandarin living there. toà-hi, to lodge a theatrical company in one's house, hiring them out for money.

toà tâ-loh, where do you live? sa^n-kap-toà, to live together. lâu-i-toà, detain him. toà-heh (C.), to stay, as a guest. toà-chia tsê-toà, means to live all his life and leave his posterity here (v. tsê).

toà (R. tsî, = col. tsî), a helmet; a rudder. chi-mâng-toà, one helm. hoâ-toà, to hold the helm; to steer. lâng-toà, to pull up the helm higher, as in shallow water. pài-toà, to uninship the helm and lay it along the deck. khî-ûi, sit-toà, to lose masts and helm.

toà-lêng, the tiller-ropes. toà-nî, id. toà-gô, the tiller. toà-thâu, the shaft of the helm. toà-hôh, the blade of the helm. toà-síâm, id. toà-síâm-pang, id. toà-tiâu, the ropes that hold up the helm.

toî, to tow, as boat or raft. toî-toà-tâg, to tow back again. toî-toà-sûm, to tow a vessel. toî-toà-sûm --ê, man who engages sampans to tow a vessel out or in.

toî (R. tâj), great; large; grown up; very; left side; hot, as sun.

toî-ê, an elder brother; respectful address to another, esp. to one about our own rank and age. goân-toî-ê, my elder brother. toî-chiâh, large; said of a vessel or of any animal of which "chiâh" is the classifier. toî-ki, a large branch; large, as anything of which "ki" is the classifier. toî-tsâng, large; grown large, as plant or tree.

toî-hân, a tall person; a large man; an adult or grown up man (v. hân). toî-lâng, an adult; a married man; also (C.), a Kujin (v. lâng). bôe-toà, not growing well, as young person. toî-hî, colloquial play by adult actors. toî-pân-hî, play in mandarin by adult actors.

toî-sûê, large and small; old and young (v. sêê). khoa-thô, wide and broad; extended far and wide.

toî-tîm, exceedingly; very. toî-lîm, id. toî-tîm, id. toî-poà, the greater half. toî-hûn, the larger share. toî-bû si-koé, every where; very common (v. kôe; v. bû).

toîh toà-sîng, to be wounded severely (+). toî-pân-gê, extremely cheap. toà-pak, the far north of China, esp. Shan-tung (+).

toî-lô, a great road; generous, charitable, or liberal in use of money. toà-pân, liberal; dignified and easy in manner; large-bodied (v. pân). toà-liông, generous (v. liông). toà-chhîû-bîn, free in the use of money.

toî-tâ, hold; courageous. toà-sim-sû, too cunning and fond of gain. toà-sim-hîông, too fond of large gains (v. hîông). kông toà-oê, to talk boastfully, or as if not at all afraid. ké-toà-tô, pretending to be of much importance; putting on airs quite above our position.

toà-pêng, the side of honour; the left-hand side; the larger half of a thing cut in two (v. pêng).

toà-pûi (Cn.), id. (C. pân; T. pûi). pài-toà, take a step to the left (said by chair-bearers). toà-khi, id.

toà-tî, a seat or place of honour; a large place. toà-bô, a ceremonial cap. toà-gêh, a month in which much business is done, e.g. the 7th or the 12th. toà-jît, a very auspicious day (v. jît).

jit toà, the sun very hot. gêh toà, the month is one that has 30 days.

si-toà, a superior. si-toà-lân-gô, id. si-toà, he is the elder brother. lâu-toà, a village elder or head man. toà-lô, title of a mandarin of medium rank (v. lô). toà-bû, the chief mandarin of a Foo, as opposed to the "ji-hû." toà-lô, subordinate officers in a yamun (v. lô). toà-tsâng, the head of the police. toà-kôa, a high mandarin.

toà-siông, a great wholesale merchant (v. siong). (+). toà-siâ, a loud voice. toà-pak, having a large here, as cannon (+). toà-ke, a large cargo-boat (+). toà-tî, the mainmast. toà-lûâ, the main-sheet (v. lûâ). toà-tâg, the hall of judgment. toà-tâg, the large entrails. toà-pê-bû, the thumb; the big toe. toà-kha, having feet of the natural size (not bound), as woman.

toà-bêh, barley.

toà-bê, the legal wife. toà-kiâ, the eldest son. toà-hin, eldest brother. toà-chî, elder sister. toà-pek, husband's elder brother. toà-kiu, wife's elder brother. toà-kim, wife of wife's elder brother, or of oldest maternal uncle. toà-i, wife's elder sister. toà-ke, father's eldest sister (+).

toà-pang, sort of long footstool at a bed, with three drawers in it.

toî -- toà-koa (C.), = A. ta-koa, husband's father (s. great). toà-ke (C.), = A. ta-ke, husband's mother. toà-ke-kôa (C.), husband's parents.

tôà" [R. t’ón, straight; correct; origin]. in-tôà", cause reason, or origin of action or affair. in-tôà" kî-li, id.

toà" -- nêg-toà, small embryo eggs in the ovary. nûi-tôà (C.), id.

kho-koa (Cn. kiô-koa), to cackle when about to lay eggs. koe-noà kho-koa", the young fowl cackling when going to lay an egg.

tôà" [R. tan, name of a disease; cf. col. toà"]. hê-nà-tôà" (T.), a small red eruption common on children.

tôà" [R. tan, only, single; a bill, ticket, &c.], a bill, an order, a cheque, a receipt, an account, an invoice, a list, a ticket, a card; singly, alone.

toà"-toà", alone; singly; solitary. ko-toà", id. (v. ke). toà-sin, id. (v. sin). toà-têng, of one fold or thickness of material. toà"-lûp, single, as a flower.
toa'-si'-kia', an only son. toa'-tiah, to select one article or subject, &c., out of many (v. tiah).
phé-toa', a cover for a quilted coverlet. phoé-toa' (C), id.
phién-toa', a visiting-card; a plain red card for one's name. phién-toa'-tè, a paper bag for holding visiting-cards. pài-toa', to send one's card instead of calling.
toa'-á, a bill; a receipt; a ticket. toa'-thâu, id.
toa'-châu-á, notices (as to soldiers) to be ready at a particular day. pin-toa', a certificate, receipt, or such document used as evidence; on the evidence of a document such as a receipt or certificate. pin-toa', a report given in to a superior, as by a police-officer or tê-pê. sita', a document issued by the provincial treasurer, affixed to a deed of sale or mortgage as proof of registration. tsu-toa', a document written in red ink by a mandarin, used as a warrant or summons.
siu-toa', a receipt for money or goods. chihung-toa', a receipt for money borrowed, with promise to pay. hêu-toa', a bill of exchange; an order for money on a place at some distance. gùn-toa', a money-order, bill, cheque, &c., especially for silver. chi'-toa', do., especially for copper cash. ki-toa', a bill stating the time for payment. tài-toa', a bill of exchange; a money-order, draft, or cheque, as on another place. tài-toa'-kê-siâu, to pay by a bill. tài-toa'-niâ'-gúm, to receive money in payment of a bill, cheque, draft, &c. tài-toa'-siu-gúm, id.
chê-toa', to accept a bill. jìn-toa', to certify the goodness or security of a bill, as a third party. m-jin-toa', to protest a bill. goân-toa' pok-hêo, bill protested.
khùi-toa', to write out an account. pun-toa', to send out accounts, as at terms or at end of year. throán-toa', to distribute to all the members of a trading guild notices of the price fixed for an article; to send out notices to persons to be all ready on a particular day for some special purpose formerly agreed upon.
thié-toa', to take out a ticket for passage in a vessel. teh-toa', to pay an earnest of the passage money, which is forfeited if he does not go.
líâu-toa', a list of materials to be used in some work, especially in building or repairing a house. tráng-miâ'-toa', an inventory; a list or catalogue of various articles. hé-toa', in invoice, a bill of lading, &c. hé-lê-toa', a shipping order. chhùt-hê-toa', to deliver goods from a vessel, issued by the hong. phoé-hê-toa', a bill of lading. tai'-hê-toa', a bill of lading. tsân-hê-toa', inventory of goods still on hand.
chhùt-ts'ai-toa', a sort of bill of lading for goods to be sent from the port into the country, given by the hong, certifying that the duty has been paid on the goods, and allowing them to be put on board. toa'-têo, a certificate (like chhùt-ts'ai-toa') stating the quantity of goods on which duty has been paid, on the evidence of which they may be sent into the country within a given time.
chhùt-khâu-toa', a port-clearance. chhing-khâu-toa', a ship's manifest (v. chhing). áng-toa', a permit allowing goods (for export) to be taken on board. chih-toa', a permit allowing the loading or trans-shipment of imports. pó-toa', a ship's manifest, or similar document (v. pó). giâm-toa', certificate of the amount of goods found on board, given by custom officer.
hô-lô-toa', a ticket sold by the head of the beggars to a shop, forbidding beggars to enter it. khît-chiâ-toa', id. mi'-toa', ticket for so many meals at an eating-house (v. mi'). khong-toa', ticket of admission to examinations (v. không). hi-toa', list of plays from which one is selected by lot. poáh-toa', to select one of these by lot that is to be honoured.
tâu-toa', an order issued by a mandarin to actors or priests (v. tâu).
loá' [R. loá', globular; a lump; united; = col. thon. thông, nhông]. loá'-i, the denouement of a play, when the parties recognize each other, and all comes right.
loá' [R. thau, sandal-wood; = col. thúa']. loá'-biu', sandal-wood; incense made from it. loá'-hú'-chhhâ, sandal-wood. loá'-chhâ, id.
loá'-oát-tsú (Ch.), the benefactor who gave the site or a large endowment for a temple, often worshipped in a shrine at the back of the temple (Sank. danapata).
loá' [R. tân, to fillip; to play an instrument with the nails; to repress, as disobedient persons; cf. col. toa'], to play a stringed instrument with the finger.
loá'-khâm, to play the harp or such instrument.
thê-toá'-chhiu', playing on a stringed instrument and accompanying it with the voice. tsu-chhiu' tsu-toa', to manage one's business (commercial or legal) one's self, without employing any one to consult with, as teacher, shroff, &c., but not necessarily excluding subordinate assistants.
chheng-sim-toa', amusing one's self idly; free from care and rather jolly, often with the idea of avoiding work or anxiety which he should share.
loá' (R. tân), an altar; a shrine; usually temporary.
pút-toa', a place prepared in a house, by hanging up pictures of the gods, &c., for the rites of "khía-hâ" or of "toâ-chhò." hût-toa' (C), id. sam-pô-toa', a temporary shrine for the Buddhists Triad. thi-kông-
toa', temporary shrine put up (usually across a street) for the worship of Giôk-tê. thi'-toa', the altars of Heaven and Earth at the capital, where the emperor worships twice a year. sìa-chek-toa', imperial altar to gods of land and grain, where the emperor or high mandarin deploys him sometimes worship. sìa-
toa' (T.), a permanent altar at Făng-oà' (v. sìo, +). tó-toa', a place where a Taoist priest lives. sai-kông-toa', id. tó-toa' tsâi-chhù, a Taoist priest lives here (written up at his house).
hién-toa'-kong, a title of the idol Tiô goân-sê, attendant of Tâi-tê-kong.
kat-toa', to set up a temporary shrine. pái-toa', to set up one richly ornamented. thiah-toa', to take down the shrine when the rites are finished. sìa-toa', to make offerings and plays before the shrine just before taking it down.
phoá-toa', to arrange ornaments so that they look well together, as on a table or shrine, though they are not needed; to buy something that might have been dispensed with; to do anything just because it happens to come readily, though it might about as well not have been done; to keep company with a person (either sitting or going somewhere), merely to fill up the time or for company's sake, but without any special purpose. thâu-
phoá-toa', several persons thus keeping company with each other.
loá' — toa'-toa', constantly over and over, when it would have been better not to do so. toa'-toa' mì-
ôb, always wrong. toâ'-toa'-lài, coming constantly
and troublesome.  

**toā**  

[toā'-toā, always causing trouble to people; as a busy-body.  

**toā'-toā** chū-chiet, always trying to get off too much discount in paying.

**toā**  

[R. *tāh*, mōning; a female character in a play; = col. *hāk*], a female character in a play (all acted by male actors).  

**hi-toā**, id.  

**lāu-toā**, an aged female character in a play.  

**siū-toā**, a young female character.  

**kō̄h-toā**, a tragic female character.  

**hō̄e-toā**, a young pretty female character, in cheerful or amusing scenes, esp. comic.  

**bū-toā**, character of a female warrior.  

**kō̄h-toā**, girls, or boys in the character of girls, carried on an ornamented frame at idolatrous processions.  

**seng-toā**, male and female characters in a play, all done by men.  

**ang seng, bō toā**, husband and wife both young and good-looking.

**tsang-toā**, to act the part of a female character, as a man.  

**tsō-toā** (C.), id.  

**tsang-toā'-thiap**, to act high and low female characters.  

**ta'-lāng kāh-jiet tāng-toā**, the bearers of the baggage more earnest about it than the actors (said of a servant or employed more urgently and earnestly about a business than the master).  

**thiap-toā**, to assist in a female character, as actor who usually represents a man.

**kin-toā**, at present; now (said esp. in the language of plays, and in Cn.)  

**tsai-kān kān-toā**, who would have thought before that we should have been so miserable at this time?  

**ū-kin-toā**, bō-bin-hōa (having a present but no future), absorbed in the present and reckless of the future, as man who wastes his money lavishly, or who gets his money by cheating.

**bin-toā** (Cn.), shortly afterwards.

**foā**  

[R. *toā*, a bit; a piece; classifier of affairs and pieces of work; = col. *bāg*; a small section or paragraph in a book or essay, less than a chapter but longer than a verse; a small bit or piece of a thing; a block of houses, gen. several tens, making a subdivision of a ward or “pō;” a small company or division, as of volunteers.  

**thāu-toā**, the first paragraph or section, as in an essay; the first division of the “thō-hā” volunteers.

**chit-pō, hun tsōe kūi-toā**, into how many sections is the ward (pō) divided?

**chhiū-toā**, skill in work, of any sort.  

**hō-chhiū-toā**, chit-kūn chhiū-toā (so skilful that at one boiling it is cooked tender), said of managing a matter quietly and successfully.

**tiāu-toā**, particulars, as in an agreement.  

**ū-тиāu-toā**, all properly arranged and settled.  

**ū-тиāu ū-toā**, id.  

**bō-tiāu-toā**, managed in a confused and unsatisfactory manner; to manage a matter in a confused way.  

**bō-tiāu bō-toā**, id.  

**it-tiāu it-toā** kā-l-kông, tell him fully with all the particulars.

**chit-toā'-sū, one piece of business; one affair.  

**chit-toā'-ē-sū, id. chit-toā'-ē-hō-i, a piece of good advice or of kind treatment.**

**foā** (cf. *tō*), to fill with the finger; to bound or leap, as a ball; to palpitate or throb; to explode, as a cracker.  

**tō-toā**, to rebound.

**tō'-chīn**, to make the chalk-line or ink-line strike the wood (or other material) so as to make a straight line.  

**tāu-thāu-khak**, to fillip the head, as of a child.  

**toā'-gēng-gēng-hūt**, to play with the stones of the lung-fruit, like marbles.  

**khit-phāu-toā'-tiōh**, to be hit by an exploding cracker.

**phōk-phōk-toā**, to palpitate, as the heart; to throb painfully, as with headache or toothache.  

**phāk-phāk-toā**, id.  

**kōng khā toā'-phōa-lāng-lī-khанг**, to talk so much about a thing that one dislikes to hear of it any more.

**toā'-khūi (C.), to burst, as a gun.**

**toā'-chī, pellets shot from toy bows.  

**kim-toā'-chī, id.**

**tī'-toā** (C.), a round yellowish fruit about the size of the gōng-gēng, but with several seeds.

**foā**  

[R. *tā? tān?*], lazy, toā'-toā, id.  

**pin-toā**, id.  

**pīn-toā**, id.  

**siū-toā**, id.  

**toā'-kut, a lazy fellow; lazy, khāh-toā si-lāng, lazier than a corpse.  

**pīn-toā** tāo tāo, he is lazy at work.

**toāh**  

[R. *toā, to pluck; to seize and pull; col. *tīh*, to shun angrily and sullenly; to refuse sulkily; to give an angry shake of the arm (or of the body) in breaking off a discussion; to give a short sharp pull or twitch, e.g. to clothes after they have been washed, to make them dry, smooth, and even, or to make them hang well.  

**toāh-tāu, to break away from another who is urging us to wait with him, or who is gently holding our dress as an indication of his desire to keep us with him.  

**toāh-khūi, to turn away from a man, as not worth waiting time on.  

**tiāu-toā**, to refuse sulkily to do something that is asked, or to answer when spoken to, though he has no real objection to the thing; especially putting on the appearance of unwillingness in order to get more money.  

**siū-khī tiāu-toā**, id.  

**siū-khī siū-toā**, id.  

**siū-kī siū-toā**, a sort of vegetable.  

**kiun-toāh-chāhái (Cn.), id.**

**toān**  

[R. *tān, of a plant*].  

**kīn-toāh (Cn.), id.**  

**toān**  

[R. *toā, straight; correct; decent: commencement; origin; a piece of business; = col. *toā*].  

**toān-chīa**, correct in conduct.  

**toān-chīa** e-lāng, a man of correct conduct.  

**ngō-kōan toān-chīa**, the features of the face and the ears all well formed and regular, without any serious blemish.  

**toān-hōng si-chīa**, correct in conduct; well arranged; straight and even (v. hōng).  

**toān-tsang**, correct in conduct, as woman.  

**toān-khāi, well written or printed, as characters of the form called “khāi.”  

**put-toān**, not correct in conduct, e.g. given to gambling, lust, drink, or any wickedness.  

**tsō-e put-toān, to commit impunity.  

**sīn put-toān**, heart and actions very wicked and injurious.**

**tō, false doctrine.**

**sīn-toā, the origin of a quarrel or troublesome affair.  

**ē-toā, the cause of a calamity; a matter that may afterwards cause much trouble.  

**hō-toā** (C.), id.  

**seng-toā**, to give rise to a quarrel or to serious trouble.

**toān-goāt (R.), the first month of the year.  

**toān-goāt**, the 5th day of the 5th month.  

**toān-ngō-tōoeh, id.**

**toān**, to demand a higher price or higher wages than proper, quite refusing to take the smaller and proper amount, as when one’s labour, or an article which no one else has, is very urgently needed.  

**toān-chōh, id.  

**toān-lāng, id.  

**toān-tāu, id., or to strike work, as a man in employment, just at the time his services are urgently needed, so as to compel the raising of his wages.**
toăn [R. globular; a lump; united; col. toă],
thoăn, thâng, nûg].
toăn-toăn-i', unbroken, as a family (v. t').
chít-toăn ĝ h-o l (C.), a good piece of advice.
toăn [R. to transmit; to hand down; to propagate;
to deliver a message; col. thoăn; and by change of
tone "toăn," books of history), sometimes (esp. Cn.)
said instead of "thoăn; to transmit; to hand down,
& (p.v).
toăn [R. short; shortcomings; faults; errors; col. tě]
ngō-toăn-sǐ', short and somewhat stout, but well-formed and well-set (v. ngē).
toăn-hêng, wickedly and secretly injuring others.
kông-lâng-â-toăn, to talk openly of a man's faults.
toăn-kien, going to kill one's self. khi toăn-kien,
...to commit suicide. siâ'  toăn-kien, intending
to commit suicide. chhê toăn-kien, id.
 gén-sû khan-toăn, unable to state one's own case well.
tiông-toăn (R.), long and short; good and bad.
chhît-tiông pê-toăn, to make up for deficiency in
one part by great abundance or super-excellence in an
other part. chhien-jit tiông, ijit toăn, said of a
...scholar who is generally able to write good essays,
but makes serious mistakes at the examination (lit. one
day out of a thousand).
toăn [R. to judge; to decide; to determine; cer-
tainly; cf. by change of tone, "toăn," to cut].
toăn-jiên, decided; certainly. toăn-toăn-m, determin-
...will not. koat-toăn, decidedly; determinedly;
...most certainly; decided, determined, or fixed in purpose.
i-sû koat-toăn, purpose fixed. iu-jîl koat-toăn,
undecided in purpose; not strict enough in punishing
faults.
tôk-toăn, to decide or venture on one's own respon-
sibility, as in speaking or acting. ka-ki tôk-toăn,
to do a thing of one's own will without consulting others.
ka' tôk-toăn, I feel perfectly sure; I have no hesita-
tion in making the statement. tôk-toăn-bō, I am
absolutely certain that it is not so, or will not be.
tôk-toăn-ko, to fix an engagement; to make a definite
agreement or arrangement. tôk-toăn-ko; id. sa' toăn-
ko, id. toăn-ko, to agree on a price, fixing it after dis-
cussion. sien-toăn, hō put-toăn, make a definite
agreement at first, and then there is no room for bad
feeling afterwards. sien-toăn, hō put-hoan, make
the agreement and do not break it.
kông-toăn, to judge and decide justly or publicly,
as mandarin or arbiter, or as several headmen or part-
ers met together to settle a dispute. phôk' toăn,
to give sentence. ôm-toăn, to give judgment; to judge
and decide; to give sentence. ôm-toăn put-bìng,
to judge unjustly. tôk-toăn-li, put-toăn-chhin,
to judge according to right principles, not according to re-
lationship or influence.
toăn [R. to cut; to sever; to cut off; col. tăg; cf.
by change of tone "toăn," to decide; to judge].
kat-toăn, to break off intercourse or have dealings with
a person. tôk-toăn-kō (R.), to have no intercourse or
friendship with a person.
...neither drink spirituous liquor nor smoke opium or tobacco.
tôk-sû-hô-sî, to put to death officially by starvation (lit. without water
or fire).
hîu-sî put-toăn, incense burns unceasingly, as
in much-frequented temple. put-toăn bàn-jî, a
continuous border made in the form of the character
"bân."
sick-toăn, a medicine made from a plant (Cirsium
lanceolatum?).
toăn [R. a bit; a piece; classifier of affairs; col-
tăg], tâi-toăn, grave, sedate, or dignified
in manner; having a self-possessed manly bearing; liberal
and pleasant to deal with in business. m-tâi-toăn,
mean or contracted in views; too light and jocular in
manner.
it-to liông-toăn, to settle and determine a matter
at once and finally, after it has been long in suspense or
under discussion; to cut off a bad course of life at once
(lit. make two pieces by one blow of the knife).
toăn (R. id.), satin. ū- toăn, cambric, and simi-
lar strong alpaca or woolen stuffs. kông-toăn, satin.
soâ-toăn, a fine soft sort of satin. tiu-toăn, silk and
satin. lin-lô se-toăn, fine materials for dresses;
fine clothing.
toăn-à, a small bit of satin, esp. for rubbing things
smooth. tôk-kûn, a satin border on a dress.
toăn [R. books of history; historical records, esp.
with a moral bearing; by change of tone from "toăn,
transmit]. keng-toăn, classical books. tôo-toăn,
the commentary on the Chânh-châu (v. tâo), hông-
sin-toăn, a book of ancient stories; fabulous; tickle
tôt [R. to take away forcibly; to plunder; col. têh].
...to-têng toåt-tsâi, a large family diminishes
wealth. cheng-thien toåt-kok, to aim at the throne, as
insurgents. cheng-chhê toåt-tiên, fighting
to take away one's wife or lands (v. chhê).
kiông-sû toåt chêng-li, to maintain doggedly
that we are right, though manifestly wrong.
tôe [R. id.; some read "töe;" to exchange, barter,
or sell; col. tûi].
tôe-hê-in, a stamp put on goods when sold from a
shop.
tôt-töe, for sale, as goods.
tôe (R. tê), (C. tê; Cn. tôe), to write down, as one's
name, or as a piece of poetry, or as an inscription on an
ancestral tablet, &c.; to subscribe; a theme or text.
tôe-bâk, a theme; a text. tôe-thài, id. chiong
hit-ê tôe-thài, to argue it as a justification or pretext,
true or false. liâm-hî-ê tôe-thög, id. chhût-töe,
to give out a theme or text. chhâm-töe, fit-
ing well to the text. jîp-töe, id. phôa-töe,
to give the meaning of the text in our own words in the
first sentence of the essay. phôa tôe-i, id. phôa
töe-sin, to give the meaning of the text in a more
deep and thorough manner.
tôe-iên, to subscribe money. tôe-chî, id., esp.
copper cash. tôe-gîn, to subscribe silver. koa
-töe (C. kien-tê), to subscribe money. kông-töe,
subscribed for a public purpose, as money collected from
many persons. tôe khan-hô-khôa, a larger (larger)
subscription that looks better.
tôe-töe, to write an inscription (on a scroll or pic-
ture) in praise of a man or of an idol, written at the foot
of the picture or scroll. tôe-si, to compose and write
poetry, as on a scroll or wall. tôe-miâ̄, to write down
one's name, as in an inscription; to write the name of a
child, in choosing its name. tôe miâ̄-ji, to write
down one's name, e.g. as in an inscription. kim-pîng
tôe-miâ, to become a Taín sho, or such high graduate.
tôe [R. tê, the heel; the hoof], (C. tê; Cn. tôe), a hoof.
tôa-m-tôe, to stamp with the foot. tiû-tôe,
to limp very slightly. ah-bû-tôe, having a peculiar gait,
shaking from side to side.
töe  524

chihii-töe, the inner side of the wrist at the root of the palm; the carpus; the heel of the hand. li-ö chihii-töe, your handwriting. chhu-t chihii-töe, to write a deed of sale with one's own hand, and stamp it with the impression of the hand or finger in ink. tsam chihii-töe hù-i, to stamp it so.

kha-töe, a hoof. kong li-ö kha-töe, I will strike your feet (said only to children running about too much). ti-kha-töe, pig's feet, for cooking or cooked. ū-töe, the hind feet. chéng-töe, the fore-feet. khow-töe, pig's feet stewed or boiled very soft. gdoi-töe, cow's hoof. bò-töe, a horse's hoof. bò-töe-ŋ, sleeves of ceremonial dress, shaped like horse-hoofs. bò-töe-sö, sort of round sweet cake. bë-sit-töe, the horse stumbles.

kau-töe-hoe, a plant with a large sweet white flower.

töe (R. tî, = col. tê), (C. tê; Cn. tê), bottom; base; foundation; original state, condition, or constitution.

dê-töe (C. ti-tê), bottom; below. tê-e, below; down below.

ū-töe, to have a solid foundation, as a statement or affair, or as man's reputation, &c.; to have a bottom; rigt-töe, bottomless, &c. bò-töe, bottomless; baseless; unbounded; not having a safe foundation, as a deed; no bottom, as in sounding. beng bò-töe, braggadily; overbearing, but without any real power.

töe-tî, origin of an affair; antecedents, past history, or original circumstances of a man. ū-töe-tî, having a safe foundation, as title-deeds; having some good antecedents, as man, e.g. having respectable ancestors, or himself having genius, talents, wealth, or good name. ū-töe-tîhu, id.; having talents or property (v. tiîhu), ū-töe-tîchii, having a good foundation, as to health, wealth, &c. (v. chii). ū-töe-ū-koâ, fully and correctly drawn up, as document; all properly arranged and settled, as a matter.

khi-töe, first origin; originally; to make the beginning, as of a family or of a custom.

kun-töe (C. kin-tê), original commencement or root of a matter; original circumstances or condition of a man, often with the idea of something wrong. ū-kun-töe, to have property, wealth, or influence, &c. bokun bò-töe, nothing known of his antecedents, at least nothing satisfactory. inh læng-ë kun-töe, to rake up and talk openly of some old story about a man's wickedness, or something about which he is ashamed. ming kau-kun-töe, to inquire to the very root of the matter. ming bë-kau kun-töe, having inquired but superficially into the matter, or not having got to the bottom of it; not understanding it fully, nor knowing how much is true. kau-töe, to the very bottom. tō kau-tah-töe, utterly gone wrong and ruined, as affair. chhum kau-tah-töe, miserable to the utmost extreme. su kau-tah-töe, to lose terribly, as in gambling or fighting. kau-thau-töe, to the very bottom, as in investigating a matter; or as a heap of goods, saying that the whole quantity is the same as those on the surface. kông thau-töe, to tell all the circumstances. thau-töe-tam, thoroughly drenched; wet to the skin.

hu-töe, naturally of a weak constitution.

ū-tiâm-töe, to have a good deal of money or property. ū hoi-giâh-töe, come of a wealthy family; originally rich. ū-chhhêh-töe, having originally a good education. ū kî-jîn-töe, having the rank of Kujin before being appointed to the office.

chê-töe, to settle, as sediment.

teh-töe, at the bottom of a pile; the last of a lot of things. teh-töe-hô, worthless goods. teh pëng-töe, to take off a small discount (about 4 per cent.) when a large quantity of goods is paid for in silver (v. teh).

hê-töe (C. hë-töe), the remainder of a lot of goods.

chheng-töe, the remnant of a cargo, in bottom of hold. tê-töe, the tea left in a cup after drinking. hun-töe, opium refuse; it is worked up again for use. lê-töe, sort of dollars, of somewhat inferior silver (v. lê).

tsun-töe, to preserve a copy or record, as of a document (v. teh).

tsun-töe, the bottom of a vessel. o-töe, a boat or small junk with a black bottom. pêh-töe, a boat with a white bottom, like a small "khau-hong." thai-töe, to repair a vessel's bottom.

kha-töe, the sole of the foot. òe-töe (C. òê), the sole of a shoe. tsao-töe-töe, shoes with paper soles.

bêh-töe (C. bêh-töe), the thick quilted sole of a Chinese stocking. lâp-töe, having thick stiff quilted soles, as Chinese stockings.

láp-töe, having lost the bottom, as an old bucket.

khê-töe, the seat of trousers.

sim-töe, one's inmost heart. phan-tiîh ÷ sim-kou-töe, to say something that touches his sin or fault, so that he cannot but feel it. phah-tiîh ÷ sim-töe, id.

toa-töe, a sort of certificate of goods having paid duty, used for sending them into the country (v. toâ).

hài-töe, the bottom of the sea; at the bottom of the sea. thê-töe, below the surface of the ground. chi-töe, the bottom of a well; at the bottom of a well. nãi-töe, in the bottom of the basket; the bottom of the basket.

ki-töe, a foundation.

töe (R. tî, to resist; to oppose; to sustain;=col. taj, (C. tê), to oppose; to resist. töe-lâng, to resist people. kë-töe, not afraid to scold at him, or to fight him, when attacked in the same manner. kap-lâng töe-chhiu, to strike back when struck; to pay back violent abuse, scolding, or discussion in the same manner.

töe (R. thiù), (C. tê), to fill in, as a liquid, or as boiled rice; to contain, as a dish. töe-tî, to fill quite full, as a dish. töe-pû (C. tê-pû), to fill full of boiled rice, as a bowl or such dish; to contain rice, as a bowl.

töe (C.), = A. tê, to follow. töe-bôe, = A. tê-bë, to follow after. kin-töe, = A. kun-të, to follow, as attendant.

töe (R. tô, order; rank). (Cn. tê; C. tê; A. tê, tøê), = to, prefix to ordinal numbers. töe-it, first. töe-sù, second. töe-kùi, which i (in order), answered by an ordinal number.

töe (R. thû), (C. tê; Cn. tê), a sort of flax. töe-po, fine grass-cloth. bâng-tiî-höe, coarse flaxen stuff for mosquito-curtains.

tsai-töe, to plant flax. cheh-töe, to pick out flax fibres, making them into thread.

töe-â, flax ready to be made into thread; flaxen cloth worn in mourning. töe-â-sô, thread made from flax; linen thread. töe-â-sì, fine fibres of flax, used as thread, or to be joined together to make string or twine. töe-â-hök, mourning dress for near relatives. töe-â-sa, id. chhung töe-â, to be in deep mourning.

töe (R. tê, to hand from one to another; to transmit), (C. tê; Cn. tê), tham-an-töe (R.), to hand along
through several hands, each handing to the other, as a letter transmitted from courier to courier, or as an essay handed up to the examiner.

phah-töe-kh, = phah-tè-kh, to send a criminal to be dealt with by the mandarin of his native place.

töe (t. òe, C. tè; Cn. töe), the earth. thi"-töe, heaven and earth; nature (v. thi"). töe-è, the earth below (v. thi"); below the earth. kiù-tsoan töe-è, the invisible world.

töe-bin, the surface of the ground. töe-bin-chinn, upon the earth. töe-mèh, veins or strata in the ground. töe-khi, influence of the ground, as on disease or in geomancy. chîng-goan-töe, a place for a grave that would produce a "ching-goan" graduate. im-töe put-jù sim-töe, a good heart is better than a good site for a grave.

töe-hung, a place; a region. töe-hung-kon", the mandarin who has special charge of a place, e.g. as the Hai-fang (hâi-hông) has of Amoy. sin-töe, a native place (v. pûn). töe-thâu, from, well acquainted with the place. töe-thâu-chinn, not acquainted with the place.

töe-thau, a boundary of country, territory, or property. töe-thô, a region; a place. tôe-thô, id. töe-pê, rank, station, or relative position (v. pê).

töe-thiù, grade of station or rank (v. ùi). kiên-siù khiu bô-töe, to shame before the world, as one who does a disgraceful act.

tông-töe, living long in a place, as a permanent inhabitant. chê-töe hun-teng, to be a receiver of stolen goods. töe-tôe-kh, an extraordinarily low price. teh-töe-gûn, money advanced when a house is rented, and not asked back till about to leave (v. teh).

töe-kî, a foundation. töe-hám, a pitfall. töe-chinn, sort of strong lever for raising great weights.

töe-kîa, a terrestrial globe (v. kià).

töe-tâng (C. tâ-tâng), an earthquake. töe-gû, the wave that causes earthquakes (v. gû).

töe-phîa", one of the spirits called "sam-phîa."

töe-kong, the Earth, viewed as a god. töe-kong-sî, his birthday; on 11. töe-mà (Cn.), the Earth, as a goddess. thi-kong töe-mà (Cn.), Heaven and Earth, as god and goddess, or the god and goddess of Heaven and Earth.

sit-töe, solid firm ground, not recently filled in or hollow. khang-töe, vacant ground without buildings. chhû-töe, a site where an old house had formerly stood. húng-töe, land used for dry fields.

chhân-töe, land used for irrigated fields. ngi"-töe, hard soil. chînh-töe, rocky ground, not good for a grave-site, nor for cultivation, e.g. little soil on a large rock, or ground full of rocks. tang-töe, a tiled floor or court. thô-töe, an unpaved earthen floor; the natural surface of the ground.

tôéli (more reduplication). ôeh-töéh (C. êh-töh), narrow; very narrow.

tôh (R. tôk), a table; a feast. bông-tôh, the flat plain stone in front of the upright stone of a grave, used as a table for offerings. lêng-tôh, a table placed before the place for the spirit in the rites performed soon after death.

kông-tôh-tôh, the table used as a mandarin's tribunal. gûn-thôg-a-thî (T.), a money changer's shelve.

An-tôh, a long, narrow, high table (v. hûu). ôa"-tôh, id. (v. ô'è), hoài-thau-tôh, a table at the side of the room. ki-liong-tôh, a long table, narrower than ôa"-tôh (v. ki). si-siong-tôh, a small square table, size for four men to sit at. lâk-sien-tôh, a somewhat larger size, suitable for six men. pat-sien-tôh, a large square table, as for eight men. gêh-tôh, a round table. siên-chîng-tôh, table with raised rim on three sides. se-hô-tôh, a table that comes off the legs, which fold up. tô-si-tôh, id. ó-ôai-tôh, a folding-table. tôi-tôh, a very small table for tea; a tea-poy. siî-jî-tôh (f.), a table made with a desk.

tôh-pêng, one-half of a double table. tôh-kûi, a table with drawers, cupboard, &c., in it (v. kûí).

tôh-bin, the top of a table; the board of a table, as distinguished from the legs; presents of eatables made to bridgeoom. tôh-kheng, frame of top of table.

tôh-kha, legs of table; at the foot of the table. tôh-koai", cross-bars or rounds connecting the legs of table.

tôh-kî, rim or border of table. tôh-ûi, curtain in front of table between the legs (v. úî). tôh-kun (f.), a table-cloth.

tôh-thông, on the table. tôh-thâu-têng, a lamp for use on a table. tôh-thâu sien-sî, the teacher on the table (said of a dictionary).

tên-tôh, a feast. bōân-hân-tôh, a feast in Man-choo and Chinese style. chît-sêk-tôh, one meal or feast.

chît-tôh-tôh, one table (the article of furniture).

chît-chiàu-tôh (C.), id. tâng-tôh é-làng, persons who eat at the same table. hôât-tôh, the feast of the bride with her female friends.

chê-tôh, to sit at table. chhía-tôh, to invite to a feast.

săng-tôh, to present a whole prepared entertainment to another. hôat hi-tôh, to make a man give a play and a feast, as a forfeit.

pân-tôh, a man who keeps a shop for preparing feasts, = tô-chî. pâi-tôh, to lay the table; a table-boy. chîu-tôh, to be placed on the table, as things for a feast.

nâ-a-post bôe-chîu-tôh--ti, guavas cannot be put on the table to present to guests or divinities (said of a slave or such person of low condition being unfit to see a distinguished guest).

toh [R. tok, lofty; erect; eminent], a surname.

tôl [R. tôk, to kindle], to flame; to blaze up; to take fire; to kindle (neuter); but in Yun-siáu and Chânn an it is a bad word used in vile scolding, so that "ôah" is used there for "blaze" or "kindle."

hô tôh, the fire blazes up or kindles. sim-hê tôh, rage or passion excited. khoái-tôh-hê, easy to set on fire. kôe-tôh-hê, id. nâ-tôh nâ-lâm, blazing more and more fiercely. lâm phong-phong pha-pha-tôh (= phâ-fê-tôh), id.

jit chit-sit chît-tôh, alternate cloud and sunshine.

tôl [R. tôk, right; correct; to cause; accomplished; = col. tôhì]. tôî-tôh-khî, = tôî-tôh-khî, you had better go; we had better go.

tôl [R. tôk, to choose; (C.), to separate the good and bad, as of vegetables. kûn-tôh, to choose out; to select. tôh-chhut-lài, to choose out, as the good. tôh-khî-lài, id. tôh-chhang, to clean onions before cooking them, rejecting the useless parts. tôh-chhug tôh-chhî, to clean away the refuse of vegetables before using them. tôh chhang-chhî, id. (all these phrases are only C.).

tôl (Cn.), = A. teh, to peck.

tôh [R. tôk, to take away forcibly; = col. tôhì]. (Cn. T.), = A. teh, to snatch away; also (T.), = A. kê-ki, to make a new plant by tying earth round a branch, so that it roots itself, and is cut off.

tôk [R. tok, firm; strong; sincere; = col. tâhî]. tôk-
sit (r.), sincere and truthful; honest and simple minded.
tok-sin (k.), very faithful.
tun-tok (r.), correct in conduct (v. tun), (s. rule).
tok (cf. tak).  tok-ti'â, = tak tiâ, to anchor for a short time, as when waiting for good wind or tide.
tok chit-tiap-â-kî, id.
tok (cf. tuh).  phi'â tok-tok, the point of the nose turned down and pointed.
tok — kiâm tok-tok, very salt.
tok (T.) tok-ka-tsî, = A. tuh-ka-tîe, to nod in sleep or doze.
tok [R. to strike; to beat], to beat so as to bruise; to pound with a stone; to hurt by knocking against something.  tok-phoâ, to strike so as to break, as a shell or thin piece of earthenware; to wound, as one's head, by striking it against something.
tok-hiâm, to wound one's forehead, as beggars do to excite pity.  tok koe-nung, to strike on something so as to break the shell.  tok-jî-â, to make bits of tile round by beating them, as for children's play (v. jî).
tok (R. id.), to carve, polish, or work, as a gem.  tok-in, to cut a seal, as on a valuable stone.  tok-gôk, to work jade-stone.  giôk put-tok, put-sâng-kî, if jade be not wrought it does not become a useful article.
tiau-tok, to carve and work, as a gem (s. oversee).
tok (R. khoâ kuî cruel; excessive), (Cn. khok), to drive too hard a bargain; to make people buy too dear or sell too cheap.  tok-lâng pun-gi, to make people sell to us too cheap.  khit-i tok-kûi, to be made to pay too dear to him.  khit-i tok-kî, to be made to sell too cheap or buy too dear from him.
tok-kiâm, several men combining to cheat in gambling.  tok-lâng-ê-kîâu, id.
tok (R. id.), to oversee.  tok-kang, to oversee work or workmen.  tok sai-hû, to oversee workmen.  tok-khî, to oversee the building of a house.  tok-tsô, to oversee the building of a boat or junk.  tok-tin, to have the oversight of a body of soldiers, as standard-bearer.  tok-tûi, id., of small body of soldiers.  tok-lêng, the boy who carries the largest flag of the 13 in an idolatrous procession.
tông-tok, governor-general or viceroy.  tok-bû, governor-general and lieutenant-governor.  ûhê-tok, general or admiral (v. ûhê).
kam-tok (r.), to oversee; also (X.), a bishop.
chêk-tok, to reprove or correct, regularize, and guide, in the right way.  tok-chêk, id. tun-tok (r.), to teach and train carefully (v. tun), (s. firm).  kâu-tok, to instruct and keep in good order, as dependants or younger relatives.
ho-khû-tok, skilful at keeping inferiors in good order; easily kept in order, as boy.  tiau-tok, to keep in good behaviour, as junior relatives (s. carve).  tiau-tok tsê-tit, to keep junior relatives in good order.
kî-tok (X.), Christ.
tok [R. a great standard or banner].  po-tok-ki, a large flag with a dragon on it, used by commander-in-chief or such high official.  chê-tok, to make offerings to that flag, as general on going to war.
tok [R. dirty; muddv; to defile; to desecrate; to annoy].  siet-tok, to blaspheme or insult with great contumely, as a god or superior.
mô'ê-tok-lî, I beg to trouble you, sir!  I have given you too much trouble.
tok [R. to measure; by change of tone from "tî," a measure; a rule; to measure].  bôe-chhek-tok--

tit, cannot be searched to the bottom, as a mystery or secret, or as the heart and its purposes (s. tablet).  put-khô chhek-tok, id. (the phrase is only used in these negative forms).
chhûi-tok (R.), to draw an inference from premises or evidence.  chhûn-tok (R.), to examine into the thoughts and purposes, as of another, or of one's own heart.
tok [R. a tablet for writing on; a document; a letter].  chhek-tok, a book of forms for writing letters (s. measure).
ân-tok-îâ, a prime-minister in the Han dynasty named Siu Io, worshipped by the subordinates in mandarin's offices.
tôk (C. tô).  tôk-pân, a sort of earthen vessel for holding flowers, which are stuck in it.
tôk-pân, a sort of bright-green beetle.
tôk (R. id., = col. tôk).  tôk - tôk, only; solely.
tôk-tôk chît-ê, only one.  tôk-tôk-goa tiâ, only I myself.  tan-hông tôk-bî, a drug which is taken alone, not combined with other medicines.
kô-tôk (r.), solitary, as a person having no relatives.
koan-koâ'âkô-tôk, the four sorts of solitary persons, viz. old bachelors, widows, orphans, and those who have no relatives.
kô-mûg tôk-chhi, the only house that has a special article.
tôk-toan, to assert on one's own responsibility (v. toan).
tôk-sûi-chhûng, a bed or couch suitable for one person (v. sâi).  tôk-sûi' ê-kîâ' (r.), an only son.
tôk-hoât, a medicinal root.
tôk (R. id., = col. tôk, than), poison; poisonous; miasma; malarious; noxious humour or morbid influence even in one's own body.  tôk-tôk, poisonous drugs.  tôk-khî, poisonous influence; malarious influences or morbid poison.  hâl--tiôh tôk-khî, to be injured by malaria or infection.  hôi jîêt-tôk, boils or eruptions (as on children) in hot weather.  hông-tôk, sores arising from chronic rheumatism or from venereal cause.  phâh hông-tôk, such sores breaking out.  piên-tôk, sort of diseased swelling near the groin (v. piên).
ngô-tôk, five sorts of food considered bad for men of weak constitution.
kôe-tôk, to cure boils or eruptions which are supposed to have been caused by eating something deleterious.  kâi-tôk, id. siu-tôk, id. siu-tôk, to remove poisonous matter by eating it up, as the cockroach is supposed to do.
pâng-tôk, to administer poison secretly, as by poisoning wells, &c.  hô-tôk, id. hông-tôk, to take poison (v. hôk).  tôk-sî (r.), (s.), to kill by poison.  tôêng-tôk, to have taken poison accidentally; very dangerous or injurious, as a plot or conspiracy against a man.
im-thim-tôk, malicious and crafty; plotting,miscief; assembling deeply for the purpose of injuring.  im-thim-tôk (r.), id. im-thim tôk-êng-tôk (C.), id. sâi tôk-pô, to use secret plots or subtreasons so as to inflict severe injury on a man.  sâi âm-tôk, id. chhiâm âm-tôk, id.
 tôk-chhûi, acting so as to injure another very seriously, as by actual violence, or by heavy accusations before mandarin.  hô tôk-chhûi, to deal murderous blows; to attack a man with intent to murder; to enter a very terrible accusation in court against a man.  tôk-chhûi, scolding with very foul words or terrible curses.  siet tôk-chhûi, to scold or curse thus.  siet chît--ê tôk-chhûi, id.
tók-tháng, a venemous or poisonous reptile. tók-tsoá, a venemous serpent. khéh-tók-si-tsoá, more poisonous than a dead serpent (said of a thing or of a man; applied to a man, it means that his curses or maldictions generally come true).

khók-tók, very cruel to an inferior, esp. to female slave. khé-tók, to treat harshly and severely, as woman does to female slave, &c. khéh-tók-cheng-läng-kíâ, to maltreat or oppress a stepson.

ok-tók, wicked and cruel. häng-gék-ok-tók, extremely wicked, cruel, and oppressive. ok-sím tók-hêng, wicked, cruel, and injurious heart and conduct. chhào-sím tók-hêng, id. tsé-obsok-tók-tók, to act very wickedly and injuriously, tsé-obsok tsé-obsok-tók, khía-bé hóh-khoň; hó-sim hó-hêng, bô-sa-thang-chheng, the wicked and oppressive ride jollily on horses; the well-behaved have no clothes.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.

tóm (R. tom), sound of a stone in deep water.
tòng [R. name of various sorts of trees, = col. tang].
kam-tòng (R.), = ka-tang, a large tree of very little use. tíng-tó, a sort of shrub (v. id.).
hái-tòng, a low tree with large brilliant red flowers (Begonia! Cydonia!)

kàng [the Tang dynasty, Chinese, = col. t'ai].
kàng-tiān, the Tang dynasty. hóng-tòng, fabulous.
hoàng-bí-á, id. hóng-tòng, bí-á-sóng, fabulous or mythical stories of the Tang and Sung dynasties (v. sóng).

tòng [R. to stretch out; sudden; imperative].
tóng-tut (r.), sudden and unexpected; too forward; rather imperative.

kàng [R. name of an insect].
kàng-lóng (R.), = chên-fa, an insect somewhat like a large grasshopper.
tóng-bóng (Ch. col.), id.

kàng [R. the pupil of the eye].
kàng-tsu, the pupil of the eye (s. boy). bòk-tóng-tsu, id. tóng-tsu sán, the eyesight irrecoverably lost by enlacement of pupil. tóng-tsu sán-tái, id.
bòk-tóng, quite blind, said in scoffing (s. boy).

tòng [R. a hall, especially the large central hall of a house or public building; the hall of judgment; used in the titles of many officials; illustrious; cousins, &c., more or less distant, of same surname, = col. t'ai].

chêng-tòng, heaven (v. thien).

bòk-eng-tòng, a foundling hospital.
boán-tòng-hóng, a large hanging chandelier for a great many lamps.

tóng-tòng, openly and publicly in presence of many persons, e.g. when discussing or settling some matter.

chêng-tòng, the spot right opposite a grave, towards which it looks. chên-tóng, to come circling from behind the grave till fully opposite the front, as hills sometimes do, (v. sa).

lóng-tòng (poilue), your mother.

chênh-tòng, cousins of the same surname. chênh-tiān, id. chênh-tóng hââ-tì, male cousins of same surname. chênh-tiān, chênh-tiān, tông-tiān, male cousin of same surname. hâ-tong-tiān, son of male cousin of same surname.

tóng-gê, cousin of same surname; sometimes used rather more widely (but in all these phrases always of same surname, being in the male line). goân-tóng--gê, my cousin. tông-hââ-tì, male cousins, i.e. sons of father's brothers. tông-chê, female cousins, i.e. daughters ot father's brothers. tông-hââ, senior male cousin. tông-sió-tì, junior male cousin. tông-toâ-chê, elder female cousin. tông-sió-tì, junior female cousin. tông-kâ, father's female cousin, more or less distant. tông-pêh, senior cousin of father.

tóng-cêk, junior cousin of father (all in the male line only).

chêng-tبرمج, second cousins, &c., of same surname, by male line, one or more degrees more distant than "chênh-tبرمج," chêng-tبرمج (C.), id. chêng-tبرمج hââ-tì, male second cousins, &c. chêng-tبرمج-tiâ, son of male second cousin. chêng-tبرمج-pêh, father's senior second cousin, &c. chêng-tبرمج-cêk, son of grandfather's cousin, being younger than our father (all in the male line only).

kàng-lâm-taâ-hân, you big lazy fellow! (said in scoffing a man for begging or fawning and sorning on others instead of supporting himself).

kàng (R. id., = col. tang), a faction, club, or cabal; a secret or seditious confederahy; a company or party of accomplices or associates for some bad purpose; a gang, as of robbers; to club together, gather in a company or make a cabal, as for some bad purpose.

kàng-lui, a set of associates or confederates for some improper purpose. chênh-tبرمج, a gang or company of thieves or robbers. ok-tبرمج, a wicked injurious clique or confederacy. kàng-tبرمج, conspirators who form a traitorous confederacy or conspiracy. phao-hành-tبرمج, set of broken-down literati who prey on the people by means of the influence they have at the yamuns. kàng-oang-tبرمج, of the same bad company, clique, or confederacy. kui-oang kui-tبرمج, forming such a coterie or company for improper purposes. ú-oang-tبرمج, to have a set of associates, conspirators, or members of such a company, who assist each other through thick and thin. ú-oang ú-tبرمج, id.

kiet-tبرمج, to form a clique, confederation, or party for a bad purpose. hêo-tبرمج, id. tông-chêng, to collect a crowd or mob for some bad purpose. tông-lãng, id.

kàng-som, an inferior sort of ginseng, not a real ginseng (v. som).

kàng [R. disturbed or confused in mind, = col. t'ai].

bông-tبرمج, careless; reckless (v. bông).

kàng [R. to rule; to understand; to store up; curiosities, = col. t'ai]. put-tبرمج (R.), I do not understand the language (said in imitation of mandarin).

kê-tبرمج, curiosities, esp. old curiosities. kê-tبرمج-tiâm, an old curiosity-shop. pêl kê-tبرمج, to set out curiosities and ornaments, as on a table.

kàng [R. firm; suitable; safe; to pledge; by change of tone from "tبرمج," to bear; to oppose; to take responsibility, = col. t'ai, tang, tông, &c.], to hinder; to forbid procedure, e.g. a sale or a building, esp. by making a claim on the property, or alleging some injury to our own; to stop a leak roughly; the difference made (as on a sail) by the turn of one spoke of the windlass.

thô-tبرمج, safe, as man who may be depended on, and who is quite safe to deal with; or as affair that may be depended on as quite secure. tông-tبرمج, safe to deal with; steady and reliable, as man.

kêng-tبرمج, the guardian idol of a place.

kêng-toâ, an inhabitant; one who lives a long time at a place (opposed to phâ-ku or phah-ku).
tông-teh, stop! halt! (said when a procession is to halt).

tse-tبرمج, to hinder; to obstruct, as a person; to forbid procedure. tse-tبرمج (P. in some places), id. tse-siong, to object to the building of a house, because of injury to the good luck (hông-sii) of a neighbouring house, temple, or grave. tông-tبرمج, effectually hinder or stop procedure. tông-bôe-tبرمج, unable to hinder; cannot be prevented; to try to hinder, but fail in the attempt. tông-bôe-chê, id. tông-bôe-gê, cannot manage to hinder it. tông-bôe-tiâm, cannot bear it; unendurable; intolerable. tông-tiâm, to hinder effectually; effectually prevented.

koh-chêng, kêt-tبرمج-pông, id. tông-tبرمج-pông, so much of the sail as is let out by two successive bars of the windlass.

kàng [R. a pillar or post, = col. tang, tông], ke-tبرمج-tبرمج (R.), the mainstay of a family. put-chêng-tبرمج-liŏng, of very great use, as man; very important, as matters or things.
tóng [R. tóng, name of a river and of a town].
tsú-tóng tê-kun, a title of the god Bûn-chhiong or Wen-chang (v. kún).

tóng — tóng-góng, having a dull or foolish-looking manner (v. góng).

tóng — tóng-hiet-tiu (R.), to throw away.

tóng [R. a cave; profound; thoroughly], a cave or grotto; used in the names of temples at caves or grottoes.
tóng-hiet (v.), a cave or grotto. soa-tóng, a mountain-cave. chhiô-tóng, a rocky cave; a chamber among great rocks.

kühl-peng, various sorts of idolatrous temples, monasteries, nunneries, etc.; sien-tóng, temple of the genie.

kú-tông-thien, the highest rock on Kulang-san or Kê-long-sa.

hòa-sin-tóng, a cave or old broken-down grave, where a beggar lies down to die. khi hòa-sin-tóng, said contemptuously of a beggar's death.

lù tông-pin (C. II), the name of Sien-tê, one of the eight Sien, who is specially worshipped by barbers.

tong-siau, a sort of clarionet. tông-koân, a clarionet and three sorts of guitar, all used together (v. koân).

kêng-ka tông-sâm, to lose all one's property, esp. by luxury and extravagance, or by ruinous lawsuits.

hô-hô tông-tông (R.), very majestic, as Heaven or God.

tóng [R. tông, a measure of ten feet, = col. têng, tiâng]. it-tông-hông, =it-tông-hông, the hollyhock (lit. ten feet long of red flowers).

tóng [K. to move, = col. tác]. tông-chêng, to raise a matter; to start a subject. hông-tông-kú-chi, behaviour. kú-tông, id. hô-kú-tông, well-behaved.

tong-sim, to excite desires, esp. for lustful pleasure; also for wealth, rank, or fame. tông jin-sim, id., esp. as money does. tsúi tông-jin-sim, money excites desire.

kâm-tông, to influence the heart with emotion or influence, as a spirit, or as doctrine or kindness. hâu kâm-tông-thien, fill all pictures move the heart of Heaven.

lâu-tông, to be in commotion or turmoil. nâu-tông, id. iâu-tông, agitated, as the people (v. iâm).

lông-lâu, id. lông-tông, I will trouble you, air, to —: I have given you a great deal of trouble.

goân-hông put-tông, the original cover or wrapper unopened.

kan-hê tông, slight redness of eyes and sleeplessness, esp. caused by too much anxiety. hiet-khi un-tông, the vital energy, or principle, or animal spirits moving about through the body, so as to make the circuit of all parts of the body in 24 hours, as is supposed to take place in a healthy person; (not at all the idea of circulation of blood) it is counted dangerous to be stuck at the place where the vital energy is at any particular hour of day or night. khi un-tông, the animal spirits moving thus.

tông [K. to strike; to dash or strike against; to meet accidentally; = col. têng], tông-tiôh, to run against or come into collision with. lam-sâm tông, to run carelessly against, as persons or things. chhiông-tông, to come upon suddenly and violently, as a flood. sa-tông, to come into collision. si-o-tông, to commit impurity together (said in vile scolding).

sâi-chhiú-khiau to-tông, to strike backwards with the bent elbow.

tông (Ch.), = A. tông to ascend, &c.

tông (Ch.), = A. tông, to transcribe, &c.

tông (Ch.), = A. tông, a sort; to wait, &c.

tês — Words beginning with tôs are placed under a separate initial after the end of th.

th, a small heap, as of earth, lime, &c. ka-nông-tu, a whole (small) heap. chit-tu-á-thô, a small heap of earth.

toa-tu-thê, a large heap of earth.

th ([R. id.] tî-tu, a spider (v. ti).

th ([R. te, all; altogether], kun-tu, yet after all; all the same (v. kun). kun-tu (C.), id.

th ([R. tês, intently, = col. tsu], tu-tu-siông, to gaze at intently; to stare at.

thu — hu-tu, sound of a horn or trumpet. hu-tu hu-tu, id.

th ([cf. lu, tô], to push away; to thrust away; to resist, esp. by passive resistance, preventing the opponent from advancing or carrying out his purpose; to oppose or resist, as by pressing against; to push a boat with a pole. tu-teh, held fast, so that he cannot move, or can do no harm, e.g., as a dog fastened with a sort of bamboo instrument; or as a prisoner fastened with a bamboo below his chin, so that he cannot move, in order to torture him and extract money. kâ-i tu-teh, to hold him fast, so that he cannot get away. kâ-i tu-hê (C.), id. tu-khi, to push away, as with the end of a stick. tu-khui, to thrust away or to the side.

tuí-tu, to oppose with so much effect as at least to keep back the opponent for some time, and to show a considerable probability of ultimate success. kap-i-tu, to oppose or resist him. khi-peng kap-i-tu, to raise troops to oppose him.

tu-lâu, to move against the stream of a river, or of the tide; tide or stream contrary. tu-hông, to go against the wind; a head-wind. tu-chhât, to resist or keep off robbers or rebels. tu-sê-lê (to resist the Russians), a very difficult and dangerous affair (v. lê).

tu-chhiú-bê, making trial of strength by pushing against each other's hands. tu-tsái, to make trial of strength by pushing a pole placed against each other's body near the navel.

tôi-tu, the wooden support in front of a mast. kâu-tu, an instrument made of bamboo and rope, for holding a dog tight, as when leading it.

sa-kha-tu, placed in a triangular form, as three things, persons, or places (v. sa).

th ([K.], = A. tî, a pig; said also in some other parts of Tâng-ôn, esp. in the villages of Amoy island.

th ([T. Ch.], = A. tî, a pig. hi-tu (T.), = A. hi-sâm, a man who is specially fond of a particular company of young actors.

th ([k. to remove; to exclude; to expel], (C. tî, Ch. tô), to subtract; to deduct; with the exception of, without counting —.

sâi-tô, to remove or dispel, as evils or calamities. sâm-tô, to remove away entirely, as bad persons or things. tô-chhut-khî, to remove or drive away, as a wicked fellow who cannot be allowed to stay any more at a place. tô-lô-khî (r.), id.

tô-lêng, to end the ceremonies of 'hâu pông,' some
time after a man's death, by burning all the fittings and articles used in the rites.

kui-tá sêng-hoat, multiplication and division (v. kui). khat-tá, to deduct, as from wages or payments. chih-khâu poch-tá, to run up a heavy list of deductions and counterparts, making out that there is very little, if anything, to be paid. khit-¡ chihkhuat-poch-tá bô-khi, to have the whole account swallowed up by such counterparts, so as to get nothing. tâ-sit, net weight or measure. òe-sing, böo-tá; thô-bi, oâ han-taô, said of a man being very stupid in dealings, as potatoes are much less valuable than rice. (C. bat-sâi, m-bat-ti; thô-bi, bê han-chi).

tâi-tá, balancing an account; subtraction. tâi-tá-goâ, the balance stands — (on whichever side). tâi-tá-lai-goâ, id. tâi-tá-goâ siong-khiám, balance due. tâi-tá-goâ siong-tsâi, balance in hand. tâ-khai-siau-goâ, net gain after deducting food and all other expenses. tâ-chhut i-goâ, with this exception. tâ-i i-goâ, excepting him. tâ bô-lâng i-goâ, with the exception of Mr. So-and-so. tâ-sí i-goâ, with the exception of death alone. tâ-hui tiô-hôân-ni", the only practicable or possible way is to take this course. tâ-hui tiô-hôn-ni", chiah-tâ-hô, no other way will suit, if you wish to have it all right.

tâ — guu-tá, rough in manner, and obstinately thinking himself very knowing, and so doggedly refusing to take advice, though really wanting in intelligence, and ignorant of what should be done. guu-tá-ok, overbearing, threatening, coarse, and dogged in manner, as if he would strike people, while at the same time stupid, esp. as a lad about fifteen or eighteen (cf. thâ, tââ).

tâ [R. thu; to dig; to hoe; a hoe; (= col. tâ]. tâ-pâng, a mandarin’s cook; a mandarin’s kitchen.

tâ, a cupboard; a press for holding things; a wardrobe; a set of shelves, &c.; a sort of cage or trap. tâ-d, a small press, cupboard, &c. tek-tâ-d, a bamboo trap. tâ-thau, a small press in it. sa"-â-tâ-d, a wardrobe or press for clothes. chhag-tâ-d, a set of book shelves. chhâ-tá, a cage, with or without doors. piâ-tâ, a cupboard or set of shelves in a wall. od-tâ, a cupboard or press for crockery. chhâ-tá, a cupboard for provisions. hê-sit-tá, id. sit-tá, id.

lo-k-tá, a cage in which important criminals are sent to be tried or executed. khia-tá, an upright cage in which criminals are made to stand with only the head out; to stand in this cage till dead.

niâu-tá, a cage for a cat. niâu-chhâ-tá, a cage for white mice which work a treadmill. phangtâ, a bee-house. bê-tá, a horse-box. chh'â-tá, a pigeon-house; a dove-cot. kap-tá, id. lân-tuân kap-tá, like a dove-cot; said of a very small house.

bô-hô, a trap for tigers. ka-tsâu-tá, a sort of trap for catching fles.

tu-téh, confined in a cage, as a wild beast; confined so that he cannot escape, as a man, esp. as a prisoner in a clan feud.

tu [R. tê, to oppose; to resist; to sustain; to be a substitute; to be equal in worth; to come against; to meet with; cf. col. têe, tu, tâ]. to meet with; (just now; just the size or quantity; just the thing); to be given in payment in place of something else; to deduct or keep off so much from a payment, as for debt, or on account of a fault.

tu-lâng, to shut a man’s mouth by something that he cannot answer, esp. what he himself has done or said. chhâng-ôe tú-tâ-thâ, to stop his mouth by something he had said or done.

tu-tak, to earp at a master’s orders.

pi"-tu-thong, neither party able to overcome the other. ngi" tu-nghi", each party refusing to make any abatement of claims. bê kap-i tu-taui, determined to be at feud with him.

tu-tâ, to balance accounts, so that neither owes anything, e.g. by debts or items done on the other side, or by articles valued at so much. kiah ping-si, tâniu" (to keep off the cat with the spoon), id. hê-li-tá, I will allow you to take off part of my wages, price, &c. kâng-chi", to deduct so much from wages, e.g. to make up for a debt. tâ sa"-khe, to deduct three dollars, as from wages. tâ-siâu, to be paid towards the liquidation of a debt, as part payment in money, or as work or goods accepted in lieu of money. chong-chit-ê hê-li-tiâu, I give you this article in place of money, in payment of my debt. chiah-miâ tâ-siâu, to eat without paying, as payment of debt due me by the man who supplies the food.

tâ-giah (C.), = A. ti-giah, to make up the want of a person, as a substitute.

tu-tiôh, to meet with. tu-â-gi, do.; to happen (v. tû). tu-gí (C.), id. tu-tiig, do.; to meet with casually (v. tâg). sa"-tâ-thâu, to meet with each other coming different ways. sa"-tâ, id. sa"-tâ-chhui, two persons conversing in a low voice with heads very close together, e.g. converting some united secret action. tu-tsô-hôa, to make a venture (v. hôi). tu li"-tô-hôa, I will try to help you, but have much doubt of success.

tu-chhâi, perhaps chuâ-tü-khiám, unexpectedly.

tu-tê, just now; just a moment ago (always of past time, or of what is now as the result of the past, but never of the future). tu-tê u, it happens that just now there is or are, or I have, &c. tu-tê hit-tiâm, just at that very moment. jî tu-tê-thâu, just at noon. tu-hó-hô, just right; just as it should be; just at the proper time, or in proper quantity or manner. tu-hó, id. tu-d, just now; just immediately before; just this moment (all of the past, never of the future). tu-â-chhiai, id. tu-chhiai, id.

tu [R. tsâ; to prop; a prop; cf. col. tâ]. to prop up; to support by a prop. tu-pinâ, to prop up a partition (v. piâh). tu-miâg, to put a bar, prop, or piece of furniture against a door, so as to keep it shut; to be as high as a door, as boxes, books, &c., piled up beside it. thâu-khâk tu-miâg, head as high as the door. tû-thi", so great as to reach up to heaven.

tu (same as previous word b), a prop, mig-tá, a long thick bar for preventing a door being opened, set end-on against the door. teng-ji-tá, a T-headed bar for such purpose. kong-ji-tá, a support shaped like the letter H, e.g. between the beams of a floor where a stair or ladder is placed. jin-ji-tá, the horizontal beam (tie-beam) of a couple for a gable roof. piñh-tá, a support for a weak or falling partition.

tu-thôi, a short pole used for resting a carrying-pole upon when the porter hails for a little.

tu [R. to manifest; to make public; to set forth; to
tú

narrate; to write books; by change of tone from "tiêk," to accomplish; correct], (C. tiê).
tú-hien (r.), to manifest.
tú-chêh, to compose books, especially useful books.
tú [R. tsu, to fix the mind upon, col. tsu, tâ], a stake in gambling; money laid down in gambling. ket-tâ, a single large stake. siê-tú, a small stake. poah siê-tú, to play for a small stake. toa-tú, a large stake. poah toa-tú, to play for a large stake. toa-tú-poah, id. be-thân toa-tú, determined to have great gains, as in trade. be-thân toa-tú-chiê, id.

chut-tú, to lay down a stake on one's own game.
png-tú, to lay a stake or wager on another in gambling. png li ê-tú, I lay my stake beside yours, to share your fortune in the game. png thau-tú, to lay one's stake on the first of the two laid down. png jí-tú, to lay one's stake on the second.

chih-tú, to win the stakes. goâ-chiâh li ê-tú, I win, getting your stake. chiâh-sa-tu-thau, to be so much superior to another as to be able to beat him out of all question, so as utterly to despire his attempts.

li thêng goâ-tú, you pay the stakes to me. chê-tú, to accept the responsibility for another in any matter.

phah-piâ-tú, to risk all at once, as on one throw in gambling, or in one venture in trade, or in a quarrel where loss is ruin.
tú [R. tsu, to rest; to sejourn; to reside or be stationed], tú-êh-thô, to wait demanding payment, insisting on having it before going away, as a creditor, or as a mandarin or his subordinates.

tú [cf. tu, tó, tsó; these groups of phrases under "tú" should perhaps be all under one word, or should be differently arranged], to keep shut or open, as a door, by placing something against it. tú-mठg, to keep a door shut or open by a chair, or bar, or prop, &c.
tú (cf. tó), to stop a man's mouth, as by a sharp or sarcastic reply. tú-lâng, to stop a man's mouth, especially by quoting what he himself had said or done.

li-kông chit ê-ô be-hâi tú-si-góa, you say the words necessary to make me unable to answer, and so to trouble me and get the better of me, not in fair argument.

ôe-tú, giving a sharp, gruff, or unpleasant reply, so that the other is quite taken aback. sâi-ôe-tú, id. kông-ôe ôe-tú, id. oâ-tú (C.), id. au-tú-tú, morose; sulky (v. piê).
lú-tú (C.), = A. lâ-kú, gruff, in reply.

(tú same as one of previous words?) tú-khû, breathing very difficult, as in asthma, or as when near death. khû au-tú, id. khû khû-tú-khû, id. khû be-hê-tú-si, having very great difficulty in breathing, as in asthma, or some severe disease of the throat.

(tú same as previous word? or following word?) tú-sâi, to get drowned, as by falling into water; to drown a man or animal by holding down in the water.
tú [R. tsâi? to soak], tú-tauêi, to soak in water for a short time, e.g. for a quarter of an hour or so.
khit-tauêi tû-saî, to be drowned.
lâh hî-tauêi-nilhô tuê, take and hold down in the water, as man or thing; e.g. in order to frighten a man or to make him very uncomfortable for a little.

tú-khâm, to salt or pickle by plunging in brine.
tú (T.), = A. tê, chopsticks.
tú (Cn.), = A. tê, chopsticks.

tô [K. tô-êh, = A. ti-teh, present.
tôh (cf. tôh). tiê - tôh, speaking in a deceitful way, e.g. saying things quite different or seriously varied at different times, or so that it is not clear whether it is in joke or earnest; ever-sharp in money matters; unsafe to deal with. kông-ôe tôh, tiêh, to talk in an unsettled, varying, slippery way, as in order to deceive.

tôh — tiâm-tôh, to give a hint what to do, or to warn of danger (often secretly or privately), as by a sign or wink or hint not generally understood. thau-tiâm-tôh, to warn secretly or give a secret hint, as by signal or word or other sound.

tôh (cf. thô, thok, tôh), to feel the ground, as with a staff or stick; or strike or thrust downwards with a stick.

tôh kôâi'-ô, to feel one's way with a stick. tuh-tôe, to feel the ground, as with a stick. tuh thê-thêka, id.

tôh, to nod the head, as when drowsy. tuh-bin, to nod in sleep; to be drowsy; to dose. tuh-ka-chê (T. tok-ka-tsoi), id. tuh-ka-tsoe (C.), id.
tôh-ku, nodding; head bent down, as in sleep or drowsiness, or as in sickness or old age. chê kâu tuk-kù, to sit Nancy and wearily, having nothing to do.
thâu-khâk tuh-tük, keeping the head bent down, as man much depressed in spirits or ashamed; or as man walking in a very sedate or thoughtful way; or when looking down to avoid the appearance of looking at people; or from usual habit, &c.

tôh (cf. tok). thâu chiam, phi tüh, face long and nose sharp.

tôh — mông-phiet chit-tü, beard and mustaches (said in joke).

tôh — e tôh-tü, very black.

(tôh) (cf. tôh), to strike hard with the point of the finger; to strike with the point of a stick in the direct line of the stick, as in making a hole; to pierce or thrust through.

tôh-phôh, to pierce and burst open, as a boil or blister, &c, with a needle; said also of making a man's baseless pretentions collapse, e.g. a man who pretended that he had powerful influence to back him. tôh — tôh lâng-ô hû-thû, to speak openly of something that makes a man greatly ashamed, e.g. a flaw in his pedigree, or some secret shameful crime.

(tôh) — tôh-tü, to stammer and falter in speaking, as when telling lies (v. tôh).

tôh [R. tôk, to choose; cf. C. tôh]. kông-chenh tôh-phiên, to choose the best of the meat (said of a man difficult to please, always choosing the best of everything). kài-chenh tôh-phiên (T.), id. kùi-chenh tôh-piê (Cn.), id.

tôi (R. a heap; to pile up), a heap; a large quantity or company; a police-station.

tôi-thâu, a police-station. khôm-tüi, to pass the night at a police-station, as the soldiers stationed there in turn.

thô-tüi, a heap of earth and rubbish gradually formed. ban-jin-tüi, common burying-ground, where multitudes of the common people bury.

chit-tüi, one heap; one company or lot. chit-toan-tüi (r.), a large quantity or lot; a multitude of men, &c. tsêe chit-tüi, to meet together; to come together; to become one heap. tûi-öm tsêe-chit-tüi, to gather into a heap. tsôe-tüi, to begin to cohabit, as betrothed persons without the regular ceremonies. tâi-ke tsôe-tüi, all met together. tsôe-tüi,
to gather into one heap, or all close together, as a number of things. chi' tâu-taö-tuí, to collect money together for some special purpose, from various quarters and in various ways.

tui-chek, to gather together in great abundance (v. chek). blâu-tuí, to bargain for in the lump, without measuring.

tui-t’ai-tui, wearisome and troublesome, as man not straightforward in distinguishing a matter or dispute, e.g. unfairly perverting the facts or making unnecessary difficulties; troublesome and difficult to set right, as an involved affair; confused, disordered, and dirty, as an untidy room, or as a heap of various things. tui-tuí, id. lâng lâng tui-tuí, extremely so.

bó-tuí, not making a proper pair or antithesis; not placed properly opposite. chi’-taun bô-tuí, most honourable without compare. bô-tuí-káng (Cn.), unsuitable; not pleasing. bôe-tuí, it does not agree; does not suit; it is not right or correct.

tuí-tiông, just in the middle. tui-tiông, at or by the half, e.g. breaking in two (v. tâng). tui-pô’tâ, at the middle; by the half; half-way. tui-pô’tâ-pu’ta, to give away one half; to divide (as gains) in equal halves. tui-pô’tâ-thân, to gain cent. per cent. tui-ta, just hitting the mark.

chit-tui-si, same hour on next day. tui-nî’, exactly one year after; same day in next year; esp. said of making offerings to the dead exactly one year after death. tâoê-tui-nî’, to perform these rites or have them performed. tui-nî’-hâ, mourning for one year, as for grandfather (v. hâ). bô-tuí-ki, not yet due, as a bill.

tui-o’á, to barter; to exchange. tui-tiâu, to exchange places, as persons (v. tiâu).

tui-tou’, a bill of exchange or money order (v. tou’). tui-kê, to pay by a draft or bill, &c., or by an account on the other side. tui-gûn, to transfer money by a bill or draft, as to another place, or for payment through a third party. tui-ch’î, id. tui-tao, to pay a debt by assigning rents to creditor till it is paid up. tiên-tui, to pay a debt by a bill or draft on another.

tui-siâu, to compare accounts. tui-ta, to balance an account (v. tû). tui-ta, to settle an account or debt by articles valued at so much, or by debts on the other side. tui-ti, id. (v. tû).

kês-tui, to make a bargain or settling an affair for themselves without any intermediate party or meddler. tui-thâu-kóng, the two parties making a bargain or settling an affair for themselves without any arbiter or such medium. tui-káng, id. tui-tap, to answer; to reply, as in speaking. èng-tui jô-li (R.), answering fluently. tui-chhek, two parties discussing a matter in order to settle it. tui-chhek, to discuss a dispute, as the parties before a meddler or arbiter. tui-chih (R.), id. tui-chi, to make statements face to face, as the two parties. tui-chêng, to examine and compare the evidence on both sides. tui-sin, to judge a case with both parties present. tui-sim, id.

tui-chhin, to settle a marriage contract for one’s daughter. tui-tiên, to introduce our old tenant to the man to whom he is now to pay the rent (v. tiên).

tui-hoán, on the other hand; on the contrary; opposite; contrary. tui-pêng (R.), id. tui-khû, in direct opposition to one’s wishes or plans.

kês-têk, an enemy; to oppose, as an enemy. tui-si-i’-tê-têk, he cannot contend with him. tôi-lâng bôe-kê, cannot venture to attempt it because quite unable to overcome the opponent or opponents. bông-hô bôe-tui-tit kûn-thau tsoö, a fierce tiger cannot stand a great many blows. bông-hê bôe-tui-tit kau-kûn, a, or a crowd of monkeys.
tube, chhiú, an enemy; fighting hand to hand; a fellow-worker; a partner in trade, &c. m-si 1-é tube-chhiú, he is no match for him. m-si 1-é tube-chhiú, he is no match for him with his tongue (v. chhiú). tube-kha poah, two men gambling together.

tui-thau, an enemy or opponent; from the head or beginning (a. mortar and pestle). tui-thau chin-kn, persons previously connected by affinity whose children are married to each other. tui-thau go, a misunderstanding on both sides. tui-thau ú-tai, there are two parties on whom the responsibility rests (v. tai). tui-thau an-ke-tai, the very person with whom we are at feud. tui-thau ú-khon, each side has powerful backers. tui-thau ú se-ké, id. m-si 1-é tube-thau, he is unable to oppose him; is no match for him. tui-thau kau-bé, from beginning to end.

tube-bin, just opposite in position; face to face. tube-siông, looking intently at each other. tube-hiông, right opposite, as house or grave-site. tube-chhiú, to be 'right opposite, as wall or house (v. chhiú). tube-mług, doors just facing each other (+). tube-chhiúng, right opposite, so as to affect the fortune of a house or grave. lâm-pak tube-siông, south and north right opposite, as in regard to a house. poch-ji tube-chhiúng, one's horoscope coming in collision with that of some near relative. ngi-kú tube-chhiúng, having an irrepressible feud. kap-i ngi-kú tube-chhiúng, at most violent feud with him. bán-san tui-tui, the hills making an amphitheatre half round the grave.

tui-khim, a jacket or coat made so as to open right up the middle of the breast.

gi-thau-tui, to be husband and wife. tsée gi-thau-tui, id. phah gi-thau-tui, to sell a female slave to become another man's legal wife. phóe gi-thau-tui, a female slave becoming another man's legal wife, done by a regular deed of sale. phóe-tui, to be man and wife. sit-tui, to lose one's mate or consort (said of men or animals). bó-tui pák, does not pair with another after death of its mate (said of the "gzm" or wild goose).

lâm-tui, ornamental scrolls with antithetic sentences. chhit-tui-lâm, a pair of them. mùng-tui, pair of as pasted at the sides of a door. tui-tui, a book of antithetic words and phrases, learned by children. tui-phê, a copy-book of antithese. chhit-ji-tui, antithetic sentences of seven words. poch-ji-tui, do. of eight words. liâm-tui, to repeat antithetic sentences or phrases. phâi-tui, to worship Confucius or Khoc-song by means of antithetic sentences.

tui (R. id.), a large stone mortar (with a heavy stone pestle) for hulling rice, by pounding, usually worked by the foot. tui-khiú, id. tui-thau, the stone end of the pestle for such a mortar (a. opposite). chhoi-tui-thau, id. tui-sin, the shaft or handle of the pestle.

bi-tui, a large stone mortar with a heavy pestle, for hulling rice by pounding. chhiú-tui, such a mortar worked by the hand. kha-tui, do. worked by the foot. tai-dui, do. worked by water-power.

chêng-tui, to work a mortar for hulling rice by pounding, usually done with the foot. lap-tui, to tread the pestle in thus pounding rice. tui-tui, id. tui-tui-lâng, a sort of trap for catching birds or oceata. kau-tui-tui, a machine driven by a sort of treadmill worked by a dog; a self-acting steeleyard for separating light from heavy cash; the working beam of a steam-engine.

tube (cf. tui, to hang down). hi-á toa-tui, ears very large (v. lii).

niâu-tiông-tui, inguinal hernia. tui-tiông, id.

tube (R. tæ; some read "Gæ"; to exchange; to barter). tui-gün, to get silver in dollars, either for copper cash, for syce silver, or for gold ingots. kim tui-gün, to get silver in exchange for gold. tui-kim, to get gold in exchange for silver. tui-kim-tui, to buy a small bar of gold for silver.

tui (R. swelling of legs). tui-khi, legs swollen by disease.

tui (R. id., = col. lâi), to let down by a rope; to descend by a rope. tui-lôh, id. tui--lôh-lâi, to get lowered to us by a rope (a. hang down).

chhién-kun-tui, làm-kong, the rope that lies close by the side of the mast; also, a medicinal plant.

tube (R. to fall down; to hang down heavily; cf. col. thsi, tui; perhaps should be divided into two words), a pendant, as of a corona or crown. iết-tui, a lead weight or sinker, as for a sounding lead, or for a net, or for a driving a clock, &c. thñ-tui, earthenware weights for nets. bàng-tui, small weights for sinking nets. hi-tui, ear-rings. bâk-kiá"-tui, weights for keeping spectacles on, hanging over the ears. hê-lô-tui, gourd-shaped weight of a pendulum.

tui--lôh-lâi, to hang down heavily, as branch loaded with fruit almost bent to the ground, or as a staff gradually falling by its own weight (a. let down by rope).

tui-chin, to let the plummet hang down.

tube-cheng, spematorrhea.

he-tui, dilapidated; in a ruined condition; fallen into decay. hủi-tui (C.), id.

tui-tâng, to divide, as by balances, into parts of equal weight; to make a thing hang straight down by weights, e.g. mosquito-curtains. kap-gún tui-tâng, worth its weight in silver. tüi pi-tâng, to balance so as to make equal in weight. tüi-pi, id. tüi hê-i-pi, id. kap-kim tüi-tui (tui-tâng), worth its weight in gold.

tui (R. id.), a troop or company of soldiers, usually about 50, sometimes about 100. tüi-ngê, ranks of soldiers; rank and file (v. ngê).

chêng-tui, a company of musketeers or riflemen. phán-tui, a company of artillery, e.g. with ginals. keng-chi"-tui, the company of archers, from whom military mandarins are usually chosen. bè-tui (C. bè-tui), a company or troop of cavalry. bè-tui (C. bè-tui; Cn. bè-ôî, the last company or troop.

tui-tui", the officer commanding a body of troops, larger or smaller. tüi-kos", a very small officer commanding 20 or more men. toâ-tüi-kos", id. tok-tüi-kos", id. tok-tui, to command such a small company. chhoâ-tui--ô, a standard-bearer for a small company or troop.

taân-tui, to stand in ranks, as on receiving a high mandarin. phâi-tui, to form the ranks. thiam-tui, to add more troops or co-paties of soldiers. kiá"-tui, to march slowly and in regular order, as troops. phah-tui, two troops or companies engaged in mock battle, as in review. hun-tui, to divide a large mass of soldiers into small troops. pun-tui, id. sou-tui", to disperse the ranks. kho-ô-tui, to sound a signal with the trumpet to call the troops close together for any purpose. siu-tui, to withdraw the troops, as after drill, or in good order after battle.
noun, a piece; a bit.

**tīl** (Cn.), = T. tīl, to give.

**tīl** (C.), = A. tōg, to turn; to settle or arrange a dispute, as a third party. **tīl**−khi, = A. tō−khi, to go back. **tīl**−lāi, = A. tō−lāi, to come back. **tīl**−chhiū, to turn round and laugh, or smile and be pleased again, after being angry. **ōt-tīl**−chhiū, to change hands, as in carrying a heavy load, or in showing one's hands to a fortune-teller.

**tīl** (C.), = A. tīg, to warm over a small stove.

**tīl** (C.), = A. tōg, a meal.

**tīl** (C.) = A. tīg−heng, = A. tōg−heng, to beat one's breast with a stone, as beggars do.

**tīl** (Cn.), = A. tīm, a shop. **tīl**−kha, id. **tīl**−nāgh, = A. tīm−nāgh, in the shop. **tīl**−tsū, a shopkeeper.

**tīl** (C.), = A. tīg, thūg, a part of a limb when part of it is lost. **hīn-su-tīl** (C.), = A. tūk, a trunk having head, hands, and feet cut off (said in scolding). **kha−tīl**, = A. tō−lāi, a part of a leg, when part has been cut off or devoured. **chhiū-tīl**, = A. chhiū-thūg, a stump of a tree, either in the ground or cut down.

**tīl** (C.), = A. tīg, to cut separate; to sever; to separate.

**tīl** (Cn.), = A. tīm, a temple of a first-class deity; only used in some few phrases, e.g. sēng-tīl** (C.), = A. sēng-tīl, the temple of Hiên-thien Sōng-tō in Anhái.

**tīl** (Cn.), = A. tōg, hard.

**tīl** (Cn.), = A. tōg, 'threshold. **bin-tīl** (C.), the threshold.

**tīl** (Cn.), = A. tīm (R.), to cultivate the ground; to rent; only used in some of the phrases. **tīl**−hō, = A. tīm−hō, the tenant of a farm.

**jū-tīl**, = A. tīm−ti, to go security for tenant (v. tīn).

**tīl** (Cn.), = A. tīm−tīl, the first.

**tūn** (R. tun; blunt; dull; stupid), blunt; not sharp.

**chhiū-tūn**, = A. chhiū-thūg, = A. chhiū-thūg, a blunt knife brings out the skill of the workman.

**tūn** (R. unsuccessful.) **tūn-chiend (R.), very unlucky and unfortunate, as man.

**tūn** (R. a heap; a mound; a low pillar). **tūn**, a small round hill.

**tīn-tūn**, = A. tūk, a small hill.

**kim-tūn**, = A. kim−tūn, = A. kim−tūn, = A. kim−tūn, a small hill.

**tūn** (R. great; full; liberal; to consider important; to impel to do).

**tūn-pē**, = A. tūk, = A. tūk, = A. tūk, to contract; to order; to adjudge; a meal; = col. tūg. **tūn-sūi pài**, = A. tūk, = A. tūk, = A. tūk, to bow the head to the ground in reverence or worship.

**phok-sit tun-hū (R.), honest and simple in tastes.**

**lāng-khōo tun-tōk, his conduct and behaviour is very good (from "tōk," firm; steady).**

**put-chī tun-tōk (R.), very correct, proper, and diligent in managing a matter, esp. good at teaching.**

**ka-ki tun-tōk, to train one's self; developing one's good qualities, and restraining evil tendencies.**

**tūn-tōk**, = A. tō−khi, to train one's pupils with care. **tūn-tōk tsū-tīl, to train one's junior relatives well, and keep them in good order.

**tūn** (R. a young pig; cf. col. tūn). **bō-tūn (R.), a porpoise.**

**siā-bēng, sit hō-tūn, said of throwing away one's life for good eating.**

**tūn** (cf. tūn). **tūn-tōn (Cn.), to tread or trample on.**

**tūn** (R. id.), the lips. **ō-tūn, the lower lip.**

**tēng-tūn, the upper lip.**

**chhiū-tūn-phē, the lips.**

**chhiū-tūn-phē, = A. chhiū-tūn-phē, to have a long wordy dispute.**

**iēn-čīm chhiū-tūn, to stain the lips with rouge.**

**chhiū-tūn khiāu-khiāu, lips protruded (v. khiāu).**

**chhiū-tūn ngiau-nghiau, id.**

**chhiū-tūn bau-bau, lips naturally turned a little inwards.**

**bau-tūn, to turn in the lips, as children; to plate with metal, turning it in over the edges, e.g. pewter on a stone tea-pot.**

**thō-tūn, the ground in front of a grave projecting on a somewhat lower level, counted auspicious, so that when not naturally so it is often built up in that form.**

**kâm-tūn, to take the lips between the teeth, slightly biting them, as a child does.**

**tūn-im, hablial sounds.**

**tūn chō, teeth white and lips red, counted very good-looking.**

**tūn hōng, chhi pēk, id.**

**hi-tūn, the earlap.**

**kāu-tūn, a fish with thick lips, somewhat like the "ka-lāh."**

**tūn** (R. a shield; a buckler). **māu-tūn, to contradict one's self.**

**bōu-tūn, id.**

**kā-ki māu-tūn, id.**

**chhiū-tūn-tūn, a round cushion for kneeling on.**

**gim-tūn, a round cushion of flowered silk, used at court.**

**tūn** (a flat cylindrical stone), to fasten a criminal to a large round stone by a locked chain. **tūn-hōa, a criminal chained to such a stone.**

**tūn-chhiū-tú, to chain a thief to a round stone, as by order of mandarin; a thief thus fastened, or who has been so chained.**

**chhiū-tūn, a short cylindrical stone with a hole in the middle for fastening a criminal to it; or without a hole, for sitting on as a seat.**

**bō-Ā-tūn, a mill-stone.**

**chhiū-tūn-bō, a pair of mill-stones.**

**tēng-tūn, the upper mill-stone.**

**tūn** (T.). **bō-tūn, = A. bō-tūn, short and stout.**

**tūn** (R. a receptacle for grain; to store up grain), to store up in large quantities. **tūn-tōh, to buy and store up grain, pulse, potatoes, &c., for a better price.**

**tūn-thāh, to store up in large quantities.**

**tūn-thāh-lāh, id.**

**tūn-hōa, to store up goods in large quantities, waiting for a better price.**

**tūn chhiū-chhiū, to store up wood and grass, &c., for fuel.**

**tūn** (R. to bow the head to the ground; to adjust; = col. tūg. **tūn-sūi pāi**, to bow the head to the ground in reverence or worship.

**chōng-tūn, to arrange in good order.**

**tīn-tūn, to put in order, as a room, arranging its furniture, &c.; to put an affair into a somewhat better state; though far from settled, yet in a way of getting settled, or at least keeping it from getting worse, e.g. keeping from fighting or lawsuits; to make arrangements for sustaining one's family when going from home.**

**tūn** (R. to shake; to move; to rub or feel with the
tun

hand), to pull hard, as cloth or yarn, in order to stretch it, as with one end fastened, or between two persons; to shake or pull one’s own clothes, so as to make them hang even, or to shake off dust. tun-se, to pull yarn in order to make it straight. tun-chhiu, to shake hands, as Europeans do.

tun-ti, to make excuses or objections, as man told to do something. tun--tsau, to break away and run off, as man or animal. gau-tun, constantly making movements that show unwillingness, as cow when ploughing, or as horse when led or ridden.

tun (meme imitation of the foreign sound), a ton of measurement of a foreign ship.

tun [R. confused; disorderly; chaotic]. hun-tun, chaos. hun-tun e-si, the period of chaos. hun-tun chhe-khai, when chaos began to give place to order. hun-hun tun-tun, good and bad confusedly mixed; unconnected and confused, as talking without any clear meaning; in confused crowds, as men, so that we cannot count them, or pick out a man among them.

pam--liâu hun-tun, arranged in a very inaccurate or slips barbarous way, as a matter; without precision, precision, or correctness. kai-i hun-tun, to put in an article of little or no use among others given to a man, just to make up the required number.

tun [R. blunt; dull; stupid; — col. tun], dull in intellect; stupid. ban-tun, stupidly slow and dull, as at learning, or at work, or at going a message. kha-chhiu ban-tun, limhs very slow at moving, as an old man, or as man naturally so.

tun (cf. thug, tag), to stew or boil slowly over a slow fire, as over embers without flame. on-un-atun, id. tun-khi-noah, boil or stew very slowly till it is tender.

tun [R. tun, to collect together in large quantities; to station troops], to station for a long time, as soldiers, esp. a military colony.

Thái

tha [R. he; she; him; her; another]. (C. tha).
tha-ki put-teng po, ien-teng po tha-yi, unable to protect himself, how can he protect others!
tha (cf. thak, thuh), to poke, stir, or push about with a long pole; to raise a subject to a man by giving him information of which he had no idea before. thal, to poke away, or stir about with a pole, as in removing cobwebs, or poking an animal out of a nest or hole.
tha-tha, id. tha-lah-chhut-lai, to poke out from a hole, as an animal; to drag to the light things that were formerly secret, or known to few, esp. the bad conduct of others. tha-lah-lai, to take down from a height with a pole. tha-loh-khi, to push down with a pole, as in a pit or pool. tha-chhut-lai, to take out, as dirt out of a hole, or out of a bottle, by stirring it with a stick.
tha-khui, to push away, or push things separate with a pole. tha-oi, to draw things near us, or near each other, as with a stick or pole. tha-hap, to draw things together with a pole. tha o-kun, to remove the bride’s veil, as the bridegroom does at the marriage. tha hoi-tasai, to let him know about it for the first time.
tha’ (C.), = A. tha (R.), he; another.

tha’ (Cn.), [R. tieng, over again; double; twofold, &c.; = col. tung], tha’-beng, to explain again more clearly. tha’ beng-pék, id. koh-tha’, id.; to tell over again.

tha” (C. tha”), to carry on the palm of the hand [but in C. tha’ is to push away with the palm turned forwards with the fingers downwards]. (cf. thuh.)
tha”-koal”, to raise up high on the palm. tha”-koal” khi-phah, raise up (the gun) high and shoot! tha”-loh-khi, to lift or carry down gently on the palm. eng-chhut tha”-khi, to carry away gently on the palm. tha”-khi, to send off with the palms turned outwards, as a man going to strike. tu-i sim-tao tha”-khi, to send off a man thus from one’s breast.
tha” chit-tai-chi ho-i-tha”, tell this whole matter to him fully and thoroughly from beginning to end. tha”-chhut chit-tai-ai, id.
pha-tha’, to flatten and fawn upon a superior or an influential man, as an inferior does.

tha” [R. than, level; even]. pi-tha”, level, as a road.
khin-tha”, shallow, as learning, or as a dish; simple and easy.
thaí ([R. ekk, ornaments; to adorn]). tang-tháí, to adorn or ornament, as women: beautifully adorned; toilette: to talk in a false boastful way of one's self. tang-hee-tháí-búr, to dress herself up with much ornament, as woman.
tháí ([R. teck, to kick, = col. that]). thâu-tháí, = thâu-that, very playful, as child.
thah ([R. thap), a pagoda. pó-thah, a Buddhist pagoda. sa’-taan-thah, a three-storied pagoda. chhit-taas-thah, a seven-storied pagoda. tsö-thah, to build a pagoda (v. tao).
hifu-tháí, a spiral roll of incense, which burns for several days. kim-thah, = kim-thá, paper passed in hollow squares, burned in idolatrous worship.
kim-thá, a city and country near Siam (Rangoon and Burma). sam-thah-ki, the flag of Hamburg.
thah ([R. thap, to pile up; to repeat, = col. tháth]). chhit-tháth, a square or hexagonal piece of timber, made by laying the pieces crosswise tier above tier. kih chhá-tháth, to pile up such a pile of wood.
tháth ([R. thap, to pile up; to repeat, = col. tháth], to pile things one above another; to build up a house one story higher; a pile, as of books, &c.; laid or put on in addition; to excel others.
tháth-lá, to pile things on one another, esp. in a confused manner. sa’-tháth, laid on each other, as books, timber, &c. tün-tháth, to store away things in large quantities. têng-têng tháth-tháth, piled or crowded together, e.g. as graves in a public burying-ground. tëng-tháth-khiá, to get deeper and deeper in debt to the same man (v. khiam).
lién-tháth, in rapid succession. sa’-lién-tháth, id. lién-tháth-lái, coming in rapid succession.
tháth-láu, to build a story higher. tháth têng-bin, placed on the top of another thing. koh-tháth chit-piën, to put on another coat, as of varnish. koh-tháth chit-miá, put on an additional article of dress, e.g. additional coat or vest. tháth kah-á, to put on a vest, as over a coat. tháth bê-koa, to put on a jacket, as over a coat. tháth-tháth, laid on the top of a pile, e.g. a specially good fruit topping a pile of fruit, or something red for good luck. khit-í-tháth-tháth, to be excelled by him; said of the man who was himself previously at the top. khan-tháth-tháth-í, to excel him or it; said of persons or things. bô-lông ge-tháth-tháth-í, none is able to excel him. bô-khan-tháth-tháth, there is none better or more excellent.
Aí-tháth-láng, wishing to excel or be ahead of others, as in a subscription or other good work. khan-tháth-láng, to excel others in such things.
chinh tháth-chinh, to marry into a family with which there is already a connection by marriage. au-a tháth tih-á (cups on small plates), said of incest.
kim-thá, = kim-thá, paper pasted in hollow squares, and burned in the worship of the gods.
chit-tháth-chheh, a pile of books. chheh chit-tháth, id. tsö-thit-chit-tháth, a pile of paper. chhit-tui ch’á-tháth, in great heaps and piles; in great quantities.
tháï ([R. su], a sieve; to sift with a sieve. tháï-táu, a fine sieve. tháï-táu-kiá, the rim of a sieve. tháï-taú-se, fine gauze for neves.
bi-tháï, a rice-sieve, through which the broken rice falls, while the chaff is also shaken to one side. mii-tháï, a sieve for drying boiled maccaroni or vermicelli.
tháï-lái tháï-khi, to select the very best (things or men) by a series of successive selections. koh-tháï, to be sifted; to be chosen out very carefully. tháï mi’-hún, to sift wheat flour. tháï chhùi-bi kho-lái, to sift out the broken rice. lô-bi tháï-chhok, to sift or riddle cleaned and uncleaned rice.
thâu-thái--é, the largest and best sort of the dried lung-yen or dragon’s-eye fruit. ji-thái--é, the second-rate sort of it.
thái ([R. to carry, to lift up, = col. khái, tai, tháï]. thái-kú, to assist a man, especially by giving him custom. thái-kú (C), id.
thái-chhiáng, a gun carried and worked by two men.
thúî ([R. id. = col. thóê), the embryo or fetus in the womb. hit-thái, on that occasion of child. 'th. thái-ui, the placenta or after-birth. pêu-tháï the calf.
thái-sín, the guardian spirit of unborn infants. hoán-tiôh thái-sín, to dispel that spirit, e.g. by moving the bed or furniture of the room of a pregnant woman, or doing in that room various sorts of work which are counted unlucky.
an-thái, Tauist rites for removing the pains of a pregnant woman. siti-thái, to become pregnant; to conceive. hoái-thái, to become pregnant. toá-thái, unreal appearance of pregnancy, caused by wind or dropsy or some other cause. táu-thái, to enter into the embryotic state, as a spirit becoming incarnate. táu-thái chhit-sút, to become incarnate, as a god or spirit. chhit-bú-thái, newly born, as infant.
thái-chiôh, to borrow money on the security of a house, land, ship, &c. thái, a deed giving the security of a ship, house, &c. for loan. thái-chiôh-jí, id. chiong-tsán di-thái, to make the vessel the security, as in a bottomry bond.
thái (same as previous word?). hong-thái, a typhoon. hong-thái-bô, violent squalls of rain in a typhoon. tsie hong-thái, there is a typhoon; to have a typhoon.
tsóe-thái, there is a typhoon; to have a typhoon. ú-thái, there is a typhoon brewing. lâ-gôch chit-lú, ch’ káu-thái, thunder in the 6th month keeps away any (nine) typhoons. chhit-gôch chit-lú, kâu-thái lâi, thunder in the 7th month brings typhoons.
hô-thái, exceedingly sultry weather.
thâi ([R. sat; to cut; to kill; and by change of tone "shii", to cut off; to reduce; = col. tháï], to cut; to wound by cutting; to behead; to kill; esp. by cutting; to fight or do battle.
ns’-thái, to fight or do battle. toá-thái, a great battle. kap-i-thái, to fight with him. thái-lâ, to conquer in battle. thái-su, to be defeated in battle. thái-pái, id.
thâ-í-lái, to come along fighting, as army. thái-lái, to cut, kill, or fight much. thái-lái thái-khi, to fight with each other, as armies in battle, or as men in single combat. tint-tít-thái, slaughtering right on. lam-sâm thái, to cut, wound, and kill right and left without distinction; to kill promiscuously.
thái-thâù, to behead. thái-lâng, to kill a man, to wound a man, by cutting. thái-nlâng, to kill a man, esp. by cutting. thái-lâng pô-miá, to pay damages or make reparation for killing a man. jip-
chê, bô-thâi-lâng, not to hurt an enemy who comes into our house.

thâi-ti, to slaughter a pig; a butcher who kills pigs.

thâi-gû, to slaughter a cow. thâi-ti tô-în, to have pigs and goats slaughtered, as for great feasts. chích-phî, thang hê-lâng thâi-bâh (growing fat just to be slaughtered), said in scolding an utterly useless man.

thâi-chit-ê, to give one cut with a blow of a sword or knife. thâi--tsêo ngâng-têg, to cleave in two, longitudinally. tit-tit-chhâ thâi kâu-khiau (to hack a straight bit of wood so as to make it crooked), to mismanage and ruin an affair that would have gone well.

thâi [R. chhm, how? what? col. tsâî; thâi; or perhaps same as the following word].

beh-thâi = beh-thâi, how can — ? how ever — beh-thâi-ôe, how can — ever?

thâi [R. khî, how?]. thâi-thô, how — ever — (v. thô).

thâi, exclamation to frighten and drive away animals, as dogs or cats.


thâi-ko-chhêng, a sort of tree.

thâi [R. thê, the body, = col. thôc]. niet-thâi, shameless vulgarity done to show that he has utter contempt for us, e.g. exposing his person indecently, or doing indecent acts in our presence; or as a woman scolding with vile language.

thâi [R. id.], very great; exceedingly; too great; too much. thâi-kô, overmuch; beyond what is proper or needful; far too much; excessively. thâi-toâ, too large. thâi-sô, too small. thâi-tôâ, too early. thâi-ôâ, too late.

thâi-lông, the sun (v. lông). thâi-im (R.), the moon (v. im). thâi-kêk, the original principle of the universe. thâi-sióng lô-kun, title of Lâu-taz as dôdch. hô-pût thâi-sô, name of an unlucky star; the demon of eclipse. thâi-pêng, great peace and prosperity; Tai-jing (v. pêng).

thâi-hô, empow dowager (v. hû). thâi-tôâ, the heir apparent; also lô-chhîa, name of an idol. toâ-thâi-tôâ, the eldest son of the emperor. thâi-tâu-têng, a small shed of bamboo and paper in which little boys carry about the "søe-hût" idol round the shops, getting a few cash from each (said also in joke or incendo of the small salver and lamp used in opium-smoking). phang thâi-tâu-têng-ê, the boys who carry it about, the worst and vilest boys; counted worse than beggars (said in scolding a boy as most vile). thâi-tâu thâi-pô, the guardian of the heir apparent.

thâi-pô, guardian of heir apparent. thâi-sû, prime minister (v. sû). thâi-hû, a title of high rank at court (v. hû). thâi-kâm, an imperial eunuch (v. kâm). thâi-îa, title of very small civil mandarins (v. îa). thâi-thâi, wife of the prefect of a Foo department, or of a H'ai-fang, or of a Kujin. chić-thâi, principal wife of do. jî-thâi, secondary wife of do. lâu-thâi, the mother of mandarin or Kujin. lâu-thâi (r.), id. thâi-lâu, father of mandarin or graduate. thâi-mâ, mother of do.

thâi-kong, name of an ancient worthy; also (Cn.), great grandfather.

thâi-hô-kôe, a very small sort of fowl like a bantam.

thâi [R. great and prosperous; sometimes inter changed with the preceding word]. kok-thâi bin-n, the kingdom flourishing and the people enjoying tranquillity.

thâi-san, a famous mountain in Shan-tung.

thâi (= thâi). beh-thâi = beh-thâi, how?

thâi [R. sê, to reduce; to diminish; to dispense with; by change of tone from "sê," to cut or kill = col. thâi], to have done with; will have no more of it! be done with it! thâi--khi, id. bô, chhî-thâi, if there be none, then just let there be none.

thâi [R. figure, gait, habit, or manner of a man]. thè-thâi (r.), a man's external manner and bearing.

hô-thê-thâi, having a very good-looking appearance, as to gait and manner.

thâi [R. to wait; to treat]. khoân-thâi, to treat; to treat well, esp. to treat a guest kindly, giving him refreshments, &c.; to entertain. hô-khoân-thâi, to treat kindly; to entertain well. phât-khoân-thâi, to treat ill or unkindly. khe-k-khî-thâi-jîn, to stint or deny one's self in order to treat others well. khut-kî thâi-jîn, id.

chông-jî thâi-lô, to bring up children expecting them to treat their aged parents well (v. jî).

tân-thâi (Cn.), to wait; to wait for. thâi-kâ (An.), just a very short time ago.

thâk [R. thêk, to cut flesh from bones; to scrape off; to pick out; cf. col. thûn], to pick, as the teeth; to pick things out of crevices, &c.; to pass into crevices, as cakun or saw-dust.

thâk-thak, to mend slightly, as a dress, &c. pô-thak, to take out bad parts and put in new, as in a wall, or vessel; or dress; when done to a dress it implies that the edges are carefully smoothed, so that the patch is invisible or nearly so.

thâk-khî, to pick the teeth. thak chhûi-khî, id.

sat-pln-thak, a cleaner for cleaning a small-tooth comb (literally a comb for teeth).

thâk-thak, to reprove and scold a man for faults with much minuteness or in an exacting manner. thôc-thâk, to joke and jeer at a man's defects of bodily form or at his faults in conduct, either behind his back, or said to another as if he were supposed not to hear it. thê-thâk (C.), id.

thâk (cf. thôk, thûn?), to move the balls of an abacus. thê-sô-pô, to calculate by the abacus (v. sô). thak-siáu, id. thêk-khôa, make trial of the calculation by the abacus.

thâk (R. thêk, to read aloud; to study books. thêk-chhêh (to read books aloud), to study books; to be a student (v. chhêh). thêk-tël (Cn.), id. thêk-keng, to read classical books aloud; to study classical books. thak sa'-pien, to read aloud three times over. thê-pô, to read up what was not read at the proper time. ki'-thâk kl'-'bat, whatever he reads he remembers. khîn-thâk, to study diligently. khô-thâk, to study with much toil, difficulty, exhaustion, or pain, e.g. so as almost to make one's self ill, or as a poor student undergoing great hardships. chhû-thâk-jî, thêk-jî, to keep to the simple sense of the document, just as it is written, e.g. in a written agreement.

thak-siáu, to read an account aloud, so as to let others who are interested hear it. thêk-sê, to read a prayer aloud before burning it.

tham (R. id.), to covet; covetous; greedily; grasps... 

537
thing, tham-sim, id., am-tham, foolishly greedy; tham-té, to covet and plot to get; tham-loăn, to hangker after or doact upon improper things; tham-bé, ensured by vicious desire (v. bô).

tham-chiâ, glutinous; small-pox very thick on the body. tham-chiâ-lâng liân-oẵ tẫ-chi, a glutton licks even the bowl. tham-chiiông, extremely glutinous (said in scolding). tham-tâăi, covetous; avaricious; to be avaricious. tham-li (v.), id. tham-chi, tham-bin, sleeping very quiet; very difficult to wake. tham-sek, lewd; lustful.

tham-jôâ, wearing a great many clothes even in hot weather. bô-1 khâh-tham-jôâ, make him wear plenty of clothes though it be hot; said to be good for a child. tham-jôâ, bô-tham-kôâ, should wear plenty of clothes to guard against cold, even though it be rather warm.

tham-sia kûi-bôe, to buy on credit is expensive. tham-kôa' ū-li, avaricious mandarins. tham-jî pin-ji-khâh, the character "covetous" has its form like that of "poor."

thâm (R. id.), a deep pond; a pond for irrigation. thâm-ô, id. thâm-khut, large and small ponds of water (v. khut). thâm-thâm, a deep pool in a river, as at a rapid, or a waterfall (s. wine-jar).

thâm — thâm-hoe, a large dower, somewhat like a lily, much grown at temples; Cinnam.

thâm (R. id.), a sort of spirit-jar. chûi-thâm, id. toâ-thâm, a large one (s. pool). soe-thâm, a smaller one.

chít-thâm-chiû, a jar of spirituous liquor.

thâm [R. tâm, thâm], phlegm; mucus from the throat. thâm-noâ, mucus and phlegm (v. noâ).

thâm-kôân, a spittoon.

thâm-hê, tendency towards cancerous swelling of throat.

thâm-loăn, crazy; iatonic (v. lôăn). hong-thâm-pê-sim, to have an attack of dull quiet madness; said in scolding. You are crazy!

khî-thâm, gurgling in throat, as of man about to die. khâk-thâm, to cough up phlegm, or try to bring it up. khâk-thâm, id. phû-thâm, to spit out phlegm. kû-thâm, to have much phlegm.

khî-thâm, to remove phlegm. siâu-thâm, id. teh-thâm, to cure or relieve the tendency to have phlegm, as medicine.

thâm [R. clouds spreading themselves] gôh tî-thâm (Cn.), the moon has a halo.

thâm (C. khâm). thâm-mê (v.), speedily; very quickly.

thâm [R. tham, thâm, to feel about for; to search for; to explore; to sound; to investigate; to make inquiries; to visit], to visit; to make a call; to take soundings. thâm-hoe, the third literary Thâm-sê.

sa'-thâm, to visit; to make a call. thâm-khoe, to pay visits, as a new graduate or mandarin. thâm-pâng, the younger brother or nephew of a bride taking presents to her a day or two after the marriage. sa'-jît thâm-pâng, do. on the third day. sa'-jît ku'-iâ thâm-pâng, id.

thâm-koâ, to investigate, as for information, e.g., to find a man's purpose, or to test the goodness of a dollar, or the quality of goods. thâm-thâm, to make inquiries about something, usually somewhat secretly. tâ'-thâm, to make investigation. thâm-hu-sîit, to investigate whether the matter be true or false. thâm-kun-chông, to make secret inquiry into the state of the army, as for the enemy. thâm-khâ-lô, to look secretly in the daytime, so as to know how to come at night to steal.

thâm-tsiâs-bê, a spy. tsoe-chiâ-thâm, to be a thief's spy.

thâm-tsiui, to take soundings. thâm-jon-tsoe-tsiui, id. thâm-chhâm-khâm, to try the depth, as of a well; to investigate how a matter stands.

thâm-thâu, to thrust one's head forward, so as to see or hear something.

thâm (cf. thap). thâm-tô, somewhat concave, as a hand-net, or as bottom of chair long used, &c.; either so made intentionally, or become so by long use.

thâm-tsiui, to step suddenly into water.

tâ-hâm, to step unexpectedly down a step, or into a hole, or into water. kha tâ-hâm, id. seng-li tâ-hâm, to lose in trade suddenly and unexpectedly, e.g. by an unlucky venture. seng-li tâ-hâm-thâm, id.

chhîm-thâm, to spend all one's reserved funds, and get deeply in debt. thâm-êng, to use more than our income. thâm-thuí--lâng, to be deep in debt to people.

thân (R. chêng), a long narrow bivalve shell-fish; the razor-fish. se-kha-thân, a large sort. tek-than, a smaller sort.

pi' tek-than, to catch the "tek-than" by dredging. tah-than, to catch the "than" shell-fish in small quantities.

thân-tiâ, a place where these shell-fish are bred and caught. than-khâk, the shell of the razor-fish. than-khâm-chi, upright rails of a railing almost divided in two by long longitudinal slits.

ngiau-thân, quite dead (said of a man). than--khi, id.

hiau-thân, much warped, as wood; faithless; disappointing trust (v. hiau). pher-bin-than, putting on the appearance of goodness or diligence when observed (lit. good shell-fish laid on the top). pher-bin-than, chim-tsiui-ô, shell-fish laid so as to show the best on the top, and oysters well soaked in water; said of the tricks of trade.

thân [R. tâm, to talk; to converse]. lân-thân, plays in the Swatow dialect.

thân [R. name of a disease]. hông-thân, jaundice, in children, or a disease of children, caused by overeating, which makes them yellow and sickly. âg-thân, id. tô-thân, to have this disease. âg-sng-thân, sallow and jaundiced, as child or young lad.

thân (R. thâm), a small carpet; a rug; a coverlet, generally woollen. thân-ô, id. thân-mâ, id. soâ-thân, a rug, &c., made of cotton. mûng-thân, a hairy woollen rug. jiông-thân, a velvet or fine hairy rug or coverlet. tô-thân, a large carpet. tôe-thân (Cn.), id.

thân — lân-thân, idle; indisposed to take trouble.

thân [R. to bare the arm; to disclose; unfair]. phle-thân, unfair through partiality.

thân (P. thâm, thâ). thân-pê, turned so as to strike with the flat side, as a sword; on or with the flat side. thân-phu-sî, turning sidewise, as to get through a narrow passage, or to pass another on a narrow road. thân-phîn, id. (v. phîn). thân-hôî, transverse; horizontal; crosswise (v. hoî). thâm-khi, lying over; slanting (v.
tháng 510

tháng, a tree with large leaves and large whitish flowers (Elaeococca); also its seeds, from which oil is made. ò-tháng, oil made from it; much used for paint. thàng-chí, this oil mixed with lime, much used for caulking and cementing.
tháng [R. tông, a boy; &c.; (col. tăng), a surname; (cf. tân), a surname.]
thàng — thàng-thàng (C.), a stick carried by a son at a funeral.
tháng (R. tháo), a caek; a barrel; a tub; a bucket; a pail.
hi-Tháng, the leg of a boot. bá-Tháng, the leg of a stocking. bôb-tháng (C.), id.
kau-tháng-á, a bucket with a semi-circular handle 'over the top. kau-tháng, id. aoa-tháng, a large tub, &c. thang-â, a tub, barrel, bucket, &c., esp. if not large.
kh-tháng, a foot-pail; a tub. chío-ch-kh-tháng, a stone tub. kh-tháng-lai, a very confined district (said in speaking of a man who has never been far from home, or who considers a short journey from home to be a great distance). bin-tháng, a basin for washing, usually made of wood. bin-tháng-ké, a wash-stand.

tái-tháng, a bucket for carrying water. poah-tháng, a bucket for drawing water from a well (v. poih). phoah-tháng (C.), id. hè-tháng, a bucket for raising water swung on a rope between two men. o-tháng, the bucket of a well-sweep. phûn-tháng, a bucket for watering with (v. phûn), tiâu-tháng, a hanging bucket, as for drawing water. kim-thiâu-tháng, said of a man who is unwilling to help when asked, or even unwilling to work for payment; said to have been originally applied to a noted fortune-teller who spoke to no one, but let down a bucket as his means of communication.

chhe-tháng, a bucket for carrying manure. sai-tháng, id. jío-tháng, a bucket for urine, often set in a room for use. bê-tháng, a close stool for use in a house.

siak-tháng, a tub for thrashing rice (v. siak). tián-tháng, id. tó-tháng, a vessel containing tallow for dipping candles. ti-tháng, a tub for scalding pigs in.
tê-tháng, a wooden vessel in which a tea-pot is put to keep it warm. chhe-tháng, a large wooden vessel for cooking rice by steam. gó-chiâu-tháng, a Chinese still, made like an alembic. gó-tháng, id.
ki'à-sun-tháng, sort of tub used at an accouche- ment. io-tháng, id. tai-sun-tháng, id., so called at the time of marriage, when it is usually provided. chê io-tháng, to use it, as woman at time of confinement.

chhe-tháng, a small barrel for carrying powder for guns. chhe-chiâu-tháng, id.
teng-tháng, the frame of a very large lantern. teng-tháng, a large tub with nails fixed in it, covered up like a pit-fall, so that enemies or thieves fall into it and are wounded. thang-teng, a very large sort of lamp.
tháng-poà (v. poà), a tray.

chhi-tháng, to stand in an upright eace, with only the head out, till starved to death.

kho-tháng, to put on the hoops on a bucket, tub, &c.; (must not be said in T. where it has a bad meaning).
phah-tháng (T.), to make a bucket or tub. tdc-tháng (T.), id.
thàng-kho, a hoop for a barrel, bucket, or tub, gen. bamboo, sometimes of iron. thang-chhiu,
thàng

stares of tub, bucket, or barrel. thàng-koâ, cover of bucket. thàng-koâ", handle of bucket, across the top. thàng-kia, perpendicular handle of bucket rising straight from the side. thàng-pi", id. thàng-kia, instrument for knocking the hoops on a bucket, tub, &c. thàng-kia (C.), id. thàng-ti", a wooden instrument, shaped like a chisel, for this purpose. thàng-ti, id.
pak-tê-thàng toô, belly very large, as of corpulent man. bó-bìa-khiang, phái-tê-thàng, having a pleased friendly look, but cherishing wicked injurious purposes. ná thì-thàng (like an iron barrel), said of a strongly fortified place, or of a strongly built house secure from robbers.

thàng [R. thông; to feel pain; to grieve; distressed; miserable; to feel for; to love].

thìa"-thàng, to love.

thàng-thìa", to feel pain; to be pained. khê-thàng, in deep sorrow and distress; painful and miserable. sióng-sim kho-thàng, in very great and deep sorrow, e.g. for death of near relative.

lùn-thàng, to be much afraid of going to a place, e.g. going to be examined by a mandarin, or as boy going to be scolded by the teacher, or as man afraid to go to a place in the dark.

thàng [R. thông] to go through; to pass through; to communicate with; = col. thàng; classifier of journeys, voyages, &c.

sa"-thàng, having a passage right through; communicating by a door or road. bô-thàng, no thoroughfare; no communication through. thàng-"jip-khi, to lead right in, or right through, as a road or passage.

thàng-siá, leading to the city, as a road or street.

thàng-kê, to be made quite through, as a hole; to pierce or pass quite through. tsân kau thàng-kê, to stab quite through, the point coming out on the other side. kia" kau thàng-thàng, to walk all about, e.g. through a whole region of country, or all through a house to the very innermost parts.

bô-thàng-bê (C. boê), broken off in the middle without being brought to a proper result or completion, as any sort of matter. bôe-thàng-bê, not fit to be carried on to the end, as something that from its very nature cannot be carried through to a proper end, e.g. an unfinished journey.

chít-thàng-bê (C. bê), a ride on horseback for one complete round going and coming, as examinations, or for amusement. phâu-chít-chít-thàng, to ride a horse one round, going and coming. phâu chít-thàng, id. sê chít-thàng, to hire a horse for one complete round or journey.

thàng-sim-thìa", sending pangs to the heart, e.g. as a very painful boil. thàng-sim-lông, delightfully cool and refreshing, as cold water. koá" kau trong-sim-koa", bitterly cold (lit. so as to pierce to the heart) thìa" khoang thàng-sim-koa", extremely painful, as a boil, &c.

thàng (cf. lâng). bô-thàng (C. bê-lâng), a sort of wicker-work trap for catching fresh-water shrimps.

thàng, a float or buoy, as for an anchor or for a net; or for marking a channel, rock, bank, &c. &c. phû-thàng, id. tek-thàng, a bamboo float, usually made of one joint, or not much more. bâng-bé-thàng, floats for fishing-nets, esp. for marking the limits of the net.

thàng [R. thông, to brandish; to instigate; to infl.-id. col. lâm].

thìu-thàng, to teach how to do the work, as a raw servant or apprentice.

thap (R. id. = col. lap, nah"), concave: an indentation, depression, or cavity; to sink or settle so as to make a depression or cavity; to fall in, as a roof; to mend by putting in a good piece (as of wood) in place of a decayed piece, somewhat like inlaying; to have illicit intercourse.

sa"-thap, fitting into each other, as mortice and tenon (+). sa"-thap-ka, to cut cloth to advantage, by arranging the pieces to be cut out so as to fit into each other, and lose as little of the stuff as possible. thap-lài thap-khi, to arrange things well in packing, so as to fit well into each other, and take up as little room as possible; to cut cloth carefully so that there is no waste, as by arranging the patterns to fit well, and leave little or no unused material; or as in making a new article out of the good parts of old clothes.

pê-thap, to mend, as a dress, by changing the cloth.

phông-thap, convex and concave; embossed and depressed; cut in relief, and cut into the material.

thap-thap lap-lap, fallen in, sunken, subsided, or depressed, as ground; not level because parts are sunken. thap--lı̍-łài, to sink down making hollows, as an old roof. thap--lı̍-łхи, do., as old roof or floor, &c.; to fall or stumble at a hole, or cavity, or sunken place. thap-chít-khiang, to subside, making a hole, as ground.

thap-tê, a concave or depressed panel. thap-ji, characters cut into the material, e.g. cut into the block for printing, so as to print white on a black ground. thap-bâk, sunken eye; having deep-set or sunken eyes. bâk-chiu thap-thap, id. thap-bâk-ke, sort of fish with sunken eyes (v. ke).

thap-thâu-chhia, to fall down head foremost. thap-thâu-ke, small round cakes made of starch, having a hollow on the upper side.

thap-bêh, to put on stockings as well as shoes. thap-khê-kha, to put the ends of the legs of the trousers into the stockings.

thap-kha, to interlace the legs, as in wrestling.

sa"-thap-kha, legs alternating, as of men sitting close together opposite each other (+). sa"-thap-kha teh-kiâ", to walk close on the heels of another man. kiâ"-lı̍ sa"-thap-kha, walking along with very short steps, neither foot going beyond the other, or not much beyond it, as old or sick man. thap-kha kiâ", to walk with very slow short steps, as old, lame, or sick man. thap-pê kiâ", to measure the ground by the lengths of our foot.

thap-tiôk tsa-bê, to have illicit intercourse with a woman.

thap [R. id.: a bed; a couch; cf. col. that]. pit-thap, the cover for the point of a hair-pencil.

that (= thap). pit-that, = pit-thap, the cover for the point of a hair-pencil.

that [R. it., to press tightly in; to fill up crevices; = col. sat, soch, siap], to stop up, as a hole or channel; to stuff or fill up, as a crevice or opening; to supply, as a deficiency, especially if only temporarily, partially, or inadequately; to obstruct or block up, as a road. that-bê, id. that-têng, to stop up, as a road (v. têng). that-lê, to block up or stop up a road. that-môg, to build up a door. that-thàng, to build up a window. that-lâu, to stop a leak; to caulk. that-bât, to stop up close (v. bât). ti" that-that, choke-full or crowded as things (v. t"").

pê-that, to fill up cracks, chinks, or leaks, as in a
that

roof, boat, or door; to make up a deficiency, e.g., of money entrusted to us, of which we cannot give a full account, or of a debt that we cannot fully pay.

that hi-khang, to stop one's ears, as when determined not to hear. that-chhui (to shut up another's mouth), to put to silence; shut up now! be silent! that chhui-khang, to give some catable to a child to keep it quiet; to give a sop or douceur to keep a man quiet who could give us trouble.

that-giāh, to act as another's substitute (temporarily), especially when not quite so good; to be given as payment for a debt or security, &c., as some article given in place of money, or part payment in money, or by a bill, &c.; to supply a vacancy or deficiency, esp. by a temporary or inadequate arrangement. that-chē, to pay a debt, as for another. sa-lāi that-khi, to borrow from one (or more) in order to pay another, or to scrape up various sums from various sources for such purpose. that-lāi that-khi, to make up a deficiency in one place or time by super-abundance in another.

kan-that, a cork or stopper for a bottle. hi-that, the flaps of a mourning cap covering the ears, indicating that the mourner should have no ear for anything but his grief. si hi-that, to have a growth stopping up the ear.

that [R. thk, to kick, = col. thah], to kick with the toes, or sometimes backwards with the heel; but not with the sole of the foot, which is "lap." to-that, to kick backwards with the heel. that-tō, to kick over. khi-kha that, to lift the foot and kick. sāi pe-that, to make a sudden flying kick in boxing. lām kūn, pak that, Southerners box, Northern men kick. that-kid, to kick a ball. thāu-that, restless, as a child always moving about, climbing, running, &c.

tsau-that, to ill-use, maltreat, or insult; to spend recklessly, or use wastefully, as money or things; to throw away recklessly, as one's own life. chiu-that (esp. T.), id. tsau-that mih, to use things recklessly or wastefully, e.g. from not taking proper care.

that — that-ā-de, sort of shoes worn by soldiers.

that [R. to strike; to beat; to castigate]. that-ā-to, short sword used by soldiers (v. to).

that, to drain off, or pour off a liquid from the more or less solid part (which is kept back), e.g. through a small hole, or between a cup and its cover. thēt-ta, to pour off thus till quite dry. thēt-am, to drain off rice-water from boiled rice. thēt-thang, to pour off soup or juice from meat.

thāu (R. thē), secretly; stealthily; to steal. thāu-bān (C.), secretly; clandestinely. khi-chhāt thāu-khi, to be stolen by a thief. khi-chhāt thāu-ē, the man whose property has been stolen.

thāu-si, illegitimate, as child.

thāu-tsāu, to run away clandestinely. thāu-lāi am-khi, to come and go clandestinely. thāu-phāh, to beat or strike secretly, especially severely.

thāu-sim, to look at surreptitiously. thāu-khōa, id. thāu-thin, to listen secretly; to overhear. thāu-miṅ, to ask secretly. thāu-chhāu, to copy secretly; and surreptitiously, as a document.

thāu-thūi, to take away a good article secretly, replacing it with a bad one. thāu-tsōng, to conceal and hide, as stolen or contraband goods, or as a criminal. thāu-chhiā, to eat clandestinely; to steal and eat at once.

thāu-thōēh, to steal, as a small thing. thāu-thōēh--lāng, to steal from a man. thāu-liāh, to kidnap, as a man; to steal, as a fowl. thāu-phō, to steal, as a child, carrying it in one's arms. thāu-khān, to steal, as a cow or horse. thāu-hiāh, to steal, as clothes. thāu-giā, to steal or take away secretly, as a chair, or such heavy thing carried with both arms; and (so with other modes of carrying). thāu-mi'-bi, to steal a small quantity of rice, taken up in the fingers. thāu-lāu, to steal small things, or to steal a small quantity of something out of a large quantity (v. lāu). thāu-nī thāu-liām, chit-sī-lāng kheh-hiām, they who steal are always in poverty and want. thāu-chhīā, to steal, as an idol or ancestral tablet.

thāu [R. to, way, road, reason, &c.] thāu-lō, employment, business, situation (v. lē).

m-tnāi-thāu, beg your pardon, sir! (lit. I did not know), said on coming against a man or treading on his toes accidentally, &c.

thāu [R. thk, domestic animals = col. thek, chhiān].

thāu-si, domestic animals.

thāu (R. thē), the head; a head; top; source; beginning; first; chief; principal; end, especially lower end, but sometimes the point; root, stump, or crown of the root of some plants; the core of a boil; a promontory, and so used in the names of many places; either of the two loads on the ends of a carrying-pole, or of the things in the two scales of a balance; suffix to many substantives, especially of round or roundish things, but also of things of other shape, sometimes even of documents, qualities, places, directions, and ideas; in some phrases indicates the rubbish or refuse of the substantive to which it is affixed.

thāu-bē, beginning and end; first and last (v. bē).

thāu-bōe (C.), id.

khi-thāu, the beginning; at first. tāi-thāu, at first. thāu-seng, id., thāu-sai (T.), id. goān-thāu, beginning; fountainhead. thāu-sū, the clue to a matter. thāu-si (C.), id.

thāu-khi, prospering in business; having influence with powerful men (v. kū).

thāu-chàng, in front. thāu-tsāi (T.), id. teb-thāu-chēng, to be first; to go first; to walk first. tāo-thāu, id., to be head. chī-tāo-thāu, to strive or try hard to be first. thāu-dī, the foremost. thāu-chhip, the bower.

thāu-chit-ē, the first. thāu-chit-jit, the first day. thāu-jit, id. thāu-chit-pāi, the first time. thāu-chit-chiū, first chapter, &c. thāu-it-tēng-ē, man of great influence; first-class, as thing (v. ēt). thāu-bin-tēng-lāng, man of great influence or importance. thāu-miā, first name on a list. thāu-hō, first quality or sort; first signal or mark. thāu-chiū--ē, first-born child of man. thāu-tsān, first-born of beast (v. tsān). thāu-chiam, he who gets the first place in carrying an idol. thāu-tsām, first stage in a journey. thāu-pang, first fleet or company, &c. thāu-tinn, first troop or company. thāu-mīng, first door in a series (+). thāu-mī (C.), id. chīā thāu-chheng, to smoke opium refuse made up once agonistically, &c.

iōh-thāu, the first infusion of medicine. chiu-thāu, liquor distilled in the first distillation. lin-thāu, that beginning of giving milk (+). kē-chi-thāu, the first fruit of the season (said of the "pl-pā"

loquat). geh-thāu, the beginning of the month. chiu—geh chiu—thāu, the first half of the first.
month, mí-thâu, the beginning of the year. chinh-thâu, beginning of spring.

kang-thâu, the beginning of a work (+). nhé-châu, the beginning of a conversation or discussion (v. te). rai-thâu, the first of the title (v. lâu). kho-thâu-bê, rice boiled soft and adhesive, almost like paste.
kang-thâu, the upper end of an inlet (v. kang), (+). pi-thâu, the part of the embankment at a dam or weir. lô-thâu, a landing-place or jetty (v. lô; v. bê, "end"). bé-thâu, a busy port (v. bê), (+). hâng-thâu, the spaces at the corners of the central house in a large Chinese house.

thâu-lãng, a head-man. thâu-ke, the master of a house or shop (v. ke), thâu-chhiu, a head workman; the head of several workmen. thâu-nâu, a headman of any sort (v. nâu). thâu-bâk, a headman; the leader or officer of a small troop. seng thâu-bâk, to be made head of about twenty soldiers, not counted as a mandarin. thâu-tsang, the leading man in a place or in an affair; the clue of an affair (v. tsang).

tsang-thâu, to have the chief management of a matter, &c. (v. tsang), (+). tsông-kun-thâu, point from which many roads diverge, &c. (v. kun, "root"). tiê-thâu, one's turn to come to charge, as of Idle-at-rites common to several or many persons (+). tiêh-pitt-thâu, to have the use (in one's turn) of a field common to several persons, burdened with the duty of performing certain rites to an idol. chût-thâu, to undertake responsibility, esp. in a case when one must first take action so that others will follow or join him.

kôa-thâu, mandarin's confidential assistant in his yamen (+). mông-thâu, mandarin's private secretary. pan-thâu, head of the police in a yamen. kái-nú-thâu, the head or superintendents of the beggars. bu-thâu, headman of cookies carrying sedans, &c. (v. bu). sai-hú-thâu, a master tradesman. khoéh-thâu, a biography; a man who levies dues on passengers (v. khoéh). chhat-thâu, head of a band of robbers or pirates. kiau-thâu, keeper of gambling-house. hê-thâu, man who gets up a subscription for mutual help. boe-thâu (C), id. hêe-thâu, head of a society, especially of the Frisians (v. hêe). kêu-thâu (head of the religion), phrase sometimes used for chaplain or missionary, but not a suitable phrase. kâte-thâu, head of a community of Bud. priests.

chhai-thâu, headman of a voluntary society (+).

hé-thâu, a cook. hâu-thâu (C), id. a-thâu, a female slave. chhong-làng-thâu, you clownish fellow! you rustic! (said in scolding).

kiâu-thâu, proud. sái-jín-thâu, extremely cunning and wicked. hat-thâu, to scold or reprove violently. tong-thâu, refusing to sell in hope of a better price.

hâng-thâu, boastful and bragging in manner.

phái-sia-thâu, angry or proud tone of talk. kék-phái-thâu, to put on the airs of an influential man though really insignificant (v. phái). sê-thâu, power, influence, prestige (v. sê). si-thâu (C), id. u khûi-thâu, to have power or influence, or the appearance of it (v. khûi). lê-thâu, strength. tâ-thâu, courage.

khan-phái-thâu, getting rather more than one's share (+). bo-phái-thâu, not having a wind that can be used for the course.

chiê-thâu, discontents (v. chie). u-siau-thâu, salesable (v. siau). tâu-thâu u, very good measure, as of grain, &c. (v. tân). u-chhiu-thâu, to have a little more than the strict measure, as of cloth.

si-chhiu-thâu, to lose in trade by giving customers a little over-weight (v. chhiu). hûn-thâu, a small commission, as for taking a customer to a shop. thâu-thâu, a small commission or percentage; to take off such a percentage.

ù-bêng-thâu, having a very strong desire for something. ù-hin-thâu (C), id. bô-hêng-thâu, having no nice clothes to wear. bô-ti-thâu, insipid; tasteless. kim-thâu, the gloss on a new article, as on new cloth, or as fresh varnish on furniture. ion-thâu, do., esp. on cloth. pê-thâu-khôe, a deed of sale having no official stamp (+). ù-hun-thâu, well adorned, as woman (v. hûn).

khôn-thâu, an article pawned (v. khôn). tiau-thâu, an omen. chhái-thâu, id. chêng-thâu, a disease. chin-thâu (C), id.

per-thâu, a port or trading town (v. pe), tui-thâu, a station of police or of soldiers. tiâm-thâu, a shop. tui-thâu (Ch.), id. hêng-thâu, a hong, said esp. of one to which goods are sent (v. hêng). têo-thâu sêk, well acquainted with the place (v. têo). sià-thâu, a village (v. sià). chhiân-thâu-mâ, title of spirits of a shrine having no posterity (v. chhiân).

têo-thâu, a medical prescription. têo-thâu, a theme or text. ji-thâu-dâm, a sort of note or letter. toa-thâu, a ticket, bill, receipt, &c. phiau-thâu, a bit of paper having on it the shop-mark or name of the firm, and some notice of the article, pasted on or wrapped round the thing sold.

thê-thâu, rubbish, esp. of earth, stones, broken bricks, &c. he-thâu, refuse of lime, esp. coarse lumps separated by riddling out. bê-thâu, large lumps of wheat or barley riddled out from flour or meal. chehek-thâu, light empty refuse rice. tâu-thâu, husks and refuse of beans, &c. ban-fo-thâu, refuse of grated sweetpotatoes after making starch. si-thâu, coarse refuse sîk, it makes a very strong stuff. chhîu-thâu, top of wall; ruins of wall (v. chhiu).

chhiô-thâu, a stone, esp. a roundish piece or lump of stone. chhâ-thâu, a lump of wood; a bit or block of wood, esp. somewhat roundish. tông-a-thâu, a broken bit of tile (v. tông). bin-thâu, sort of round cakes (v. lâm). kun-thâu, the thick muscular parts of the body. gûn-thâu, silver money (v. gûn), (+). chi-thâu, money; a "sort of fish (v. chû)", f-thâu, a stool. oâ-thâu, a large bowl. châm-thâu, a pillow (v. châm). kâm-thâu, a woman's mourning head-dress (v. kâm). tô-thâu, the bit of cloth cut out in making a Chinese coat. kat-thâu, a knot. pau-thâu, a bagful of goods such as are sold in bagfuls. toa-thâu, the stock or shank of a helm. pô-thâu, an axe. ti-thâu, a hoe. tô-thâu, id. lêe-thâu, a plough. hô-thâu, a trumpet; a blow-horn.

soâ-thâu, a hill. tôi-thâu, a sort of stone pestle (v. tôi), (+).

ô-thâu, a root of taro. chhái-thâu, roots of long tur. tips shaped like radishes (+). chhng-thâu, onion roots; onions. soân-thâu, garlic. sîng-thâu (Cn.), id.

sim-thâu, the heart; the mind; the pit of the stomach (v. sim). sim kos-thâu, id. (v. kos). chhui-thâu, the mouth, figuratively (v. chhi). chhû-thâu, the root of the tongue; the tongue, in some phrases (v. chi). lin-thâu, teats (v. lin), (+). lêng-thâu, id. keng-thâu, the shoulder (v. kong, T. kai'; Cn. kui'). kôn-thâu, the fist; boxing (v. kôn), (+), taig-thâu-ô, a small wind, (+), taig-thâu-ô, the fingers; the toes (v. taig). taï-thâu (T.), id. tau-thâu (Cn.), id. kha-thâu-ô, the knee. bê-pá-thâu, the small of the back.
thâu

chhiu-thân, power of a person. ı-á chhiu-thâu, his power or authority. ıng-tiôch ı-á chhiu-thâu, to fall into his power so that he has the opportunity of injuring us. chhiu-thâu ñ-chi", he has under his control the money of another man, e.g. money of relatives, or rent of house which he manages for others.

jít-thâu, the sun; a day. jít-thâu-té, mi-thâu-tàng, day short and night long. am-thâu, the dark night; the right time. tâ-thâu, in the morning.

pê-thâu bô-kut, scolding by means of vile epitheta applied to a man's parents (v. pê).

soa-thâu, Swatow. koo-lâng-thâu, Kelung in Formosa, pê-chiôh-thâu, the White Fort at mouth of Amoy river. pê-soa-thâu (the white sand point), a point at the entrance of the Anhsii Creek, and so with the names of many heads and capes.

koo-thâu, the stubble of the seed called "koo" (+). tiu-kô-thâu, stubble. bô-thâu-tin, a sort of creeper (v. tâu). chhiu-thâu, the stamp of a tree, or part where the stem and root meet (v. chhiu). chhiu, chhiu-thâu, stamps of beard. tsâng-thâu, root of woman's queue (+).

phi-thâu, the tip of the nose. öe-thâu, the toe of a shoe. chi-thâu, an arrow-head. to-thâu, the corner of a square knife (tâo-thâu-to) at the sharp side of the square point. hun-chhe-thâu, the bowl of a pipe.

bâk-thâu, the inner corner of the eye. bâk-bài-thâu, the space between the eyebrows. tâg-thâu, the anus (v. tâu).

kân-thâu, the waistband of a peticoat (+). khô-thâu, the top or waistband of trowsers (v. kha), kô-thâu, the knob on the top of a sedan. toh-thâu-teng, a lamp for use on a table. tsún-thâu, the bow or prow of a vessel (v. tsâu).

sai-thâu, lions' heads, images for keeping away bad luck. bô-thâu, a horse's head; having a horse's head (+). ti-thâu, a pig's head (much used in offerings). gù-thâu, a cow's head; having a cow's head (v. gâ). kau-thâu chu-hi (monkey's head and rat's ears), so on a very ugly man.

hoan-thâu, Spanish dollars (+). kng-thâu, having one's head bare; no cap on. chhiu-thâu, head all covered with scabs or eruptions. gùn-thâu, a silver-head (+). pê-thâu, growing white and ripe, as a boil. âng-thâu, having a red head, esp. a junk having red bows. chi'î-thâu, having green bows, as junk. pî-thâu, having a flat end (v. pî).

chiam-thâu, sharp-pointed. tâo-thâu-to, a square knife having a broad square end instead of a point.

au-thâu, behind (v. âu); the hinder one of two loads carried on the end of one pole on the shoulder (+), chông-thâu, the front one of two such loads (v. chông). tâng-khî-thâu, the two loads on a carrying-pole very unequal in weight. chit-thâu, one of the two loads on a carrying-pole. âu chit-thâu, to carry only one load at the end of a pole instead of the usual two.

lái-thâu, inside; also (C.), my wife. goa-thâu, outside. têng-thâu, above. ë-thâu, below. pak-thâu, the north (of China). 

pi-thâu, at the side (v. pi"). tô-thâu, turned in the opposite or wrong direction (v. tô). chi-thâu, the right end; in the right direction; at first; also (C.), at beginning (v. chiâ). hê-khi t tô-thâu, lay it in the proper direction or position. mi-tiôh-thâu, the wrong end (+).

hoî-thâu-tô, a table placed at the side of a room. thâ-thâu, opposite; face to face; an enemy; a match for (v. tâu), (+).

thap-thâu-chhiu, to fall head foremost. khôn hong-thâu, to sleep in a place on which the wind blows (v. long).

kok-thâu, exceedingly; to the utmost. chin-thâu, id. tông-thâu, over again another time (v. tông).

kô-thâu, too much. khah-thâu-thâu-i, to be superior to him in excellence (v. thâu), thê-thâu, making characters project one or more places above the others, as very honourable names. öe-tit jip-thâu, able to get a favouurable-beginning, as in an affair. khoâ-thâu, to protect voyagers, as a powerful pirate to whom they pay yearly black-mail; to protect, as a powerful patron does to a gaming-house; to watch, as a sentinel set by bad men to give them notice of danger (v. khoê'). hoan-thâu, to turn one's head round; immediately, as in regard to coming back (v. hoan), (+).

chhiu-thâu, certain rites performed before marriage (v. chhiu). thâu-thâu, to behave. thi-thâu, to shave (v. thi). khâp-thâu, to knock one's head on the ground in worship or reverence.

thâu-tái, man and wife (v. tâi). thê-thâu-hun, marriage after a previous betrothal had been broken by death. bê-thâu-chhin, wife's relations. âu-thâu (Cn.), wife's own relations (said in reference to herself; sometimes also said of the original relatives of a stepson), (+).

pân-thâu, the master of a female slave. hia-thâu, paramour of a bad woman.

thâu-chhui, number of persons in a family (v. chhiu). hô-thâu-chhui, making profitable voyages, as vessel. chit-chhui siang-thâu chhut, a man talking quite enough for two (v. siang).

thâu-khâk, the head. thâu-å, id. thâu-khâk-å, a skull. thâu-khâk-chhé, brains. thâu-bin, head and face (v. bin). thâu-hiâh, the forehead. thâu-mông, the hair of the head (+). thâu-mô (C.), id. thâu-tsang, the queue (v. tsang). thâu-phô, the court of the head. thâu-lâu, the pimpls on the head. thâu-khoe, a cap made of coarse yellow hempen cloth, worn by sons at funeral. thâu-pô, a cloth worn by men on the head, like a turban. thâu-kun, do. worn by women.

thâu, to untie; to disentangle; to open out, as: knot. thâu-khui, id. siau-thâu, to remove, as calamities or anger; to have a motion or pass water (said in making inquiries about a sick man; said also of the lower animals). û-siau-thâu, marketable, as goods. thâu-kat, to unite a knot. thâu-kô, to open out the strands of a rope or cord. bô-thâu-kô, the matter cannot be set right because the parties (or one party) stand too stiffly on their supposed rights. i kông, khaâ-ôe thâu-kô, if it be he who conducts the discussion it will be more easily (or somewhat easily) put right, as he will yield a little. û thâu-thoah, knowing well when to be firm and when to yield a little.

thâu-khiô, to remove the injurious effects of incantations (done by counter Tauist rites). thâu-chê, to perform rites for removing guilt, as Tauist priests do. kông thâu-khi, to relieve one's mind or one's feelings by telling one's wrongs to another. thâu chit-tiâm hûn-khi, to relieve angry feelings long pent up, as by telling it or by getting vengeance (v. hûn).

thâu [R. the' through; to pass through; = col. thâu; or same as preceding word]!

tsâi öe-thâu, the water flows away freely, as in a pipe or drain. tsâi bôe-thâu, the water will not run
thâu

off, as when a pipe or drain is choked. kau-âm thâu-tâu, the drain lets off the water freely. kau-âm bôê-thâu, the drain is choked.

mîâ-sâa chîn-thâu (= thâu), his fame is spread far and wide. ji-bô chîn-thâu, the name of the shop or firm is very famous.

thâu [R. thô, through; to pass through; cf. col. thâu, thâu], thorugh; right through; passing right through; to communicate, as by a road or door; to lead to, as a road; to give secret or minute information; to mix, as a liquid; boisterous or violent, as wind, rain, waves, current, &c.; wide-spread, as man's fame; classifier of journeys, voyages, heavy showers, &c.

sa'-thâu, having a passage through; making a direct communication. phah sa'-thâu, to make a direct communication, e.g. between two rooms, by making a through-way. bô-thâu, no way through. thâu-kê, to pass right through, as a liquid, or as in boring a hole or piercing. thâu-piah-long, to have one's feet fastened in a wall, as a captive.

thong-thâu, quick of apprehension; intelligent. thâu-thît, comprehending thoroughly. but thâu-thâu, to know thoroughly. tsaî kâu-thâu, id. mîâ-sâa chîn-thâu, his fame is very wide-spread. kông thâu-ki, to tell all the particulars (v. ki). kông thâu-tôc, id. (v. tôc). kông-ôe thâu-thâu, to speak very distinctly.

tsâu-thâu, to ask counsel of idols, sorcerers, witches, fortune-tellers, &c., especially on behalf of a sick man; to convey secret and clandestine information to inform upon. tsâu-thâu sinu-sit, to convey secret information, as a traitor. thâu-hông, to give secret or stealthy information.

thâu-d, a man who reveals secrets in a traitorous manner.

thâu--îp-khî, leading right in and through, as a road. thâu-siâa, leading to the city, as a road. thâu pak-kiâa, leading to Pekin.

tit-thâu-bêh, determined to have it (or to do so), no matter what others wish, or without regard to risk, sometimes even when we have no right, or without regard to the rights of others. tit-thâu-kîô, to beg very urgently, taking no denial. tit-thâu-chiên, to recommend very urgently, as for an employment or situation. tit-thâu-îp, to go straight in, as into a door. tit-thâu-khî, to go right forward, as to a place. tit-thâu-khî, to go on rising, as in price. kê-chiâ tit-thâu-khî, the price is rising higher and higher. tüi-chia tit-thâu-khî, to go straight up from this point, as a road or path.

thâu-tâa, early in the morning.

thâu-mî', through the night (v. mî'). thâu-hô-lâi, to come through the rain.

chít-thâu-bêh, an abundant fall of rain, such as to soak the ground thoroughly and leave a good deal on the surface. chîâ-thâu-hê, id. poâ-thâu-bêh, a moderate fall of rain, not so much as to soak the ground well. poâ-thâu, id. nang-sa'-thâu, great floods of rain over and over again.

chiêm-khî-thâu, soak it quite thoroughly. ak kâu sa'-thâu-thâu, wet to the skin. khien-khî-thâu, slit it (e.g. peste) till it is well mixed and of uniform consistence.

hong thâu, the wind is boisterous or violent. hong thâu-ki-ki, wind boisterous and howling. hong thâu-khâng-khâng, id. hong-êng thâu, wind and waves boisterous. tâu thâu, the tide or current is very strong.

sa'-tiêu thâu, to have passed the three examinations for the Kujin degree. chiâh--sa'-tô-thâu, superior to him beyond all comparison (v. tô).

thâu-hien, to make an entirely new roof. thâu-tian, to put on a whole new sole on a shoe. thâu-tô, a passage-boat that goes the whole way (v. tô).

thâu-châu, made of entire lengths of reeds or grass, not of short pieces joined, as a good mat. thâu-lông (T.), the whole backbone of a pig.

thâu-tsiû, to pour in water into another liquid; to mix water. thâu-khâh-pôh, to dilute. thâu-khâh-chiâ (to dilute so as to make it more insipid, less salt, or less sweet.

hun-chhe-thâu, a long wire for cleaning a tobacco-pipe. a-phien-thâu, a cleaner for an opium-pipe.

thâu (C.), = A. thô, thâu-khîi, to sigh. thâu-khîi hi'-hiî, sighing bitterly.

thâu -- thâu-khî, very much invoked and troublesome to set right, as affair. ná'-thâu-khî, getting more and more involved and difficult to set right.

thâu [same as previous word]. thâu-khî, harbouring a feeling of resentment or displeaseur.

chiâh-thâu, to harbour bitter revengeful feeling against a man, determined to make him suffer for the injury he has caused us, e.g. by having him accused before a mandarin, or causing him to meet with some great calamity, not for the purpose of getting gain or recovering debts or losses, but just to gratify spite.

thâu [R. tôk, poison, = col. tâk], to poison. thâu-lông, to poison people. ôe-thâu-lông, poisonous. thâu-sî-lông, to kill a man by poison. thâu bin-thãng, to kill internal worms by drugs. thâu-hî, to poison or drug, so as to catch them. thâu niâu-chhî, to set poison for rats. thâu-kàu, to set poison for dogs.


the [R. thông, to prop up; to support; to extend; to pole a boat; = col. thî, theng]. (C. thê .. ), to pole a boat, but "the" in other senses, to recline or lean on a couch or chair; to lean against; to push along with a pole, as a boat.

the-tsiû, to push a boat with a pole; to pole a boat. the-ko, id.

the kau-î, to lean back in a chair. poâ-thê, to recline. poâ'-thê-bô, id.

kau-î-the, thê back of a chair.

the [R. chhui, thui, to calculate; to investigate]. (Ch. thii), to excuse one's self; to decline to meddle with a matter on some pretext; to refuse with excuses and polite words that sound well, but generally more or less false. the-khûi, id. the-sî, id. the-sô, id. the-sû id-kô, id. the-sô kô, id. the-sô thôk-kô, id. the-thôk, id., often including the idea of putting it off on some one else. an-the, to shift a piece of work on each other, neither willing to do it himself. sa'-oe-the, id.

the-ô-chî, to play truant from school. the-pî, to refuse or decline on pretense of sickness. the-bô, to say falsely that we have not the thing asked for, or did not do the thing found fault with. the-bô-tî-têh, to say "not at home," when really at home. the hê-kûîi (to put it off on the ghosts), to deny what is evi-
dently brought home to us, e.g. to deny stealing what no one else could have stolen.

thé (R. thài), the embryo or fetus in the womb. pau-thé, the caul. the-sin, thuai-sin, guardian spirit of unborn child (v. thài). the-miłg, the hair on an infant before it is shaven, which is done one month after birth. koa-the-miłg, still having the hair it had while unborn, as in the first month.

thâu-thé, first-born of mother, either human or of lower animals. ãu-thé, the next time she has a child.

cak-chhit-thé, the six or seven successive births of children.

u-thé, to be pregnant. chê-thé, id. hoan-thé, the unborn infant moving just before birth. bút-thé, to cause (or have?) an abortion. ka-lâu-thé, to have a miscarriage. ãu-thé, to have a miscarriage (said only of beasts).

the-nilh, toa-lài, congenital, dating from the embryotic state. thì-thé-the-nilh, id., in the embryotic state.

bó-thé, the inner framework of a cap, made first.

the-à-bô, a cap with a hole in the centre, worn by new-born infants. the-á (C.), = A. thac, a hair-pin.

thé [R. to lift in the hand; to take up; to carry; to bring forward; to bring into notice; occurs in the names of several offices and of some idols].

thê-khî, to raise a question for discussion; to introduce a subject of conversation. thê-an, to call up a case from an inferior court. thê-hông, to take precautions against some danger. thê-poât, to assist a man to get employment (v. poâ). thê-hê, id., as by some money, or by giving work or helping to a situation.

kha-chhêng thê-phî, to rise slightly from one's seat, e.g. making a slight sign of respectful recognition to a man coming in, or in order to let something be taken from below us.

thê-tok, a general or admiral. thê-tâi, id. tsau-thê-tok, an admiral. tsau-thê (r.), id. liôk-lê thê-tok, a general. liôk-thê (r.), id. kiô-bun thê-tok, the military governor of the metropolis.

thê-tin, general and lieutenant-general; admiral and commodore.

thê-tok hâk-chêng (R.), = hâk-tâi, the chief literary examiner of a province. thê-hâk-tô, title of a Tautai who is at the same time literary examiner of his territory, as in Formosa.

thê-tâg, an office at the metropolis or at the provincial capital for forwarding important despatches and for giving notice of the promotion of mandarins.

tsaî-thê hût-bû, name of an Indian goddess with eighteen heads, Maritchi, worshipped both by Buddhists and Tanists.

phê-thê, Buddha , syllables entering into the titles of various Buddhist divinities, especially of Buddhists-atwa, contracted to “phôt-eat.”

thê [R. thài, to carry; to lift up; = col. t'ai, khoâi].

thê-thê, to place characters one or more places above the highest words of the other columns in the page, as is done to names of high honour. toa-thê, placed one place higher than the tops of the other columns of words.

siang-thê, placed two places higher, still more honourable.

thê (C. thè; Cn. thò), a boil, especially a somewhat small boil. thê-á, id. si thê-á, to have such boils.

kö-thê, large spots of itch (v. köê).

thê [R. body; substance; form; respectability; pres-

thê, thê, name given from personal appearance, as a sort of nickname. thê-hô-miâ, id. thê-thâk (C.), to jest at people's personal appearance. keng-thê (C.), to talk scandal about people.

bô-le bô-thê, without politeness.

thê-biân, respectability; prestige (v. biân). bô-thê, without respectability, &c., sît-thê, to lose respectability, influence, or prestige. thiên-thê, affecting too much style, or lying about idly (v. thiên).

thiên-thê, id. koa-thê, proprieties of dress, manner, &c., for a mandarin. kok-thê, the dignity of the kingdom.

sit-kok-thê, to lose its dignity or prestige, as a kingdom, by defeat or disgrace. tsông-kok-thê, to increase the dignity and honour of the state, as a good and great mandarin.

it-thê, alike; having similar character or privileges.

tâi-ko it-thê, all alike. it-thê khoân-thê, to treat alike and impartially. saâm-ûi it-thê (X.), the Trinity in Unity.

thê-thiap, to sympathize with; to make allowance for another's circumstances, or adapt one's feelings to his with kind consideration.

sa'-thê-thiap-sîm, sympathizing heart.

thê-sut (r.), to compassionate; to act with tender consideration towards (v. sut).

thê-hêo, to consider carefully the meaning of a saying or the state of a man's mind, feelings, and purpose till we quite understand it, so as to shape our own conduct.

thê [R. to change, to substitute, to abolish, instead of, in place of, = col. thè, thûi].

sa-sêp bông-thê, hereditary, as rank.

thê (R. thè, thûi), (Cn. thò), to retire; to recede, to draw back; to ebb; to lose or diminish, as colour, auspicious influence, prosperity, fever, &c.

thê-khî, to retire; to draw back, &c.: to remove one dish from the table when another is brought. thiûthê, to draw back, as army, in good order (v. thiû).

thê-pî, to step aside, as to let a mandarin pass. If thê-pî'-khî; you get out of the way! (said in secluding an inferior.).

thê-pî, to keep at a respectful distance from a superior. thê-khûi, to step aside. thê-khûi niû'-î, to get out of the way to avoid disputing with him at present.

thê-àu, to walk backwards.

tô-thê, to walk backwards without turning round from a place to which we had advanced, e.g. on opening a door and seeing one some in undress; to retreat, as an army drawing back in good order from a position found to be unsuitable or unsafe; to become worse than before, as in some work, art, or study. tô-thê-khî, to walk backwards without turning round.

ô-thê-pê, to make no discussion or dispute with him at present.
thek [R. a commission or special order from the emperor or from God, sometimes interchanged with the following word, (C. thit).]

thek-hong, to appoint by imperial decree to post-humous title and honour. thek-lêng, Taoist charms on yellow paper.

kho - thek, a yellow roll with the imperial decree conferring an honorary title of rank on a relation of a high mandarin. in-thek, a yellow roll that is fastened to an idol’s seal, as if containing the commission given by Heaven to the idol.

thek [R. to order; to command; sometimes interchanged with the preceding word, sometimes with the following], to order to perform a duty, as a high mandarin orders a lower mandarin, or as a mandarin orders his constables.

thek-chhe, to order out constables on duty. thek-koâi, to order the Hien mandarin to manage some matter, as the Tautai doca. thek-thinâ, to order a Ting mandarin (e.g. the Hai-fang), to do it. thek-hú, to order a prefect to do so.

thek [R. id. (C. thit), to adorn; to ornament]: also (Cn.), A. sî, pretty, beautiful.

chêng-thek (C. chêng-thit), to adorn or set in nice order, as one’s person or house.

thek sai-sai (Cn.), very pretty or beautiful, as a person.

thek (Cn. T.) if thok-koâi, A. If thok-koâi, one of the eight Sien or genii.

thek (esp. C.) thek - kák, A. khoâi-kák, a worthless fellow; a nê’er-do-well; a thing that is quite useless, as a broken article.

thêng [R. thêng, to prop up; to support. &c.; = col. thîn, the]. pi-tú-thêng, neither party able to overcome the other, as in a drawn game or even contest of any sort.

thêng [R. name of a city and department]. thêng-chew, thêng-ching-chow city or prefecture (department), on the borders of Kiang-si province (the Hakka dialect is spoken there). thêng-chiu-hú, id.; or the prefect of Tîng-chow.

thêng-chiang-liông-tô, the Chang-chew Tautai, who rules Tîng-chow, Chang-chew, and Lung-yen.

thêng [R. to ascend; to mount], to ascend in the sky, as bird or paper kite. thêng -- kí- lâi, id. thêng-koâi, id. thêng-không, to mount up high in the clouds, as spirits, genii, &c. thêng-hûn kí- kí, id. thêng-hûn kái-bú, to mount on the clouds and mist, as spirits, &c. hong-chhe thêng, the paper kite ascends.

sat-khí thêng-thêng, full of deadly rage, as in battle; naturally of bold and terrible appearance (v. sat).

gôc thêng (C.), = C. gôc têng, the moon at zenith.

thêng (R. id.), (Cn. thêng, thîn), to cease; ‘to pause; to stop or delay (neuter); to hold one’s self erect.

siô - thêng, in a short time; by - and - by; wait a little. siô-thêng-â, in a very short time; in a few moments. kinh-thêng-â, after a short time. kinh-chít-thêng, after a short time; almost immediately. thêng-chít-kheâ, wait a very short time. thêng-chít-jî-chî-ki, wait one day and then go. thêng-thêng tiap-â-kú, always procrastinating and promising to do it immediately. thêng-thêng tiap-â-kú, id.

bô-thêng, without stopping; without pause or intermission. bô-thêng-â, id. bô-â-thêng, id. bô-thêng-kheâ, very speedily; without delaying a moment.

thêng-kan, to suspend working. thêng-khà, to stop in walking; to halt. thêng-chhiû, to stop in working or writing. thêng - khùi, to stop to take breath; to pause a little. thêng-pit, to pause in writing. thêng-pîng, to intermit for a few days the rites for the dead. thêng-koan, to keep a coffin unburied, waiting till an auspicious site or day be found. piô-â-thêng, the watch stopped.

thêng-áin, to hold one’s self erect, esp. standing. thêng-ki-likâi, to raise one’s self as erect as possible while still kneeling. chê-kê-thêng, sit straight up. khiâ - khi - thêng, stand straight up. tô - khiâ-thêng (C.), to stand on one’s hands.

thêng [R. têng, to adjust or settle an affair]. tiâu-thêng, to settle an affair, as a sort of arbitrator.

thêng [R. a road; a stage; a measure; a surname; = col. têng, thîa].

thêng-tai, an ancient commentator.

ki - thêng, to commence a journey. lô-thêng (r.), a stage on a road; a journey (C. T. lô-thêng). jòa-tao lô-thêng, how long is the journey! chít-thêng ká-chít-thêng, making a number of journeys or calls over and over, e.g. in dunning for a debt, or asking a man over and over for what he has promised to give.

thêng (R. id.), a lorch; a junk with sharp bow and stern. thêng-á, id. kíng-tang-thêng, a Cantonese lorch. khoái-thêng, a swift-sailing mandarin-lorch. hoo-thêng, a Cantonese “flower-boat,” or floating brothel.

thêng-sêng, self-willed and overbearing, as young person. thêng-kiông, to act in an overbearing manner, trusting in his strength, power, or influence. thêng-koâi, to be proud and insolent, as a female slave beloved of her master acting insolently towards her mistress.

thêng i-é-lât, to stir up and exert his strength.

thêng [R. to pull up; to draw out; to relax a little], to spoil, as a child; to indulge or favour too much, as a servant or employ. thêng-sêng, to indulge and spoil, as a child; to let an inferior have too much of his own way. thêng-sêng-khi-koâi, indulging and spoiling him till self-will is become habitual. thêng-khi-koâi, id. in thêng-thêng, must not spoil him by letting him have his own way.

thêng [R. têng, a stirrup]. (C. têng). bô-tâm-thêng, a stirrup. thêng-kun, the strap on which the stirrup hangs. thôa-thêng, to be dragged along by the horse, with foot in stirrup, when fallen from horseback.

thêng — If thêng god-â-tû, you pay the stakes to me, in gambling.

thêng [R. to listen, to he r; to wait; to let him have his way; = col. thîa], to let a man have his way.

thêng-hâu, to wait
tâ" - thêng, to try to get information. tiông-thêng, very dull of hearing.

thêng-âng, to let a man have his own way. thêng-lông-â só-á, id. thêng-tai-â, do just as you please. thêng-kiâi, do it if you like, thêng-ki-kiâi, id. thêng-koâi, you may look if you like. thêng-chiâh, you may eat if you please. thêng-
lai, he may come if he pleases. thêng-chêng, may wear it if you like (cf.) thêng-koân-ii, you may rule or punish him just as you please. giêng thêng, kê chêông, his words and counsel are followed. thêng-thien iû-beng, to submit to Heaven's decree of fate.

thêng - chhe, messenger used in a mandarin's yaman (v. chhe).

thi [R. stick; to adhere; adhesive], to catch with bird-lime. âng-ka thi, id. thi am-pö-chê, to catch eelads with bird-lime.

mîi-thi, glutinous raw paste made from wheat meal.

liâm thi-thi, adhering very firmly, e.g. cemented with bird-lime.

lô-lô thi-thi, involved, as an affair difficult to set right; confused and involved, as talking, esp. when it comes to nothing. lô-thi-thi, id. lô-li-thi, involved and hard to set right, as affair; very troublesome and unpleasant to deal with, as a man who is not straightforward, e.g. objecting, turning about, and drawing back when all seemed about settled. kông-ôe lô-li-thi, to talk a great deal all involved and indistinct, the more that is said making it no clearer, but only darker and darker.

thi [R. thing, to prop up; to support; to pole a boat]; = col. the], to pole a boat.

thi (T.), = A. thi, to open out, as a fan or an umbrella.

thi (R. thê), to crow, as a cock; to sob.

thi-kiâu, to bewail with sobs and cries (v. khiâu).

thî-hâu, to sob bitterly; to sob and cry, as a child.

toà-kiai thi, söè-kiâ' häu, children large and small sobbing and crying. hii'-hi'-thi, to sob and cry. huî'-huî'-thi, to sob bitterly. kâuh-thi-chhâu, do.

koe thi, the cock crows. koe-thi, cock-crowing.

koe-thi ji-lôh, the second cock-crowing. koe-thi kûî-lôh, which of the three crowsings? koe-bû thi, the hen crows, said to be a very bad omen; said also of a wife ruling her husband.

thi (R. thai), moss and such plants. si'i-thi, to grow moss; to get covered with moss. hô-thi, sort of oddish moss, or green moss that grows on damp walls and floors. &c. chiîîi' chi-thi, to grow moss, as damp places. phi'-khang-khâu chiîîi' chi-thi, nostrils all filthy (said of a dirty child).

thi (R. thê), a hoe; to hoe or dig up; = col. tî, [thi].

thi-thoû (C.), to hoe up or dig up. weeds, grass, &c., on hills or fields, e.g. for fuel. thi-thû (C.), to hoe up weeds in dry fields.

thi [R. ashamed; modest; = col. si]. û liâm-thi, to have a strong sense of honour or self-respect, so as not to do what is dishonourable. ko-liâm-thi, to take good care of one's reputation and good name for correct conduct, avoiding what would hurt our character. bö-kê liâm-thi, having no respect for one's own reputation; doing wicked things without any shame. bö-liâm-thi, id. bö-sîch liâm-thi, id. sîch liâm-thi, acting justly and honourably though against one's own interest or feelings, or in opposition to relatives or friends, avoiding what is unfair or dishonourable, and thus keeping unblemished our reputation for fairness and honour.

thi-chhiê, to laugh at as to make ashamed.

thi (cf. thion), (T. thê), to open out, as wings or umbrella, or as tangled cords or plaied queue. thi-khui, id. thi-khòa, to open out (as umbrella, &c.), so as to look at or try it.

thi-sit, to spread the wings. thi hû-soà, to open out an umbrella. thi-sî, to open out a fan.

thî (cf. thikhi), thî-phôa (C.), = A. thî-phôa, to tear to pieces, as a sedan or as clothes.

thî (C.), = A. thi, a surname.

thî [R. thê, = col. thil], to shave. chhiê-thi, to shave in the direction of the hair. tô-thî, to shave against the direction of the hair.

thî-thâu, to shave the head; to perform shaving, or get shaved. thî-thâu-to, a razor. thî-thâu-tâ, the barber's implements, &c., carried on a pole on the shoulder. thî-thâu õ-lãng, a barber. thî-thâu sai-hũ, id. thî-thâu-chhiê, a mandarin's barber.

thî-chhûi-chhiê, to shave the beard.

thî-bin, to scrape smooth, as the surface of an idol; scraping off the old paint and gilding before repainting and regilding.

thî — thô-thî, a sort of fans, somewhat like the "bé-ka."

thî [R. tî, = col. khi], thî-koe a pheasant. thî-koe-bê, a pheasant's tail. chhah thi-koe-bê, to wear pheasants' tail-feathers in the head, as in the Ming dynasty, now done in plays.

thî" (R. thiam), to add more; to add to; to increase the amount. ke-thî", id. thi" khah-ke, id. khah-thî", adding yet more. thi" ke-kiâm, to add more or less. thi"-tâng, to make heavier; to add more weight. thi" tâm-pôh, to add a little; to give or put in a little more in addition. thi"-thâu thiap-bê, to give a man a little help merely to cash out his own endeavours. thi"-thâu thi"-bê, to add some lies to a story fundamentally true. thi"-khn thi"-chhiê, to add lies to a story founded on fact.

thî"-phû, to fill the dish with boiled rice. thi"-chhâu, to give more fodder. thi"-sûi, to give more water, e.g. to bird in cage. thi"-iû, to put more oil into the lamp. thi" tong-sim, to put in a wicked.

thî"-thî", to ask for more than was promised, or than is due. thân-thî", to earn more. pô-thî", to add some so as to make up a deficiency. bôe-thî", to buy more. thôk-thî", to read (aloud) more; to study more; or longer lesson.

thî" (R. thien), Heaven; the heavens; the sky; weather; a season; the supreme power or principle of the universe; the divine power; God, often with a pantheistic idea: applied in some phrases to things related to the emperor, as he is considered the vicegerent of Heaven.

thî"-tôe, Heaven and Earth; heaven and earth; nature; the universe; which means the supreme being in a pantheistic and dualistic sense. kông-thî"-tôe, to worship Heaven and Earth. sîh thî"-tôe, to give thanks to Heaven and Earth, as for some favour. thî"-tôe bô-pô, Heaven and Earth allowing wickedness to go unpunished (v. pû). hong-sim sô-thî"-tôe, conscience is a miniature of Heaven and Earth, in regard to the principles of justice. tsoà-sîong hô-eh. thî"-tôe-sô, calamities by serpents and tigers are deceased by Heaven and Earth. thî"-tôe-bê (end of heaven and earth), said of extraordinary calamities or unexampled crimes, as portending the end of the dynasty. kông thî"-tôe-phê, to talk about very strange and out-of-the-way things, absurd stories, or pure inventions; to tell incredible tales, possibly may be true, but such
as the hearer cannot take in. m-tsai thi'-töe, observing or perceiving nothing, as man drunk or very sleepy, or in a state of unconsciousness; or as young child that can do nothing for itself, depending entirely upon its parents. m-tsai thi'-töe, to deceive Heaven and Earth (said of very wicked conduct). mo-ää-thi' phien-thöe, to deceive Heaven and Earth. më-thi' oän-thöe, to refine and find fault with Heaven and Earth. he-thi' he-thöe, to tell great lies, as in accusing people falsely. thi'-tsai töe- tsai, Heaven and Earth know it to be true. thi'-tsai töe-ki', do., as in calling Heaven and Earth to witness. thi'-töe töö ö-ö, heaven above and earth below; the universe (+). thi', tö ö, am, heaven and earth dark; very dark weather; great distress and calamity (+). thi' hoan, töo loan, heaven and earth in disorder (said of very great calamities). thi' chhong-chheng, töö lòng-lông, the influences of nature all propitious. phi' chhit-ä-thi', tân chhit-ä-thöe, living on the same earth, and under the same heaven. chiu-thi' seh-ké, lóh-thö hoan-chhien (chhién?), to ask an enormous price, but accept a very small one.

thi'-kong, the god of heaven, sometimes heaven personified, sometimes the supreme good; often confounded with Giök-höng. thi'-kong-si, his birthday.

thi'-kong-toä, temporary shrine for his worship. thi'-kong-lö, an incense- vessel for the worship of Heaven.

thi'-má (Cn.), the goddess of heaven. thi'-má-si' (Cn.), her birth-day.

thi'-li, = thien-li, the principles of Heaven's justice, esp. in reference to vengeance. ù thi'-li, according to the principles of Heaven's justice, esp. said of Heaven's vengeance on criminals. tôih-thi'-li, you should speak the truth; you should act fairly and justly.

hâp-thi'-li, right; proper; according to the laws of Heaven. chiâu-thi'-li, id. thi'-li ù thi'-li, Nemesis! what a just Heaven-sent judgment on wicked men! thi'-li kün, the vengeance of Heaven speedily over-taking crime. bô-thi'-li, said of wicked, violent, oppressive conduct carried on with a high hand, e.g.: tyranny or plundering.

thi', Heaven's decree or purpose. tsai thi'-i, to have an instinctive knowledge of coming weather, as some animals (+). thi' tsai-thi', Heaven decrees.

chiên-seng bán-säng, m-tâh-thi' chi-säng, innumerable calculations and purposes are not worth one purpose of Heaven. oän-thi' chhoeh- miá, to refine and murmur at Heaven and fate. thi' bô-b-hook, Heaven has no eyes (said when great criminals are quite unpunished, and prosper all the more by their crimes). thi' bô-b-hook, Heaven's eye sees (as when calamity suddenly overtakes wicked men). khoa-thi' chiáh-päng, to live on honest gains (+). thi' thi' thâu-khâk-tööng, Heaven is above my head; I am speaking all true; Heaven sees and will punish me if I speak falsely (said as a sort of oath). gôk-thi', to offend against Heaven. ù thi' bô-jit-thâu o-o, falsely saying that people commit incest, &c.

thi'-üi, the imperial throne. piâ' thi'-üi, to rebel and aim at the imperial throne, as arraigners. phiah thi'-üi, id. che-thi', to be emprorer.

thi'-öö, under heaven; all under heaven; the empire. thi'-käa-thi'-öö, all under heaven. thong-thi'-öö, id. moát-thi'-öö, id. thi'-öö-thi'-päng, all under heaven at peace and in prosperity.

thi'-töö, above the sky; in the sky; in heaven; heaven above (+). poâ'-thi', up in the air, up in the sky. thi'-tööng-ng, in the sky; in the air.

hê-thi', summer. tang-thi', winter. chhung-thi', spring. chhau-thi', autumn. hō-thi'-ni', a year of abundance (v. ni'). thi' län-ö-thi', it is just the weather for us; it is our opportunity or time of good fortune and prosperity. thi' i-ö-thi', it is his season of good fortune.

hō-thi', fine weather; fair weather. phài-thi', bad weather. koâ'-thi', cold weather. jaô-thi', hot weather. chiâ-thi', fair weather after rain. m-chiâ-thi', very changeable uncertain weather, scarcely either rain or fair. kui-sin-thi', settled weather (v. kui). âng-thi' chhiah-jit-thâu, clear, hot, cloudless sky. lô-thi'-bín-thi', pleasant warm weather in winter, such as vagrants like.

thi'-sì, season; weather. thi'-khi, weather. khoâ-thi'-sok, to watch the signs of the weather (+). kli-thi'-sèh, the sky clear and cloudless (+).

thi'-siong, any atmospheric or celestial phenomenon (v. siong). thi'-hûn, the clouds of the sky; the clouds of heaven. thi'-lé, dew (v. le). thi'-lê (X.), the way to heaven. thi'-kang, dawn; early daylight (v. kng). thi' thiah-hah, dawn breaking. thi'-o-im, dark cloudy sky (v. o). thi' thi'-hó, appearance as about to rain.

kî'-thi', open to the sky; a small open back-court, smaller than a "chhian-chi," and behind it (+). bô-kî'-thi', very dark; not having a look of the open sky, which is counted bad for the luck of idols or ancestral tablets, as these should always have a clear view of the open heaven. chiâu-thi'-toök, to ascend to heaven. chhionsg-thi', to mount up to heaven, as vapour, &c. (v. chhionsg).

û-thi', so high as to reach to heaven, as mountain.

thi'-chî, a skylight window. thi'-thang, a fixed light in a roof (v. thang). thi'-chhiä, a quadrant or sextant. nâ' thi'-thiâu, said of a very tall man (v. thiau, "pillar").

thi'-pi' håi-kak, the most distant regions (v. pi'). sai-thi' (r.), the Buddha's heaven (better "se-thi").

kli'-lê, oâ' piah-pî'; tsâe-sû, khang-toä-thi', appearing very modest and retiring; yet daring to do improper things that cause very serious troubles.

thi' [R. tông] thêng, to gaze or stare intently. (C. thêng). thi'-bâk, to dazzle the eyes, as sun or lamp exceptionally bright, or too even dazzling.

thi'-jî, eyes somewhat dazzled by gazing at the sun. thi'-pêh, eyes dazzled by looking at a bright, white, sunny wall, &c.

thi' [R. thêng, to prop up; to support; to extend; to pole a boat; = col. thêng, the], (C. thêng), to prop up so as to keep from falling or closing, as with a prop, or with the hand pressing strongly; a prop.

thi'-khi-lê, to prop up or support by pushing upwards, e.g. as a hanging shutter. thi'-khi-khi', id. thi'-kôlô (C. thôlô), to raise slightly higher by a prop, as a hanging shutter or trap-door, or as a cover or pot-lid; to prop up and keep from falling, as branch of tree. thi'-bôe-tiâu, unable to sustain the weight, as a prop, or as one's hand when all our strength cannot keep a thing from falling.

thi'-am, to stretch out the neck looking upwards, as a beast.

thang-á-thi', a stick for holding up a window-shutter that hangs by hinges on the top alone. phiah-thi', to put in a support to keep anything from falling; to put supports under the arms in the proper attitude, as for drawing the bow.

phiah'-âu-thî', bad descendants.
thi" [R. tičt], to run a seam; to sew wide and loose before the finer and firmer sewing, such as "pāng" or "chihām.

pū-thi" [Ei-thia], a small mandarin who assists the prefect of a Fô or the district-mandarin of a Hien. khi-hông-thi" [Hien. prefec-ture], the Hai-fang, e.g. at Amoy; also, his office. ciū-pi-thi" [Ei-thia], the military officer called a Show pei, one step below a Tse si. tsoan-hông-thi" [Ei-thia], assistant of a "sī-pi."

thi" [R. theng; to listen; to hear; to let a man have his way], to listen; to listen to; to take advice; to obey.

m-thi", will not listen; will not take advice; will not obey. bo-beh-thi", id. thi" goā-ē-chhui, follow my advice or instructions sa-têng-thi", willingly listening to another (v. tông).

thi"-ki", to hear (lit. perceive by listening). thi"-m-ki", not able to hear; quite unable to hear, as from indistinctness or from distance. thi"-bāe-ki", id. thi"-m-chhut, to hear slightly, but not able to make it out. thi"-bō, to listen, but find that there is nothing to be heard, or that nothing is heard. thi" bō-bēng, not able fully to make it out or understand it. thi" bō-hien, to hear indistinctly, as what is spoken too low or not clearly. thi" bō-thi", to hear, but unable to make out the meaning. thi"-chhui, to make a mistake in hearing. thi"-tā" (esp. Cn.), id. thi"-bō-chhin, id. (v. chin).

thi"-lōh-hi, to hear so as to understand clearly and remember well.

hō-thi", pleasant to hear, as pleasant sound, or as good news; &c. phāi-thi", unpleasant to hear. oh-thi", difficult to get accurate information, as from variety of reports or other causes; difficult to understand when heard.

thām-thi", to make secret inquiries. tha-thi", to listen secretly. phak-teh-thia", id. thi", to listen secretly, as with head bent down close to a door. thi"-hi", thi"-piāh, to listen secretly, as an eavesdropper.

ā-thia", to wish to hear; to like to listen. kōng-hō-i-thia", tell him; speak that he may hear. god-kōng-hō-i-thia", I tell you that you may listen or hear.

thi"-hin, to burn a stick of incense before an idol at night, throw it into water which is stirred about, and when it stops go in the direction pointed to by the burned end, and listen for the first word heard, taking it as an omen.

thi", classifier of Chinese yaliards. chi-thi"-lit, one large rope that hauls up a Chinese sail to the wind like yaliards.

thia" [R. theng, a hall, sitting-room, or parlor; an assistant mandarin; a Ting district or recent subdivision of a prefecture], the central hall of a house, where the idols are placed, and where visitors are received; classifier for mandarins in general; affix to titles of assistant mandarins and mandarins of Ting districts.

toa-thi", the large central hall of a house; a mandarin of considerable rank who manages matters for a superior mandarin of very high rank; often said of the "chham-hā," tho-tōk ê toa-thi", the "chham-hā," as at Amoy. tsoang-tōk ê toa-thi", a high official at the vice-regal capital who transacts business in place of the vicerey. 1-ê toa-thi", said in joke, or to his joke, of a man whom some one intrudes with the management of his affairs. toa-thi", id. tōng-kāu-hō, an idol placed at the corner of some large temples (esp. of ōng tā, pō-seng tā-hē, and mã-te), as a medium between worshippers and the great divinity of the temple, and also to be used by that great divinity for giving commands to spirit-soldiers.

pū-thi", a small mandarin who assists the prefect of a Fô or the district-mandarin of a Hien. khi-hông-thia", the Hai-fang, e.g. at Amoy; also, his

office. ciū-pi-thia", the military officer called a Show pei, one step below a Tse si. tsoan-hông-thia", = tsoan-si, assistant of a "sī-pi."

thi" [R. theng, a hall, sitting-room, or parlor; an assistant mandarin; a Ting district or recent subdivision of a prefecture], the central hall of a house, where the idols are placed, and where visitors are received; classifier for mandarins in general; affix to titles of assistant mandarins and mandarins of Ting districts.

toa-thi", the large central hall of a house; a mandarin of considerable rank who manages matters for a superior mandarin of very high rank; often said of the "chham-hā," tho-tōk ê toa-thi", the "chham-hā," as at Amoy. tsoang-tōk ê toa-thi", a high official at the vice-regal capital who transacts business in place of the vicerey. 1-ê toa-thi", said in joke, or to his joke, of a man whom some one intrudes with the management of his affairs. toa-thi", id. tōng-kāu-hō, an idol placed at the corner of some large temples (esp. of ōng tā, pō-seng tā-hē, and mã-te), as a medium between worshippers and the great divinity of the temple, and also to be used by that great divinity for giving commands to spirit-soldiers.

pū-thi", a small mandarin who assists the prefect of a Fô or the district-mandarin of a Hien. khi-hông-thia", the Hai-fang, e.g. at Amoy; also, his

office. ciū-pi-thia", the military officer called a Show pei, one step below a Tse si. tsoan-hông-thia", = tsoan-si, assistant of a "sī-pi."

thi" [R. theng, a hall, sitting-room, or parlor; an assistant mandarin; a Ting district or recent subdivision of a prefecture], the central hall of a house, where the idols are placed, and where visitors are received; classifier for mandarins in general; affix to titles of assistant mandarins and mandarins of Ting districts.

toa-thi", the large central hall of a house; a mandarin of considerable rank who manages matters for a superior mandarin of very high rank; often said of the "chham-hā," tho-tōk ê toa-thi", the "chham-hā," as at Amoy. tsoang-tōk ê toa-thi", a high official at the vice-regal capital who transacts business in place of the vicerey. 1-ê toa-thi", said in joke, or to his joke, of a man whom some one intrudes with the management of his affairs. toa-thi", id. tōng-kāu-hō, an idol placed at the corner of some large temples (esp. of ōng tā, pō-seng tā-hē, and mã-te), as a medium between worshippers and the great divinity of the temple, and also to be used by that great divinity for giving commands to spirit-soldiers.
koah-bah chit-tig-thiá" (to cut one's flesh and have it all over by one great pang), said of expelling or dissolving a bad son or near relative, or of paying a large sum so as to be cured at once, or to get rid of all for one of a man who is constantly asking for money.

thang-thiá, to be pained; painful sensations, pain. äi-thiá, constantly or frequently painful; constantly causing pain, as disease or sore. tai-thiá, to feel pain. oo-thiá, painful; feeling pain. böo-thiá, not painful. lün-thiá, to bear pain patiently (v. lüm).

sí'-thiá, to have painful sores, severe boils, abscesses, &c.

pi'-thiá, disease and pain; severe sickness. bô-pi bö-thiá, no sickness or pain. hong-thiá, rheumatic pains. thiui-thiá, severe shooting pains; lancinating pains. tsae - taun thiá, spasms; sudden severe pains. sng-thiá, dull painful aching (v. sng). thiá-khak-thiá, headache. pak-tó thiá, pain in the bowels. sim-koa thiá, severe pain about the heart or the pit of the stomach. sim - koa' - tháu thiá, id. sim-khi-thiá, id. chhúi-thiá, toothache. khi-thiá, id. khi-thiá tai khi-thiá-lăng, one who has or has had toothache symptoms with another who has it.

thiá — this-beng — to tell a thing over again to see that it was clearly understood. koh-thiá kül-kü, repeat in a few sentences, as instructions.

thiá, to take a little food or medicine so as to make one's self feel somewhat more comfortable. thiá-chit-ë, to take a little strengthening medicine, or opium, or liquor. siö-khoa-thiá, to eat a little, as a lunch or such light meal, when there is not time for a regular meal; to take some strengthening medicine; to take opium pills (or such like) to stay off the craving.

thiá-tá, to take some slight means of keeping up our spirits (v. tâi).

thiá [R. chick; C. chick, thék], to tear; to separate or dissolve, as a connection; to tear open; to tear in pieces; to pick, as okum.

khui-thiá, to explain distinctly, as the meaning of a phrase or saying, or of a doctrine. thiá-beng, to explain one's meaning clearly, as in speaking more fully of what was merely alluded to.

phn-thiá, to divide the several details, as of an involved or difficult business, so that they may be taken up separately either by several men or successively by one man; to arrange for the due settlement of an affair in its several items, e.g. the gradual liquidation of a debt; to appoint to their several duties, as men in our employment; to send out, as members of a family or employees, to make a living, instead of crowding idly together.

kun-thiá, to separate, as in trade or in regard to meals; to discriminate or explain, as in discussing. pun-thiá, to part or separate, as partners or associates.

thiá-kó, to dissolve partnership. thiá hê-ki, id. thiá-chiá, to arrange to have meals separate, as persons who formerly messed together. thiá-soâ, to tear asunder, as man and wife.

thiá-lih, to tear, as cloth or dress. thiá-phoa, to break or destroy by tearing; to tear or pull in pieces. thiá-chhui-chhui, to tear to fragments. thiá-khun to tear or break open, as a letter or small box.

thiá-phoa, to open a letter. thiá-chhui, to pull down a house. thiá-tsaung, to pick asunder palm fibre, as for making ropes.

thiá ji-sù, to tell fortunes by analyzing written characters (v. sû).

thiá-ton, to take out a ticket, as for one's passage. thiá-îh (î), to buy medicines according to prescription.

thiá-thiá-hâi, morning dawn breaking (v. hái).

thiam [R. to add; to increase; = col. thi]. kñam (r.), to add, as more money or wages.

thiam - teng, to have an increase in the number of men or of male inhabitants (v. teng). thiam-tâi, to add more troops of soldiers. thiam-siù, may you have your allotted term of life lengthened by Heaven! (polite phrase used on birth-day). kâ-î thiam - siù, id. thiam-hôk thiam-siù, may your good fortune be increased and your life lengthened! (especially said on birth-day). thiam hê-siù, superstitious rites for long life, performed at the temple of Sông-lông-êk. grim-siong thiam-hôm, said of adding to what is already very good, as wealth or literary talent (lit. flowers on flowered silk).

thiâm [R. very quiet, tranquil, and said in manner, = col. tiâm]. thiâm-chêng, quiet in tastes and habits, not fond of company, gaiety, excitement, or display; esp. said of women. hông thiam, long chêng, wind and waves quiet.

thiâm [R. to flatten; to fawn upon]. thiâm-mi" (R.), to flatten. thiâm-bî (R.), id.

thiâm — thiâm-chhái, = kiâm-chhái, kiâm-chhái, perhaps.

thiam, very severe, as a disease, or as a beating; very thoroughly done, as cooking of meat. chhin-thiam, id. pi" thiam, the disease is very severe.

pham put-chi-thiam, to beat very severely. teuk-khi-thiam, cook it very thoroughly, as in boiling.

thiâm (cf. kiâm, kín). thiám-mê" (r.), = kfm-mê", quickly.

thiâm [R. to sink; = col. tiâm], to submerge by throwing into water, esp. in order to drown; to get deeper and deeper in debt. thiâm-hâi, may you be drowned! liâm-khi thiâm-hâi, to seize and drown. thiâm-lôn-hâi, to throw into the sea, as a stone, or as goods of an enemy, that he may lose them; or as man (or animal) in order to drown him. thiâm-lôn-chi, to throw into a well, as a child, or as another's goods.

thiam — thiâm-chiá, a very good sort of spirit; glutinous rice boiled very dry has been soaked in it so as to make it very strengthening. péh-thiam-chiá, id. péh-thiam, id. taut-bi-thiam, id.

thiâm, thiâm, thiám; better thien, thien, thien (n. v.).

thiàng (C.), = A. thing (R.), pleasure, &c.; in C. the phrases have a bad mean "g.

thiáp (cf. siap, siam, siam?) jiap-thiáp, keeping, being out of view, as some sore, or something of which we are ashamed. lông-bô-iap-thiáp, hiding out of view, as what is dirty or offensive against decency; very quiet, frightened, and shrinking in manner, as an inferior ought to appear before a superior

thiáp [R. to join or add to; to supply a deficiency; attached; close to; to paste on; = col. tab.], to supply a
thiap deficiency; to make a small payment in addition to what was formerly paid, or for some damage or want.

thié-thiap, to sympathize (v. thé).

pang-thiap, to give regular monetary assistance, as to a widow or sick person who is our relative, or who has special claims on us. png-thiap, id. thi-tháu thiap-bé, to give a little help where it is urgently needed, so more than is just sufficient to tide over difficulties.

chíâu-thiap, paying a small proportion according to rule or custom, e.g. the mortgagor bearing some portion of expense of repairs; paying a small present, as to a messenger, according to usual custom and rate.

thiap-tsúi, to pay a small premium, as for silver of superior purity, e.g. syce silver as compared with the average silver of dollars; to pay a percentage to a silversmith for the silver lost in working; the small premium or percentage thus paid. bún-giún & thiap-tsúi, premium on syce silver. thiau-péng-tsúi, to pay a small premium (about 3 or 4 mace on 100 dollars) on dues paid into custom-house or yamun. thiau-giún-tsúi, to pay a small premium or percentage when the silver we gave was inferior in quality or deficient in weight. thiau-giún-hun. do. for light weight, or for different rate at which dollars are calculated at different places. thiau-ké-an é-giún, demurrage (v. an).

thiap-siá, men employed to assist the “su-pan” to write documents in yamuns, esp. in military yamuns.

thiap-thiâu, an additional pillar or plaster put on close to a wall (v. thíaun).

hiu-thiap, incense bags fastened in women's hair, for the scent only.

thiap (¼ thwait). thó-thiap, thó-thiáu, not standing much on ceremony or forms of polite salutation; coming straight to the point without circumlocution, as in making a bargain (v. thó).

thiap [R. chhiu, a concubine], a low female character in a play, done by men. tang-thiap, to represent the character of a female slave, or low-class female in a play. tang-tiáu-thiap, to represent female characters in general in plays; all done by men and boys.

thiap (R. cards; written scroll; placards; petitions; copy-lines, &c.; a visiting-card; a letter of invitation; &c.; a petition; a dose of medicine.

chit-thiap-ióh, one dose of medicine.

thiap-sek, forms used for preparing invitations, &c.

thiap-áh, a case for invitation cards, or for cards on which some polite phrase is written. pài-thiap-áh, id. thiau-long, envelope for card. thiau-thó, case or envelope for cards.

hoat-thiap, copy-lines of ancient characters. oh hoat-thiap, to copy such characters. lim-thiap, id. thiau-jí, characters written in the style of these copybooks. uh thiau-jí, to be written in that style, as a word. uh thiau-kí, id.

thiau-á, a placard that violently attacks a man, truly or falsely. khiét-thiap, id. siu-thiap, a hand-bill posted up as an advertisement, offering a reward, as for something lost. ló-thiap-thiap, a hand-bill, placard, or notice posted up on a wall.

pin-thiap, a formal petition. ló-thiap, a document sent along with presents (as at birthday or at betrothal), stating what presents are sent, in case of regular betrothal it is sent before the "thau-tam;" in the case of a "sin-phí" it is only a few days before the marriage. hun-tau ló-thiap, the marriage contract, and this ceremonial card. bún-song-thiap, a card which serves as the indenture of an apprentice.

pái-thiap, a visiting card or card of invitation. mía-thiap, our card with words written on it, saying that we call and pay our respects. si-thiap, a card declining an invitation. siá-thiap, a card or letter of thanks. áng-thiap, a red card. thó-áng-thiap, id. péth-thiap, a white card, used in mourning.

pang-thiap, to distribute cards of invitation; to distribute cards announcing his degree, as a new graduate does. oá-thiap, to exchange cards, with name and nativity, in token of very close friendship. oá-thiap, this-thiap, men who have formed a bond or covenant of very close friendship by thus exchanging cards.

chip-thiap-é, the man in a yamun who has charge of the cards of the mandarin and of visitors. hé-thiap, to send a ceremonial card or other "thiap" in answer to one sent by the other party; esp. said of the answer which settles betrothal. kú-thiap, to write a ceremonial card. ki-thiap (C), id. kú-thiap, an old ceremonial card.

thiap [R. tiáu, to pile up; to repeat; = col. tháh], to pile; to lay in successive layers; (a pile). thiau-khi-láu, to pile up, as in successive layers. thiau-liáu-khi, id. thiau-hó, fully piled up. thiau-cháu-tui, to pile up a heap.

tún-thiap, to store up in heaps, or in large quantities.

thiap-koán, to lay in coils one above another, as ropes (v. khoán). kha-thiap-koán, cross-legged. kha-thiap-phóan, id. (v. phóan).

thiap-sit, neatly put up; well-behaved (v. sit).

thiat, better thief, q.v.

thiau [R. to carry on a pole; to raise up gently, as with a pin; to stir up or loose, as with the point of a stick; to sew or embroider; to stir up or instigate; to select; a spoon; = col. thio, thió, thiau].

thiau-hú, a carrier of baggage or burdens. kien-thiau pèi-hú, to carry loads on shoulders and back, as peddlers, &c.

thiau-soán, to choose out carefully (v. soán). toá-thiau, the great choosing of graduates for various offices (esp. of Kujin graduates), once in twelve years, by the emperor.

thiau-láng, airy, as a room; having plenty of space between, as houses, trees, &c.; elegant and graceful, as limbs, or as walking (v. lăng).

thiau-kiong (C), = A. thing-sí, a small spoon for soup.

thiau [R. chhiau; C. thiau; to excel; to raise]. thiau-tìgh, to call a very young and talented scholar near his own seat, as the examiner sometimes does.

thiu-thoat (r.), = chhiau-thoat, easy-minuted; not anxious about danger or troubles.

thiau [R. weak, young, and tender; light and frivolous]. khong-thiau, light and frivolous in manner, esp. as young man; apt to he rather neglectful and too easy-minded about matters intrusted to him; opposed to “he-thiáu.” khong-khong-thiau-thiau, id.

thiau [R. tiáu, restless; perverse; outrageous]. thiau-lán, to cause trouble and annoyance intentionally in many ways (v. lán). thiau-bán, = thiau-lán, obstinately troublesome and disobedient, e.g. very lazy about doing what is ordered, or constantly putting off the payment of what is due.

thiau [R. thiau, a branch; a thin strip; anything long and slender, = col. lán]. chit-bó kng-thiau-thiau, extremely poor; having no clothes at all.
thiâu — thiâu-á, a pimple on the face.

thiâu (R. id.) thiâu-á-hi, a sort of mud-fish.

thiâu-hí, id.

hoo-thiâu, a longer sort of mud-fish.

si-kha-thiâu ('P'), a sort of large lizard which lives in hedges.

thiâu [R. thiâu, to carry on a pole; to select, &c.; = col. thiâu, sometimes in C. also read 'thiâu'], to choose, as persons; also said of things. ke-thiâu, choice already made; having been selected. thiâu-tung, to select some men as soldiers (and a number of candidates) ready to fill up any vacancies that may occur. thiâu-hán-lim, to choose a Ts'ai-sze graduate and make him a Hanlin.

thiâu (Cn.), soat-thiâu, to give jurying at each other (cf. A. soat-chiâu).

thiâu (R. id.), to leap; to jump; to overleap; to pass over. tó-thiâu, to rebound. tió-thiâu, to leap about. thiâu-bu, to dance and gesticulate. thiâu-kha-koe, to hop. thiâu-tsau, to jump, as frog, &c.; to give a leap in order to escape, as man.

thiâu-thah, very playful and restless, as child. thiâu-that, id. thiâu-hák (C.), lively and in good health and spirits, as child. oad thiâu-thiâu, active, as fish. kiâ-lo thiâu-thiâu, to walk (naturally) with a very springy elastic step. thiâu-kúi, restless imp! said to a troublesome child; a troublesome unruly boy. thiâu-hân, a troublesome unruly boy, fond of trifling and noisy play. thiâu-hán (T.), id. giêt-sêu thiâu-hân, a wild, idle, ill-behaved boy.

thiâu-tâng, to have the affluence for giving an oracle. thiâu-kâu, a set of three dice, used in gambling (text kâu).

chiâ-khíâ-thiâu, to jump and fling about incessantly. phiaâ-thiâu-thiâu, to jump about frantically, as sorcerer. phut-phut-thiâu-thiâu, to jump about, as in delight; to jump about, as a flea. pôk-pôk-thiâu-thiâu, to jump about, as a flea. phôk-phôk-thiâu-thiâu, to palpitate, as with fear; to dance with rage; to dance with delight or desire, as child; to leap, as a flea. khi kâu-phôk-phôk-thiâu-thiâu, dancing with rage.

thiâu-lâu, to pass over one leaf of a book, as in reading, &c. thiâu-khâm, to pass by a shop, as in distributing things. thiâu-kâng, to pass one house in a row, e.g. one house left unburned in a fire. thiâu-chiâu³, to pass one chapter without reading it; (f.) chia-kêp sêng, to be promoted two or more grades of rank at once.

thiâu [R. thâr, to pass through; thorough; to communicate, as a road; = col. thâu], a plank or flat stone used as a bridge or gangway; stepping-stones in a stream. thiâu-pang, a plank used as a bridge or gangway (+). u-thiâu, there is such a bridge of plank or single stone, &c.

phiaâ-thiâu, to lay a gangway or plank, &c., so used; to make a scalloping, as for building or repairing a house. tah thiâu-pang, to make such a scalloping.

thiâu (Cn.), kâu-thiâu, a plant like a dock with red flowers.

thiâu (R. tâ), a pillar; a column; a post; a division of a clan, smaller than 'phiâh' or 'pâng.'

si-thiâu, a man's horoscope (lit. four columns), consisting of four pairs of characters; said even though written in one column. i-o si-thiâu hò, his horoscope is good. poeot-jî pâi si-thiâu, to arrange the eight words of the horoscope in four columns.

tô-thiâu, the branch of a family become extinct.

bêng-pâng lâm-thiâu, a weak branch of a powerful family.

thiâu-poâ³, a large square slab of stone sunk in the ground, as foundation for pillar. thiâu-ê chích, stone pedestal of a pillar. thiâu-tau, the round part of the stone pedestal of a pillar. thiâu-pêng, a pillar; a half pillar. thiap-thiâu, an additional pillar or pilaster set close to a wall as an additional support, esp. to receive the boards of a partition. o-thiâu, the fixed post of a well-sweep. chiû-thiâu, the pillar of a house. am-thiâu, pillar of a temple. lêng-thiâu, pillars having dragons carved on them. chhá-thiâu, a wooden pillar. chiôh-thiâu, a stone pillar.

thiêng-tông-toi-thiâu, the affair is settled finally and conclusively. nà' thiâu-thiâu, said of a very tall strong man. bòe-tsâm-i³, bòe-tsân-thiâu, said of person or materials not suitable for our purpose (v. tsâu).

thien [R. plicien, at the side; selfish: unfair; = col. phiê³]. thien-thien-á mî, doggetly refused; doggally will not. thien-á mî, id.

thien [R. tien, crazy; mad]. thien-thien thô-thô-thô, talking or behaving in an absurd and extravagant way, as if mad or drunk (v. thôèh).

thien (esp. T.) thien-thê, = thien-thê, fond of idleness, finery, and nice things (v. thêh).

thien [R. heaven; a day; nature; natural; used in some Buddhist phrases for the Indian deva; = col. thiê³], heaven; the heavens; the sky; nature; the supreme principle in nature; God (often in a somewhat pantheistic sense); divine; imperial, in some phrases, as the emperor is considered the vicegerent of Heaven.

thien-tê, heaven and earth; the universe; nature; the two end pieces of a coffin, "thien" being the larger one, at the head; sometimes said of the upper and lower boards of a coffin. thien tê jîn, heaven, earth, man, the three powers of nature. thien-tê hêng-tai, Heaven and earth send calamities. thien-tê, kun chhin su, in the whole of nature the chief persons are the sovereign, parents, and teacher. thien-tê-phoe (C.), small mattresses above and below a dead body.

thien-bûn tê-li, astronomy and geography; astrology and geomancy (+). thien-kong tê-soh, the good and herds of spirit of heaven and earth (v. kông). thien-lô tê-bông, Heaven and earth are like a net to catch the wicked. tâm thien soat-tê, to talk about things in general. hoan-thien hok-tê, to act in a very disorderly or rebellious way (v. hok, -hok). giâu-thien sâm-jî-r, the days of Yaou and Shou, the golden age (v. jît). thien-thien tsâu, drunk every day.

thien-tông, heaven, the place of celestial happiness. thien-têng, id. chiâh thien-tông, to get one's living by improper means; said esp. of the hangers-on about yamus, who meddle iu lawsuits and squeeze money out of people by threats of accusing them, e.g. for gambling, selling beef, keeping bad houses, &c. seng-thien, to ascend to heaven (v. sëng). se-thien, the Buddhist heaven (v. se). thien-bûn khaî, heaven's gate open on 6.6 (v. bûn).

kông sam-sip-sam thien, to tell incredible stories, gen. baseless; esp. putting off payment of debt by false stories about abundance of money expected soon. kông sam-thien-goâ ô tâi-chî, to tell quite incredible stories.

thien-sîông, an atmospheric or celestial phenomenon.
thien

(r. sioeng). thien-bun, astronomy (+). khim-thien-kam, the chief astronomer at the metropolis. ta-put-kien-thien, to put awnings over all a street (v. tii). thien-lo-pun, a ceiling (v. pun). ban-thien, the open framework on the top of a bolestead (v. bun).

thien-chhi, dull purple colour. thien-lam-sek, dark brownish purple.
thien-ha, all under heaven; the Chinese empire.
thien-ha thung, an instrument for picking locks.
thien-kok (x.), the kingdom of heaven.
thien-tsu, the Lord of heaven, the Roman Catholic name for God (+). thien-chi (C.), id. thien-tsu-kau, the Roman Catholic Church; liomanism. thien-tso-tong, a Roman Catholic cathedral, church, or chapel.
thien-tho, the Son of Heaven, the Chinese emperor (+). thien-tsu (Cn.), id. thien-tso hoan-tsao, a szu-bun tong, if the emperor contract guilt he is the same as the people. giai-lo thien-ths, = giai-lo-dam, the judge of the dead.
thien-un, imperial favour (v. un). cheng-thien toat-kok, to aim at the throne, as insurgents.
thien-su, the Taust high priest of China; he lives in Kiang-si province (v. su).
thien-sin, the spirits sent from heaven (v. sin).
thien-koan, a spirit supposed to rule the sky (v. koan).
thien-phia, one of the three spirits called "sam-pia" (v. phia). tiu" thien-kun, an idol of the surname Chang (v. tiu). thien-ho ni"ni", the goddess Mai-tso-poo. thien-hto ni"ni" (Cn.), id. thien-hui (Cn.), id. thien-song seng-bu, id.; this last phrase is also applied by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary. goan-si thien-tsun, Tainist title of the supreme God. thien-teng, lanterns lighted in honour of the god Thii-kong. thien-peng, the soldiers of the gods.

che-thien, to worship Heaven by offerings (v. chh).
sun-thien, to obey Heaven. sun-thien-hu, Shun-tien-foo, the city and department of Tekin. sun-thien-chia tsun, gek-thien-chia bong, they who obey Heaven are preserved; they who disobey perish. gek-thien, to offend against Heaven.
thien-beng, the will or decree of Heaven, esp. in regard to kingdoms (v. beng).
thien-sa, the decrees of Heaven or fate as to calamities. lau-siet thien-ki, to let out Heaven's secrets (v. ki).
thien-un, the date of a year expressed in cyclical characters, as used for superstitious purposes. thien-tai heng-ho, calamities sent by Heaven. thien-ho, a tiger sent by Heaven, esp. said if it kill a man without devouring him. su-seng iu-beng, hu-kii tai-thien, life, death, wealth, and honour are under the decree of Heaven. bu-su tai-si-jin, seng-su tai-thien, man purposes, but Heaven accomplishes. jin-luk pou thien-kong, man's labour improving on Nature's work (v. kong, "work").
thien-jien, naturally; of course; certainly. thien-tso-ta-jen, id. thien-jien m-hou"hi, certainly he will not be pleased. thien-tso, good literary talents.
thien-lun, the three natural relationships (v. lon).

thient-lung, consciences in dealings (v. lung, "good").
thient-li, the laws or principles of Heaven's justice as to right and wrong, esp. as to punishment. thient-li, what a judgment! the Nemesis has come! thien-li long-sim, conscience, esp. said as a sort of adjuration; I speak quite true (v. long). chiau-thien-li, acting justly and rightly towards others. tsun-thien-li, id. thien-li chiau-chiau, Heaven's justice is manifested, as in calamities coming on the wicked. thien-li kun, id. thien-li kun, m-thang lam-sam, Heaven's justice is at hand; must not act wickedly.
thient-tso, the manner of Heaven's justice, as in the punishment of wicked men. thient-tso po-"eng, calamity sent by Heaven on evil-doers. thien-tso chiau-chiau, id.
thien-phau, a congreve rocket; a venereal ulcer.
hong-thien-kek, a sort of halberd.

liau-thien, to abscond with something; to abscond, as employé who owes money or has money in his hands; to run away, as a thief, esp. by roof of house. khiit-fi liau-thien, to have money or some small thing carried off by him. liau-thien liau-thien, very easy-minded.

thien [cf. T. thien] —. thien-tho, fond of idleness, ease, and lazy amusements; very slow at work, or refusing a job because of preferring to lie about doing nothing; fond of wearing fine things, and dainty about one's food, as a spoiled child or idle young fellow; fond of luxurious idleness, having everything done for him by servants; affecting too much style; said also of a beggar who has got as much as he wants, and is now making himself at ease and jolly. siu"-thien-tho, extremely fond of idleness, lazy luxury, &c. to-teh thien-tho, lying about idly doing nothing.
thien [R. to transcribe a fair copy, = col. teng].
thien sam-tai (il.), to write out one's pedigree for three generations before being admitted to the literary examinations. thien li-lek, to write an account of one's origin and honours, as a mandarin on being promoted to higher office (v. lek).

thien [l. thien, tien, to fill up; to make up a deficiency, = col. than, tien].
thien-po (esp. C.), to make up a deficiency, as in a subscription.
thien [R. tien, to open out; to exhibit; cf. col. th], to spread or open out, as umbrella or wings. thien-khui, do., as wings, book, or fan.
thiet [R. to take away; to send away; to remove, as a subordinate who is unsuitable or not required, or as things not now wanted]. thiet-ki, to take away, as dishes after a feast; to abolish, as a custom, rate, or tax; to dismiss, as soldiers to their own stations, as after a review or campaign. thiet-long, to disbanded volunteer or militia. thiet-ho, to disband, as militia, &c. thiet-long, to remove and burn the "hien-sin" (which represents the deceased) and the other fittings used in the rites performed for a man recently deceased, as is done when the rites are ended.

thiet-tien, to remove the dishes and remnants of a feast (this phrase is also written with the next word).
thiet [R. thiet; C. thiet, tiê, to pervade; to penetrate; thorough; to remove; cf. col. tâi]; (in the sense of "remove," interchanged with the previous word).
thau-thiet, understanding a matter very thoroughly; very intelligent. thong-thiet, intelligent; acute; having a thorough understanding. it-li thong, pek-li thiet, to comprehend the whole on understanding the principle of one part.
kau-thiet-ti, = kau-tai-tüe, to the very bottom; to
thiet — thiet, extremely weak and quite prostrated with severe illness. pi" kau thih-thih, id. pi"- khi-thih, id. thih-thih — khi, to pass away in death quite gently, and without pain.

thih (cf. gih, khih). sán-thih-thih, extremely lean.

thih (cf. thi). chin-thih-thih, very cold, as things.

thih (cf. thi). chin-thih-thih, to stammer or stutter. thih-thih-kid, to stammer or stutter (naturally). thih-thih-hau, to stammer or stutter (naturally); also (said in scolding), talking on very fast, or very fond of talking.

thim (cf. tim). im-thim, crafty and designing; keeping one's plans secret for some bad purpose. im-thim-tök, crafty and malicious; plotting mischief and dissembling deeply.

thim, to strike gently and lightly with the fist on the upper part of the head, more gently than "phàn" or "pân." thim-thâu-khak, id.

thim (cf. thi). to nod; to pitch, as a vessel dipping her bows in the waves. thim-thâu, to nod the head, as when much pleased, or in giving permission. thâu-bó-thim, not to nod the head.

thim-eng, to dip into the waves, as a boat when pitching.

thim (Am.) = A. thim, to throw into the sea or into the water. thim-hài, id.

thim (cf. thi). thim, to pour out gently; careful, to pour out gently in small quantity from a spout, as tea, liquor, &c. lim-thim, drinking and pouring, as intoxicating liquor (v. lim).

thin-tê, to pour out tea. thin-chiú, to pour a small quantity of spirituous liquor. thin-id, to pour oil.

thin (T. thin, tin), to make of equal weight, as the two loads on the end of a pole; equal or nearly equal in size at both ends, as a bean; to arrange the betrothal, as of one's daughter. thin-thin, not corresponding well, e.g. as fine and tattered clothes worn at once.

sa"-thin, so similar as to make a good pair, as things; agreeing well together, as the several articles of a suit of clothes; betrothed; engaged to be married. mâm-sa"-thin, not corresponding well, as good and bad clothes worn at once. chin-chiú sa"-thin, betrothed, fixed to be married, as two persons. ko-piâu sa"-thin, marriage between persons already related by affinity (but never of same surname). kap hit-è sa"-thin, very like, as two things that make a good pair; betrothed to that person.

thin bó-lêng, betrothed to so-and-so. thin-i, to betroth or engage her (eg. one's daughter) to him. sa"-un-thin, to arrange the betrothal of son or daughter. thin-ti-à-thi, fully settled, as betrothal.

sà-thin, well arranged, as several things that agree well together; well proportioned, as one's face, or as the component parts of a thing; all arranged very suitably, as a marriage. sà-thin, id.

sà-thin, suit ing each other exactly in form, as things or persons; making an exact pair, as things set opposite; well proportioned, as features of face, esp. of woman; said also of other things, e.g. of the projecting houses on each side of the central house, well proportioned to it and equal to each other. sa"-in-thin, id., especially making a good pair, as things of same size and shape; or suit ing well together, as the several articles of a suit

thiih — thiih-thiih, extremely weak and quite prostrated with severe illness. pi" kau thiih-thiih, id. pi"- khi-thiih, id. thiih-thiih -- khi, to pass away in death quite gently, and without pain.

thiih (cf. giih, khih). sán-thiih-thiih, extremely lean.

thiih (cf. thi). chin-thiih-thiih, very cold, as things.

thiih (cf. thi). chin-thiih-thiih, to stammer or stutter. thiih-thiih-kid, to stammer or stutter (naturally). thiih-thiih-hau, to stammer or stutter (naturally); also (said in scolding), talking on very fast, or very fond of talking.

thim (cf. tim). im-thim, crafty and designing; keeping one's plans secret for some bad purpose. im-thim-tök, crafty and malicious; plotting mischief and dissembling deeply.

thim, to strike gently and lightly with the fist on the upper part of the head, more gently than "phân" or "pân." thim-thâu-khak, id.

thim (cf. thi). to nod; to pitch, as a vessel dipping her bows in the waves. thim-thâu, to nod the head, as when much pleased, or in giving permission. thâu-bó-thim, not to nod the head.

thim-eng, to dip into the waves, as a boat when pitching.

thim (Am.) = A. thim, to throw into the sea or into the water. thim-hài, id.

thim (cf. thi). thim, to pour out gently; careful, to pour out gently in small quantity from a spout, as tea, liquor, &c. lim-thim, drinking and pouring, as intoxicating liquor (v. lim).

thin-tê, to pour out tea. thin-chiú, to pour a small quantity of spirituous liquor. thin-id, to pour oil.

thin (T. thin, tin), to make of equal weight, as the two loads on the end of a pole; equal or nearly equal in size at both ends, as a bean; to arrange the betrothal, as of one's daughter. thin-thin, not corresponding well, e.g. as fine and tattered clothes worn at once.

sa"-thin, so similar as to make a good pair, as things; agreeing well together, as the several articles of a suit of clothes; betrothed; engaged to be married. mâm-sa"-thin, not corresponding well, as good and bad clothes worn at once. chin-chiú sa"-thin, betrothed, fixed to be married, as two persons. ko-piâu sa"-thin, marriage between persons already related by affinity (but never of same surname). kap hit-è sa"-thin, very like, as two things that make a good pair; betrothed to that person.

thin bó-lêng, betrothed to so-and-so. thin-i, to betroth or engage her (eg. one's daughter) to him. sa"-un-thin, to arrange the betrothal of son or daughter. thin-ti-à-thi, fully settled, as betrothal.

sà-thin, well arranged, as several things that agree well together; well proportioned, as one's face, or as the component parts of a thing; all arranged very suitably, as a marriage. sà-thin, id.

sà-thin, suit ing each other exactly in form, as things or persons; making an exact pair, as things set opposite; well proportioned, as features of face, esp. of woman; said also of other things, e.g. of the projecting houses on each side of the central house, well proportioned to it and equal to each other. sa"-in-thin, id., especially making a good pair, as things of same size and shape; or suit ing well together, as the several articles of a suit

thiih — thiih-thiih, extremely weak and quite prostrated with severe illness. pi" kau thiih-thiih, id. pi"- khi-thiih, id. thiih-thiih -- khi, to pass away in death quite gently, and without pain.

thiih (cf. giih, khih). sán-thiih-thiih, extremely lean.

thiih (cf. thi). chin-thiih-thiih, very cold, as things.

thiih (cf. thi). chin-thiih-thiih, to stammer or stutter. thiih-thiih-kid, to stammer or stutter (naturally). thiih-thiih-hau, to stammer or stutter (naturally); also (said in scolding), talking on very fast, or very fond of talking.

thim (cf. tim). im-thim, crafty and designing; keeping one's plans secret for some bad purpose. im-thim-tök, crafty and malicious; plotting mischief and dissembling deeply.

thim, to strike gently and lightly with the fist on the upper part of the head, more gently than "phân" or "pân." thim-thâu-khak, id.
thio of clothes. thủ-bé sa"-in-thin, the two ends well proportioned, e.g., of a good stick of timber.
thin-pi", to make-the beam of a balance level by equal weights; to make the loads at the two ends of a pole equal in weight. thin kâu-pi", id. thin-tăng, to make the loads at the two ends of a pole equal or about equal.
thio [R. thiau, to carry on a pole; to raise by gently, as with a pin; to stir or open up; to stir up or instigate; to select; to sew or embroider; a spoon; = col. thiau, thieo] to lift or turn up gently, as with a needle or pin or point of finger; to embroider finely. the up-stroke in writing Chinese characters.

thio-chhu-tú-liá, to pick out, as with a pin or needle, e.g. a thorn splinter from one's flesh. thio-khi-lái, raise it up a little, as with point of finger or needle, &c.
theng-thio, a small implement like a spoon for trimming the wick of a lamp. thio-hé, to raise up the last-wick a little. theng-teng-hé, id.
thio-béng, to write a supplementary agreement on a document, e.g. about money advanced on a lease.
thio-hoe, to embroider finely. thio-hoe chhiah-siü, to embroider in general.

poan-thio, to raise up evil reports against a man so as to set people at variance.

chit-thio, an up-stroke in the writing of the Chinese character.
thio-chhiú, the 64th radical (the hand), written at the right side, so called because one of the strokes is tilted up.
thio-tsái, id., so called because similar to the character "tsái," ability. thio-tsái-páng, id. thio-thé, the 32d radical, as written at the side. thio-jíok-páng, the 130th radical, as written at the side.

thio [R. thè, the head, col. thâu]. chhu-thio, to project, as bricks or tiles from a wall, or as ends of stones in a wall left as small steps.
thiо [R. thiau, to carry on a pole; to select; col. thiau, thiau. chhin-thiо, to select in person. chhin-thiо-é, chosen by one's self, as persons or things; selected and bought by one's self, as things; obtained or received by influence or money, not by merit in examination and not by influence or money, as a degree. chhin-chhít-thiо-é, chosen or bought by one's self; made by one's own hands, as cakes, sweetmeats, &c.

thiо [R. thè, to throw; to leap into; col. thâu, thà]. (T.), = A. thè, to hop; to bounce; to spring up. thio-kha-khó, to hop. thio-kha-chhék, id.
thio-kha-khó (A.), to hop.
thiо [R. thè, the head, col. thâu]. (Cn.), =A. thè, thâu, but only in a few phrases.
chhu-thiо, = A. chhu-thio, to project, as in a building.

ù-héng-thiо, = A. ú-héng-thâu, having good-looking clothes to wear. chhú-héng-thiо, whole dress good-looking. ú-héng-thiо, hô-héng-tári (r.), having nice dress, it is pleasant to walk about.
thio (R. thiau), to sell grain, pulse, or potatoes. thía-thiо, to sell rice. thio-tiáh, to sell and buy grain, &c. thio-chhít tái-jip, id. taí bi-thiо, to open or keep a rice-shop where rice in husk (chhek), bought from many places, is separated from the husk and sold in the form of cleaned rice.

thio, = phié-thiо-phéh, = phié-phéh, to bleach.
thio (C.), = A. thiau, in the several tones.
thiо [R. domestic animals, col. thek, chhiú, thâu]. hók-thio, the six domestic animals. soa"-thiо, to amuse one's self with musical instru-

khim iá-siú liók-thiо, beasts and birds, wild and tame.
giét-thiо, you vile mischievous brute! (said in scolding a boy or girl for something extremely bad, esp. impurity).
thiо (R. id.) chek-thiо, to accumulate gradually. thiо-chhek (r.), id.
thiо (C. esp. P.), = A. thek, to scold, &c.
thiong [R. a reptile; an insect; = col. thang, lăng].
chhu-thiong, small worms that breed in sour or rotting things; also, sort of worms in the bowels, smaller than "bün-thiong.
thiong [R. thong, the bowels, = col. tég, chhiáng]. líeng-thiong (T.), a sort of soft marine animal.
thiо [R. a grave; a tomb]. thiо-soa", a burying-ground, usually on hills. thiö-töe, id. gi-thiong, a public burying-ground. ko-thiong, an ancient burying-ground. siu-thiong, to repair the graves in a burying-ground.
thiong [R. grace; kindness; favour; affection; to show special love and favour, as to a concubine]. un-thiong (R.), very special imperial favour and affection, esp. towards members of the harem.
thiong-ái (R.), to be immoderately fond of, as of a concubine. khí-chhe thiöng-chhip, to divorce one's wife and advance a concubine to her place, which is a serious crime.
tek-thiong, to get into a man's special favour or affections (by partiality or favouritism), as a concubine or eunuch, or low servant, so that the favourite's advice and desires are followed, instead of what is right. tek-thiong é-láng, a low favourite who has got a man's affections.
thiong [R. thong, pain; grieved; distressed; miserable; to feel for; to love, = col. thang]. thiöng-hún, to hate exceedingly; to detest or regard bitterly.
thiong-ima, drinking a great deal of intoxicating liquor (v. fr.). (this phrase is by some placed under the following word).
thiong [R. joyous; joy; to delight; pleasure]. (C. thiong, which often has a bad meaning).
thiong-lök, pleasure; to be merry; delighted; generally has rather a bad meaning, or is capable of it. lök-thiong, fond of low and bad pleasures; leading an idle or fast life. If teh lök-thiong, you are treating this as a joke or as a small matter, while it is really of very great consequence.
thiong-khoái, pleased and happy, as in some amusement with friends, or at some success, e.g. getting an affair to come straight without trouble. thiöng-siá, a young man or lad who amuses himself instead of working or studying diligently.
tăng-gûn bọo tsóa-hia, siang-lâm thiöng, to buy paper boots with brass dollars pleases both parties, each supposing he has cheated the other.
thiong-im (see previous word).
thit, to sport with in a lascivious way; to commit lasciviousness with.
thit-thio (C. chhit-thio), to play; to amuse one's self; to take amusement; to take a pleasure excursion; to make sport with; often used in a bad sense, to have illicit intercourse with. poah hith-thio, to play a game of chance for amusement, without money or very little. chhiah-thit-thio, to eat sweetmeats and such dainties instead of solid food. chhiah-lâu hith-thio, to do nothing but eat and amuse one's self. hith-thio-hién-koán, to amuse one's self with musical instru-
ments. thit-thò tsa-bô, to commit fornication. hò-thit-thò, pleasant for amusement, as a place or road; pleasant to play at, or to amuse one's self with. nô-thò hò-thit-thò, the small road is good for amusement (said in the rites of "khan-bông") in coaxing the spirits of the dead to come up.
thit-thò-kha, a young fellow fond of low, licentious, and vicious pleasures. thit-thò-sien, a man who has nothing to do but to amuse himself. thit-thò-lâng, a man fond of low or licentious pleasures; a prostitute.
thit-thò ò-chiâu, fancy birds, as singing birds, &c.
thit 1-ò-thò, to amuse one's self along with another who stands all the expenses.
thit tsa-bô, to commit fornication. thit-piâu, id. poâh chiâu thit, gambling, opium-smoking, and lewdness. chiâu poâh thit, id.
thit (C) chêng-thit, = A. chêng-thök, to adorn; to ornament.
thit (C)., = A. thek, by imperial command, &c.
thit, to make straight; to straighten. thit-khi-tit, make it straight, as a thing, or as an affair. thit-bôо-tit, cannot be made straight, as a crooked thing; the dispute, quarrel, or affair cannot be made straight or set right. un-kh thit-bôо-tit (a hunchback can't be straightened), a matter far worse at first cannot be put straight; a natural disposition crooked and crabbed cannot be eradicated; his affairs are never straight.
thiu — ki-ki-thiu, to cry, as a ghost, or as a child constantly crying for things.
thiu (R. id., = col. chiâu), to draw out, as a lot, as an arrow, as wire or silk; to take off a percentage or commission; a syphon; to draw off by a syphon. thiu-chhut, to pull out, as a long thing from among others; to select or extract.
thiu-liâm, to take a passage from a book at random for the scholar to recite. thiu-peng, to take a certain proportion of soldiers for some special purpose.
thiu-chhiam, to draw out dividing lots. thiu-khau, to draw lots.
thiu-thâu, to take a small percentage; brokerage.
thiu-hun, to take off a percentage for commission; commission for transacting some business; much more than "thiu-thâu." thän-thiu-thâu, to earn money for commission or agency. thiu tiông-gûn, to cut off commission or brokerage for selling goods.
ji-pat thiu, taking a commission of 20 per cent. thiu kâu-poêh, to take off 2 per cent. commission. thiu không-ngô, to take 5 per cent. tsáp-hun thiu chit-hûn, to take 10 per cent. it-kiu thiu, id.
thiu-biông, to collect duties or customs.
thiu-sin tô-khi, to betake one's self home, as in fear. thiu-sin tsâu-tô-khi, id. thiu-sin thê-au, to draw back, as through fear. thiu-tô-tering, to retreat in good order, as army. thiu-thê, id.; also to draw back from what one had promised to do, on finding it inconvenient or dangerous. gâu-thiu-thê, fond of drawing back from promises. thiu-thui thê-thê, in the habit of drawing back and not fulfilling promises.
thiu táng-soá, to make brass or copper wire. thiu táng-si, to make very thin do. thiu-si, to unwind silk from cocoons.
thiu-thàng, to teach a new servant or apprentice how to do his work. thiu kâ-lê, to move puppets by pulling the strings. cân-kui thiu chih-kun, said of a man who formerly concealed his guilt making confession before a mandarin, or letting out the truth by his transparent lies (lit. the avenging ghost pulls his tongue).
thiu-thiâu, sharp shooting pains.
thiu-tông, to pull out hairs from a bunch of hair to make a false queue. phoh-pak thiu-tông, to rip up the belly and pull out the bowels, a punishment in the Buddhist hell.
sân thiu-thiâu, very thin, tall, and slender, as a man.
tâu-thiâu, a pump for water. o-thiâu, a long thin bamboo suspending the bucket of a well-sweep. chiâu-thiâu, a syphon for spiritual liquor.
thiâu chhi, to draw off from liquids or liquor by a syphon.
thiu-thiâu, a broad edging or border about an inch broad, made by sewing a separate piece of cloth on a dress. khan-thiu-liâu, the strip of cloth thus sewed on. pûn-thiâu, the two long strong timbers of the deck, at the sides of the hatches, which run the whole length of the junk from stem to stern.
thiu [R. the second double hour, 1-3 A.M.; one of the cyclical characters, answering to the ox as its symbol; persons born in a year that has this character are dull or foolish; = col. thâu], the clown in a play; he wears an ornamental dress. thiu-khiâu, id. tung-thâu, to act the part of the clown.
thiu [R. thâu], a cyclical and horary character; the second in the cycle of 12. thiu-si, 1-3 A.M.
thung (R. thong), soup; broth; gravy; aso (esp. Cn. but also A.) warm water. thung-si, a soup-spoon. thung-tsâo, a warm spring.
thung-thâu, various medicinal infusions or decoctions. ù-thung-thâu, to be mixed properly, as medicines. bô-thung-thâu, mixed improperly, as medicines selected by lot before an idol.
hiô-thung, a medicinal decoction or infusion. tâ-thung, any warm infusion (or decoction). am-thung, thin rice gruel. lô-thung, sort of brine used as sauce. sô-kh-thung, infusion of four sorts of dried fruit. ké-thung, soup containing slices of baked flour. chái-thung, vegetable soup. gû-bäh-thung, beef soup; beef-tea. sio-thung, warm soup; warm water. kün-thung, boiling soup; boiling water.
kûn-thung, to make a decoction; to boil into soup. un-thung (esp. Cn., but also A.), to warm water.
thiâu (R. tông; C. thông), sugar. o-thiâu, raw sugar; coarse brown sugar. pêh-thiâu, white sugar. kak-thiâu, leaf sugar. chhiâu-sông-thiâu, sugar having the appearance of yellowish sand, brought from Formosa and other places.
peng-thiâu, sugar-candy. thiâu-ng, id. kiu-"bu-thiâu, a small solid squarish confection made of sugar and ginger, somewhat like toffee. jün-thiâu, sugar worked up into a tough tenacious confection. bêng-thiâu, a confection of sugar made very clear, usually with hemp-seed on the top. thiâu-liâu, sweetmeats. thiâu-kê-thiâu, bit-chiên-thiâu-kê, sweetmeats used in idolatrous offerings. thiâu-kê, a sort of large drum-shaped cake of sugar, used at marriages. poenh-kê-thiâu, an eight-cornered confection used at marriages. sôe-thiâu-thiâu, a large cake of sugar used at marriages. sek-khâu-thiâu, id. thiâu-á-sêh, an instrument for gambling for confections. seh-thiâu-á, to gamble for confections with the "sêh." phi thiâu-á-teng, to blow bubbles like soap-bubbles with syrup (v. teng).
thô, lightly, with easy grace.

thô-ki, a peach-branch, used much for divination; it has great power over spirits; it is not proper to strike any one with a peach-branch, as it may influence the soul so as to cause madness.

thô-äng, peach colour; colour of peach-blossoms; a bright red.

thô-äng-tsâo, bright red paper, such as is used for cards.

thô-äng-thiap, a red calling-card.

thô-hoe-bin (face like peach-blossom), said of a young woman whose face looks as if endowed with romantic playfulness.

thô-hoe-siáu, inclination to lasciviousness in women, said to be strongest about the time when the peach blossoms.

thô-khet, to lead a licentious life, as woman, said by fortune-tellers.

thô [R. khô, may or can be], thâi-thô, however — 1 how — ever — 1 be-h-thâi-thô, id., thâi-thô thang, how can — ever — 1 how dare — 1 thô-thô òo-an-nîi, how can it be so?

thô [R. id.], to demand back; to demand payment.

thô-siáu, to collect debts.

thô-chê, id. thô-chîi, to collect money due.

thô-chîi, bin èu-èu, very happy while eating the meat, but looking very sad when payment is asked for.

thô-chiêit, to collect a percentage on a bad debt (v. chiet).

thô-bô, to demand or demand back, but get nothing.

thô-bô-chîi, unable to get back any money.

thô-trî, to demand back very urgently.

thô-tô-trî, to demand back again, as money or things lent, or as property mortgaged or leased.

thô-têh-thô, insisting on payment, and refusing to go till it be paid.

kâ-lâng-thô, to demand or ask urgently from a man.

pek-thô, to demand payment urgently; to demand payment.

chûi-thô, id., but not quite so strong as ‘pek-thô.

bô-thang-thô, no way of getting repayment.

kêng-si-thô, from the very poor, the dead, and the runaway, no payment can be got.

bô-tê thang-thô, there is no place where it can be got.

thô-miâi, to demand the death of the murder or, as the ghost of a murdered man does.

thô jin-chêng, to ask for a favour or kindness for another, as a man who has some influence or some claim on the person asked.

thô-siû, to ask for a reward in addition to the regular wages or pay.

thô-thîi, to ask for more.

thô-hûn, to ask for a situation or for permission to join in some business, work, service, or employment.

thô kha-kha, to ask to be allowed to stay and work for board and lodging, but no pay.

thô-kha khit-lô-kîi, to have had all the walking in vain.

bô-chhâi-kang, thô kha-kîi, id.

thô-thâm, to earn money.

thô-chiâh, to seek for food; as a beggar, or as a wild beast, or as a hungry ghost.

thô-chhâu, to gather grass or shrubs for fuel.

chhût-jît, thô hô-lîi-nîi (C.), in fine weather prepare food for rainy weather.

thô-tî, to take rice out of the jar, as for cooking.

Ông bô-tô, thô bi, òî han-tsâi, said of a very foolish man (as rice is much superior to sweet-potatoes).

thô-hâi, to fish, as in the sea.

thô-siô-hâi, to catch marine animals at low tide.

thô-hî, to fish.

thô-tsan, to fish with a land-net lifted up by the hand.

thô-tsai, to draw water.

thô-chiên, to challenge to battle.

thô-phîi, to collect several men and go and beat a man who had beaten us.

thô-si, to draw death on one’s self by one’s own conduct.

tsu-tsok-giêt thô-si, to draw death on one’s self by great wickedness.

thô-lâng, to demand back a man who had been sold or seized or imprisoned, or who has died or been lost while under the other’s care, &c.

thô-lâng khi kîi-kông, to ask some person to go and tell him.

thô teu-bô, to go after owed woman.

thô khô-hiân, to seek a paramour, as a bad woman.

thô-ta-òp, id. ai-kôô thô--lâng, going about, as a bad woman, enticing men to lewdness.

thô (Cn.), = C. thô.

thô-thô, gently sloping, as a road.

thô [R. id.], (C. thô, safe, secure).

thô-tông, safe, as an affair, or as a man safe to deal with (v. tông).

chêng-thô, safe and honest; trustworthy, as man who keeps his word; safe and correct, as an affair that we may safely engage in.

thô [R. to envelop or inclose; an envelope, wrapper, or outer dress; a loop, as of a rope or river; a saucer or plate; of general use or application], a loose outer dress, esp. for keeping the inner dress clean; a cover, as for a pillow; a set, as of songs, or of outer and inner dress; classifier of tricks in boxing, of songs and song-tunes; to rehearse or practise, as one’s part in a play, or as evidence to be given; to mend by putting a piece inside and sewing or pasting the edges, as a torn dress, or as a leaf of a book mended by pasting paper inside the double leaves.

chit-thô, a set of two or more articles of dress worn on the upper part of the body, e.g. coats, vests, gowns, &c.

chit-thô-sa, id.

kui-thô, the whole set of such articles of dress worn at once on the upper part of the body.

kûn-thô, the arts or tricks of boxing.

kûn-thô-kûn, several tricks in boxing.

kheê-thô-khek, a set of two or three songs, so much as is usually sung at a stretch.

kheê-thô-tsáí, id.

thô-khek, to practise songs along with others and with instruments, to see if all be in tune.

thô-hî, to rehearse a play.

thô kha-pô, to practise steps, as actor, soldier, or sedan-bearer.

thô-keng, to rehearse evidence in preparing for a trial.

thô khâu-keng, id.

thô-pièn, rehearsed all ready.

thô-thâu-ôe, polite and customary forms of expression used on meeting and conversing with people, esp. in beginning a conversation or when going to ask a favour.

thô-thâu-gû, id.

thô-gû, id.; also regular customary phrases used in letters, &c.

pièn-thô-ôe, regular conventional phrases used in certain circumstances.

pièn-thô-tài, easy simple matters which any one can do.

pièn-thô è tâî-chîi, id.

khâu-hiáh-khek-thô, you are far too polite to me, said by guest or visitor to host (+). put-chi khek-thô, using a great deal of ceremony in intercourse with visitors or guests. u-khek-thô, using much ceremony with guests.

thô-thiap, dispensing with ceremony and circumlocution, as a visitor, or as in doing business; not standing too much on ceremony; free and easy, esp. as visitors or guests.

thô-thiet, id.

thô-thiêt, id. thô-thiap (r.), id. (+).

thô-siôk (C.), very free and easy; without much ceremony.

thô-at-thô (C.), id.

khoân-thô, a snare.

thô-bô, to conspire secretly to mislead or injure another.

phah thong-thô, to make a plot or conspiracy.
because some article in her bed-room has been moved, or because of the repairing of the house being begun on an unlucky day. **thó-sȯ̂a**. hurtful demons that cause injury when a house or grave is begun to be built, raised, or repaired on an unlucky day.


**tsúi-thé**, the climate of a place. **pháĩ-tsúi-thé**, unhealthy, as a place. **put-hó̄k tsúi-thé**, not agreeing with the climate; climate not suitable. **chía̍h tián-thé**, injured by the climate.

**pi-thé**, the state of the stomach and appetite (v. pl.).

**thó-śim**, colloquial dialect, vernacular or patois.

**thó-huí**, local robbers, rustics, bandits, or rebels; not part of any great rebellion. **bin-hóng thó-siōk**, usual customs of a place, including the customary superstitions and observances. **hong-thó jin-chêng**, custom of a place and characteristic of the people. **thó-kái-pé**, coarse cotton cloth spun and woven in the locality.

**thó-hoan**, local or native foreigners, i.e. aborigines in Chinese territory, e.g. in Formosa. **thó-hoan-ah**, common sort of duck.

**thó-hók**, China root (v. hók). **thó-ní**, a local and inferior sort of the medicine called "ni." **sam-chhít**, = **chhiun*-tó-hók*, a sort of Sempervivum, or house-leek.

**thó-sí-kía̍h**, a man born abroad of Chinese father and foreign mother, e.g. of Malay mother at Singapore. **thó-sē-á** (C.), id.; also said in scolding **thó-sí*-khoan**, having a peculiar look, different from ordinary Chinamen; like such a person.

**sam-háp-thé**, mortar made of lime, clay, and sand. **pê̍h-thó-thé**, white chalk. **thó-siá̄**, a fort, outer wall, or line of circumvallation, made of unburned bricks or clay. **thó-lâu**, a very large house of several stories built very strong like a fort, generally round or square, surrounding a courtyard.

**thó-thé**, to die. **íam-thé**, to cover up with earth. **thó-kong**, men who dig the grave, put the body in the coffin, and bury it (+).

**thó-thé**, very clownish. **chin-thé**, id. **thó-kong**, vulgar; clownish; unpolished and unlettered (+). **hoan-kong-thé**, rude, vulgar, ill-bred, and unpolite; very ignorant of what should be done in a matter, but yet acting and giving orders as if he knew it all, so that it is almost impossible to manage an affair properly along with him. **chhít-thé poch-thé**, very vulgar or clownish. **thó-sóng**, vulgar; clownish. **thó-lé**, id. **thó-kái**, id. **thó-pu**, rich, but ignorant and rude.

**thó-bin**, the rabble; clownish. **thó-sai-bi**, an ignorant clammy workman. **thó-siá̄**, a village that has no good literary men.

**thó-síu**, I venture to think.

**thó-hó**, a colloquial name of person or place, when it is not merely a colloquial variation of the reading sound, but totally different from the polite or literary name.

**kim bôk súi**, **hó-thé**, the five elements, metal, wood, water, fire, and earth.

**thó-thé**, the 32d radical as written at the side. **chhiá̍h-thé**, id.

**thó** (C. thâu), **thó-khui**, to sigh. **thó-khui pún-hái**, to sigh and groan bitterly.

**thó** (cf. thóng, thóa), to protrude (also, esp. C., = thóng, exceeding, and somewhat more).

**thó-chhú**, to be belch.

**thó-chhî**, to protrude the tongue (v. chhî). **thó-i**, to begin to bud. **thó-lûi**, blind with the ball of the eye protruding enormously.

**khán-thó** (esp. C.), = khâ̄ng-thó-thâu, and a little more, said at the end of the clause. **chhít-pâh khán-thó**, rather more than a hundred. **chhít-pêh thó** (C.), = A. chhít-pâh thó; rather more than a hundred. **chhít-pêh thó-thâu** (C.), id.

**thó** (R. id.), a rabbit. **soa*-thó**, id. **soa*-tong**, a rabbit-shaped lantern. **thó-a-bê**, rabbits' tails, said in joke of rods fringed with cut paper, carried by mourners at funeral. **thó-a-chhâu**, a plant with a milky juice, much used for feeding rabbits.

**siu-thó**, born in one of the years of which the rabbit is the sign, that is a year which has the word "hâu" in its cyclical name.

**thó** (R. name of a plant). **thó-si**, a medicinal plant (v. si), (s. vomit).

**thó** (R. id.; cf. col. thó), to vomit; to disgorge; to speak out, as the whole truth. **thó-chhút**, id. **thó-chhút-lâi**, id. **thó-lô**, to vomit in considerable quantity, or over and over; to make a thoroughly full statement of the whole facts. **thó-lô-chhút-lâi**, id.

**án-thó**, to vomit. **lâu-thó**, purging and vomiting; cholera. **ni-thó**, having a tendency to vomit from some special cause; sick and squemish.

**thó-huí**, to vomit or bring up blood; to spit blood. **thó-si**, to spin silk from the mouth, as silk worm (s. plant).

**thó-chhút chîn-chêng**, to tell out the exact truth; to say just what one thinks, or the very facts of the case.

**u thun-thó**, knowing just what and when to say, or not to say, as from policy or politeness. **ô-chhâu thun-thó**, id. **kông-ô û thun-thó**, to speak with caution, e.g. in a dispute, saying just so much as circumstances make suitable and no more; to take care not to wound another's feelings, as by alluding to unpleasant circumstances. **kông-ô bö-thun-thó**, to talk on thoughtlessly without considering whether what we say damages matters, or without considering that we are hurting people's feelings, e.g. using a proverb about a step-mother (âu-hû) when one is present. **thun-thó phû-tim**, understanding well to say just enough and no more, as in managing a matter, knowing when to be firm and when to yield; adapting oneself to the circumstances, esp. as to power or want of power, and avoiding any expression that would tend to prevent success. **poa*-thun poa*-thó**, telling only half one's mind. **poâ-thun poân-thó**, id.

**thó-bûk**, prominent eyes. **bûk-chhâu thó-thó**, the eyes prominent.

**thó** [R. sa, to bestow; to give], (Cn.), = A. bû, to give; to cause; sign of the passive in many phrases. **thó-i-phah**, to be struck by him.

**thó** (Cn.), = A. the, to decline.

**thó** (Cn.), = A. thó, small pimplies.

**thó** (Cn.), in some phrases = thóe, = A. thóe, in place of; instead of.

**thó** (Cn.), = A. thó, to receive; to retire.

**thóan** (R. thó, = col. thóan), to drag; to pull; to draw along; to procrastinate; to be chronic, as disease; to be in constant sickness or pain.
thoa

thoa-thoa, dull and heavy looking in manner, as a child (opp. lêng-lii), or as a woman.
thoa-kang, to procrastinate intentionally. gau-thoa, fond of procrastinating; always putting off.
thoa-kiām, delaying too long to pay a debt. thoa-bé, to procrastinate. thoa-bé-chhi, a comet. thoa-thih, making slow work of it; very tedious (v. thih).
nā-thoa, nā-siòng-tiông, getting worse and worse, as a sick person. um-å-thoa, getting gradually worse, as illness; growing gradually more wicked.
thoa-boā, to till; to labour very hard. thoa-sin boā-miâ, to exert one's strength very much, e.g. to do heavy work. thoa-thoa-miâ, to hazard one's health by toiling very hard at some special work, when quite unfit for such hard work. thoa-miâ kho pān-sū, to manage a difficult affair at the risk of one's health or life from over exertion.
thoa-pī tsōè-kang, to work quite too well on for it (v. pī).
thoa-kūi, to involve another man, as in debt or some dangerous affair. thoa-thiūi, involving in trouble, or causing impediments, as family (v. thāi). khan-thoa, to accuse falsely of some fault or crime. sa-khan sa-thoa, to draw along each other by the hands.
in-tāu-tin chit-thoa-thoa, said of a long and intricate story with no clue.
thoa-pūih, to urge strongly to go along with us, as a friend (v. pūih).
thoa-keng, to draw a bow for exercise, as if the arrow were in it.
thoa-tāi, to dump by drawing gently along the surface of water, as gold-leaf or very thin paper. thoa-thē, to drag along in the mud, as the end of one's queue, or as part of a dress which one is carrying. pak-té thoa-thē, belly dragging along on the ground, as fat pig.
thoa-phia, to drag itself along painfully, esp. on one side, as a wounded animal (v. phia).
thoa-tīt, to pull straight, as a coverlet, or as one's clothes. thoa-pī, to pull straight and even, as a coverlet. thoa-poāh, to overset by pulling, as a child. thoa-poāh-lōh-khi, id. thoa-hō, to overset by pulling, as things. thoa-ka-lāu, to make a thing fall down by pulling.
thoa-moā, to wear coarse ropes made of raw hemp, bark tied round the waist at funeral (v. moā). thoa-tek-pee, to carry bamboo staves or fases before a mandarin.
thoa-thaab, to be dragged along with the foot entangled in the stirrups. thoa-tēng (C.), id. thoa-tiā, to drag anchor. thoa-tūn, to pull along a small boat, as one man or two. thoa-chhiān, to draw a carriage or cart. thoa-pē, to row.
thoa-chiōh (C.), the low horizontal piece of wood in a plough, the end of which bears the ploughshare.
pit-bē thoa-tiōn, some dirt got on the point of the pen so that it makes a blot in writing.
kāi thoa, may dogs drag and tear you! kūā-kā kho-thoa, may dogs worry and drag you! khit-kūi thoa-thā, to be dragged away by demons or ghosts.
thoa-bē, to walk with the heels of our shoes turned down. thoa-bō (C.), id.
chhiōn-thoa, slippers made without heels. ō-thoa (C.), id.
thoa-thao, a large sedan-chair holding several persons, carried by three or four bearers. thoa-tōe-khi, a sedan made so as to let the feet rest inside, or on a sliding bottom.
oan-ju thoa ka-tsoāh, said of a child carrying a burden quite beyond its strength. chhāu-sōh thoa án-kong, chhāu-sōh thoa án-pē, unprofitable conduct towards one's father causes unprofitable conduct by one's son.

thoa, a down-stroke sloping down from left to right. chit-thoa, id.
pit thoa--khi, to draw the pen along so as to make a down-stroke towards the right. thoa siū-th, to make this sort of stroke too long.
thoa [R. thāi, great and prosperous]. tiō-thoa, Ting-thāi or Chang-tai Hien, one of the Hien districts of Chang-chow.
thoa [R. thāi, to wash; to rinse clean], to rinse; to wash a second time. sēe-thoa, to wash and rinse. um-å-thoa, to rinse gradually. thoa-liū kho-thoa, to rinse after again rinsing. thoa-sa, to rinse clothes. thoa-bī, to rinse twice a second time.
thoa [R. tō, to lead; to guide; col. chhō; cf. col. tōj], to learn bit by bit by looking on, or with slight hints, without any regular instruction, as persons hanging on about a school when others are being taught, or by looking on, and perhaps helping a little at some work, e.g. as cook's assistant. um-å-thoa, to learn gradually in such a way. thoa kāu-ō, to pick up knowledge or skill gradually in that way till able to do the thing. kap hák-seng thoa, to learn gradually from the scholars, as person hanging on about the school, or as younger child taught by an older scholar somewhat as a monitor. thoa tsū-chiāh, to learn cooking without regular instruction, as another servant looking on, or as cook's assistant.
hō-i-thoa, to learn from him by example, good or bad. khit-i-thoa, id. hō-i-thoa kāu-ō, to learn gradually from him till quite able. hō-i-thoa kāu-phāi, gradually imitate his wickedness till quite bad.
in-thoa, to lead another to follow and imitate us, or to go to some place with us, either good or bad, but usually bad. khit-i in-thoa, to be led into evil courses by him.
thoa-lāng tsōè-phāi, to lead others into evil by example and companionship. nā-thoa nā-phāi, following him deeper and deeper in wickedness.
thoa [R. tsāi, a reptile without feet; a fabulous animal; sometimes read "ti"].
thāng-thoa, insects and reptiles of all sorts.
thoa [R. than, rapids], rapids in a river. chiū-thoa, to ascend the rapids. lōh-thoa, to descend the rapids.
bāi-thoa (r.), soft muddy place left by the tide at low water.
thoa [R. than, to spread out, as for sale; to share or divide, as dividends or instalments; a sort of gambling], to divide into equal or proportionate parts, as expenses.
un-å-thoa, to pay a debt gradually by instalments.
thoa-hēng, to pay a percentage, e.g. as in general average. thoa-chiōh-khi, to pay only a percentage, as a bankrupt, &c.
to-thoa (C.), = A. bō-thoa, to pay less than was promised.
thoa-siōu, to allocate the expenses in equal proportions among partners. thoa-chiōh, to take up so much money from each, e.g. for some festival or celebration.
thoa-tūn, to have to pay a percentage for jettison by general average. chhāu-thoa, to divide expenses according to the stake or share that each bas.
some disease on the body; to spread and grow very luxuriously, as grass or shrubs; to increase greatly, as population.

thoah (R. thoah), to spread, multiply, and increase, as a family or race. thoah-nüg, to spawn or produce eggs in great abundance, as fish or insects.

thoah--niä, a collar for the neck made of otter's skin.

thoah--se-hi, id.

thoah--thoah (r.), ñat-thoah, id, thoah--thoah, id.

thoah (C. thoah). thoah--thoah, the sole. thoah--thoah--thoah, id.

thoah--cheh-thoah (r.), = tsa-thoah, to waste, to abuse, or use lavishly.

tsoh-thoah (Cn.), to waste or spend lavishly; to abuse in using, as money or things. tsoh-thoah-mngä (Cn.), to waste things. tsoh-thoah--kang (Cn.), to spend labour or time wastefully.

thoah--siu boë-thoah, to pass through much experience of the world, especially hard experience, by being thrown on one's own resources. keng-kë boë-thoah, id. khan--tit boë-thoah, able to rough it and bear toil, as a strong man; strong and fit to stand rough usage, as cloth, or as an implement or article of furniture, &c.

thoah, to wash, as rice, by rubbing it between the hands with little water. thoah--bi, to rub rice between the hands with a little water, so as to clean it (this is the first washing of rice; the second is thao). throh--liü boë-thoah, after washing the rice by rubbing it should be rinsed.

thoah--ko--hïn (T.), to rub with the hands rice flour mixed with sugar, for making a sort of cakes. thoah--ko--ä (T.), those cakes.

thoah (R. thoah, to escape; to get free; = col. thoah; perhaps some phrases belong to the following word). u-thoah-thoah, knowing when to be firm and when to yield, e.g. splitting the difference of price. bô-thoah, unyielding and obstinate; doggedly keeping to what one has said at first.

toah--tit, the difficulty can be avoided, or the matter can be shelved, e.g. can avoid paying the money, or doing the unpleasant or inconvenient thing asked. thoah--tit-kë, able to get out of the difficulty; to pass the time of agony without the usual aegis of food; to avoid or get safely through a danger, difficulty, serious trouble, or severe sickness that had seemed hopeless.

thoah (R. thoah, to drag or draw along; to procrastinate; = col. thoah; cf. also the preceding and following words).

thoah--kë--khi, to put off, as a payment when it falls due. chit--jit thoah--kë--khi, to put off day after day, as payment of money due, or as something that we ought to do; day after day getting no better, as sickness. bong-thoah bong--kë, getting on with difficulty, as a poor man barely able to make his way; or as a sick man who does not call a doctor, but just bears his sickness as well as he can.

kapi-thoah, to make difficulties or delays so as to avoid doing or paying what he asks, esp. by false excuses. khipi-thoah, to fail in the attempt to collect expenses, or to recover a debt from him at the due time.

thoah [same as previous word?], a drawer; to draw along, as a drawer or sliding door or window.

thoah--thang, sort of squinting (v. thang).

thoah--khui, to pull open, as a drawer.
thoān (R. toān, a globular mass; a lump; globular; united; harmonious; to surround; to inclose; = col. toā, thūg, nāg).

thoān-thoān-i' = toān-toān-i', unbroken, as a family none of whom has died. thoān-oān (R.), id. (v. oān).

phē-thoān, a sort of round cushion for kneeling on (v. phē). pat-thoān, a circular floral pattern often worked on silk. pat-thoān-kho, id. pat-thoān-kho è bō-kō, a jacket made of flowered silk with this pattern.

thoān-thoān ùi-tsū, surrounding in a circle, as a crowd, or as police or besiegers (v. ūi).

thoān-liēn, a method of organizing the people of the several districts of a town, so as to guard against disturbances (v. liēn).

thoān (R. toān). thoān-jî, the seal character, generally used on seals, also much used in ornamental inscriptions cut on stone and in title pages of books. tēng-li-thoān, a form of the seal character in which each word has three long legs like a tripod (v. tēng).

chún chūh, thoān li, four usual forms of Chinese characters.

hiōng-iēn thoān-chhut pēng-an jî, the smoke of incense forming the shape of the words “pēng-an” (peace and quiet), a good omen.

thoāt (R. id., = col. thoāh). thoāt-li, to escape; to escape from; to get off. thoāt li-li, to escape thoroughly; to escape far away. thoāt-li-khi-hāng, id. thoāt-bōe-li, unable to get off. thoāt-sîn-li, to get out of the way, so as to avoid imminent danger. thoāt-sîn, to escape; to get off in get free. thoāt-sîn-tāu, id. thoāt-tāu, to escape or run away, either rightly or wrongly. tsâu-thoāt, to escape and get safe off. thoāt-tō, to run away; to abscond. tō-thoāt, id.

hoāt-thoāt, to sell off speedily at a sacrifice, as when selling off stock, or as some contraband article; to escape secretly; to help another to escape. khit-i hoe-thoāt, to have your man escape from you, whom you thought you were sure of catching and holding.

mēh" thoāt, the pulse gone, as of a dying man.

thoāt-sîōk, different from other people (v. sîōk).

thoāt-hōān, not to be absorbed in the world’s affairs; to die, as a Bod. priest. thoāt-hōān, easy-minded, not anxious about adverse circumstances; cheerful in temper, not particular about ceremony. sā-thoāt, having a kindly, friendly, sociable manner; pleasant to have business dealings with; pleasant as an acquaintance. thiāu-thoāt (R.), easy-minded, not anxious about danger or trouble. chhiāu-thoāt, easy and unconstrained in manner; not particular about ceremony; not anxious or troubled about affairs; also (R.) to rescue souls from the Buddhist hell, so that they are again born into the world.

thoāt-thō (C.) = A. thīst-thā, dispensing with ceremony, circumlocution, &c.; free and easy in intercourse.

thoā [R. tho, to draw; to drag; to procrastinate; = col. tho, thoāh].

thoā-hū-khui, to open one’s legs wider. kho thoā-hū-khui teh-khāi, standing with one foot out from the other. toh-kha thoā-hū-khui, pull out the movable leg of a table. khoa thoā-hū-khui-thoā, open your legs wider.

thoā-chhut-lāi, to draw out, as a drawer, or as the sliding lid of a box. toh-thoā-chhut-lāi, to open a drawer from the inside, as a secret drawer.

thoā-lin, the knob or round handle of a drawer. thoā-thoā-thoā-līng, id. māng-thoāh, a sliding door. thang-ā-thoāh, a window shutter that is drawn along horizontally.

ām-thoāh, a secret drawer. toh-thoāh, a drawer in a table. toh-kūi-thoāh, a drawer in a sort of small table. toh-thoāh, a drawer in a clothes-press or standing cupboard. būn-chhúng-thoāh, a drawer in a bed.

thoān [R. toān, to transmit; to hand down; to propagate; to deliver a message; = col. chhōān; and by change of tone, “toān,” historical records); to transmit; to hand down, as doctrine by teaching or by preaching; to transmit, as a man who is not apprehended as the common people, e.g. a graduate or the head man of a town; (Ca. sometimes “toān”).

siōng-thoān, to transmit one to another, as trade secrets or ancestral wisdom. siōng-thoān-ā-hè, handed down from former generations, as medical art or as trade secrets. sē-thāi siōng-thoān, id. lēk-thāi, siōng-thoān, handed down from generation to generation. ea-thoān, to transmit one to another, as news or as customs, &c.

liū-thoāh, to hand down, as a tradition or custom, from age to age; tradition or old custom. ēi-thoān (R.), tradition handed down from ancestors. tsē-thoān, handed down from ancestors, as a property or as a trade secret. pi-thoāh, secrets handed down from one generation to another, as in some arts, manufactures, &c.

thoān-sū, to continue the line of male posterity. thoān-chhēng, to have descendants; to leave male posterity. thoān-ūi, to transmit the throne to the successor.

thoān-ē, to translate language verbally, as interpreter before a mandarin. thoān-kēng (C. chhōān-kiong), an interpreter in a yamun.

thoān-lēng, to deliver or make known a military order given by his superior officer, as a smaller officer or soldier. thoān-sū (R.), to deliver a message.

thoān-lē, to give information by beating a gong.

thoān-toā, to send out notices, as to members of an association (v. toā). hōng-gān thoān-sū, the bird called “hōng-gān” can carry letters afar. thoān-tīā, to enter a complaint at a yamun on a day which is not one of the usual days. thoān-tōē (R.), to hand along through several hands, as letter or essay (v. tōē).

thoān hō-lāng-tsāi, to make known to people, as news, regulations, &c. chit-chhūi thoān-chit-chhī, to spread from mouth to mouth, as a report. thoān miā-sā, to spread abroad, as a man’s good reputation. thoān miā-sā chhē-sā, to make a man’s bad reputation widely known. thoān-hō-lāng-lāi (R.), learned only from others.

thoān-khū, to teach, propagate, transmit, or proclaim doctrine committed to us. thoān-khū —, to transmit to —. thoān-tō-li, to transmit, proclaim, teach, or preach doctrine. thoān-tō-li, id.; also (X.), a preacher. thoān-pī (R.), to proclaim or spread abroad, as doctrine.
thoe (R. chhai), (C. the; Cn. thöe), a hair-pin shaped somewhat like a spoon, used by women. thothoe, id. kim-thoe, a gold or gilt hair-pin. gök-thoe (Cn. giök-thè), a hair-pin made of jade stone.
thoe (Cn.), = khau, to plane. thoe-to = khau-to, a plane.

thoe (C.), = A. thöt, thoe-á, small boils.
thoe [R. thê, body; form; manner; appearance; = col. tháí], (C. thê).

tsa-bô-thoe, a feminine manner in a man. bông-hong-thoe, id. lâm-jin lü-thoe, a man with a feminine look and manner. lâm-jin lù-thoe; mông, gô lin nêî-êôe (or "in nêî-êôe"), poor feminine looking fellow, though you don't die you disappoint your mother's hopes (or "he disappoints his," &c.)

thoe-thak, to joke and jeer at a man's faults or defects (v. thuk). keng-thoe, to give a nickname from a man's personal appearance; to jeer at a man, or talk sarcastically about his looks; to talk scandal about a man's conduct, generally behind his back. keng-thoe phi-sî (C. keng-thê phê-sîn), to talk ill of a man behind his back, about his conduct or his personal appearance, esp. about his niggardly ways.

thoe [R. thê, to change; to put in the place of; to substitute; to abolish; instead of; for; in place of; = col. thúi], (C. thê; Cn. thôe, sometimes thôe), in place of; instead of; for; to take the place of; to be substitute for.

téng-thoe, to be in place of; taking the place of téng-thoe i-e-kheh, to fill the vacancy left by him.

thoe-oâ, to change for another person, as in doing work or taking duty (v. oâ). thoe-pê, to make up a deficiency for another. thoe-i-pê, to make up the deficiency for him. thoe-làng siok-tsâoe, to make satisfaction or atonement for another's guilt. thoe-lâng-si, to die for a man.

thôe-i khô-lin, to have compassion on him; to pity him.

sa-pái-thoe; to do work or keep watch by turns, while the others rest; to relieve guard by turns, &c.

thoe-sin, a paper image of a man, having his name and nativity written on it, used as a substitute for the man in certain rites, e.g. in Taoist rites for keeping away disease and calamity, or in black arts for causing evil.

kiô kau-thoe, the ghost of a drowned man or suicide causing a man to be drowned, or tempting a man to kill himself, so that the ghost may get back again to life, which it cannot do till some one thus takes its place. liâh kau-thoe, to succeed in causing a man's death by suicide or drowning, as such a ghost. tsai-kül kîô kau-thoe, the ghost of a drowned man doing so, after three years.

thoe [R. thôe, thö, to retire; to recede; = col. tháí].

tsaï-thoe, the cast-off skin of a serpent, used medicinally. siôn-thoe, the shell of the cicada (am-pô-chê, R. siön), used medicinally.

tsai chîn-thoe, understanding what to do and what not to do in special circumstances (v. chîn). thoe-pê, = the-phê, to keep at a respectful distance (v. pî). thoe-pê phê-i, to get out of the way so as to avoid him, e.g. a mandarin. lim-tin thoe-siok, to draw back when it comes to be dangerous (v. siok).

thoe [R. lâi, lazy; indolent; sickly]. thôe-thöe (C.), = A. thê-thê, dull of apprehension; foolish-looking; wanting in animation, as man.

thöeh (C. thêh: A. thêh, thöeh; Cn. thöeh), to take up with one hand, as a small thing, at least not a large thing. thöeh-kih-lài, to lift up, as a small thing. thöeh-kih, to take away in one hand, as a small thing. thöeh-lài, to bring in one hand, as a small thing.

thau-thöeh, to steal, as a small thing that can be taken in the hand (for the phrases used for stealing other things, v. thau).

thöeh-tiâ, to accept earnest-money. òe-thöeh, a small bit of cloth at the heel of a shoe for pulling it on, as on the shoes of women, children, and soldiers. kak-thöeh (Cn.), a horn shoe-lifter.

thöeh (Cn. kôeh). kong-thâu thöeh-thöeh-thöeh, the shoulders lean and high, as naturally so, or from opium-smoking, &c. kek thöeh-kêng, to shrug the shoulders.

thôl (cf. thû). thôl-thôh, a fish like the "hê-kê," but somewhat larger, brought salted from the north.

thôl — chîu-thôh, a sort of jar with a strop for spiritual liquor. chîu-thôh-d, a smaller sort.

thôl (cf. thûh).

thien-thôh, acting in an absurd way, such as feigning madness or pretending to be drunk, as bad fellows in low company. thien-thien thôh-thôh, talking, walking, or acting in wild, extravagant, absurd, or swaggering way, as if drunk or feigning it; telling incredible yarns or talking absurdly like a drunk man. thien-thôh ò-ôe, such absurd and ridiculous talk. kong thien-thôh, to talk in that absurd extravagant way.

thôh-thôh (C.), = A. thûh-thûh, foolish; stupid. gông-thôh (C.), id.

thôk [R. thô, to envelop; a cover or wrapper; to mend; to rehearse; = col. thôh], (T. thûh).

thôk kêng-á-hi, to make a sort of play or show somewhat like a magic-lantern.

thôk phôe-ang (C.), another sort.

thôk — thôk-pít-á, a sort of small bird kept by children.

thôk (cf. thûh, tuh).

thôk koái-á, to lean on a staff or feel the way with it.

thôk [R. a bag, = col. lôk, lâk].

thôk bâng-á-hun, to press into long bags the stuff used for burning to drive away mosquitoes, done by pushing it in with a stick.

thôk (cf. tuh, thîh, tuh), to pick, as the teeth; to pick out of a hole, as what stops it up; to make a hole or wound, as with the point of a sharp knife.

thôk-khi, to pick the teeth. thôk chhûi-khi, id.

chhêng-thôck, a ramrod. khî-thôck, a toothpick.

phah-khi-thôck, to irritate a man intentionally; to stir up his bile.

thôk-tiâ (C.), = A. thôh-tiâ, to stir up the food frying in a frying-pan.

thôk [same as previous word! cf. thûh].

thôu-thôck, = thûn-thûh, a sort of two-pronged ornament for a woman's head.

thôk [R. to commission; to intrust; to depend or trust on; to make excuses for declining], to commission; to intrust with, as a message or a piece of business. thôk-tiêng, id. long-thôk, id. chîk-thôk, id.
thôk 507

thong

pâi-thôk, to ask courteously to do a commission, as a friend. hû-thôk, to intrust to a man's care, as things, or money, or child. thôk-ke, to intrust one's own son to a guardian to take care of and educate him when he becomes an orphan. tsôâm-thôk, to intrust to another a message or business that was intrusted to us.

gê-thôk, to have one's confidence misplaced; to put mistaken confidence in a man. thôk-lông-khi, to intrust or engage a man to go to give a message or execute some commission for us. thôk-kiâ portal-hê, to commission a man to buy and bring goods for us from a considerable distance.

thôk jîn-chông, to ask a man to ask a favour for us from a third party. thôk sê-thâu, to engage a man's influence for managing an affair. thôk-hôk, I enjoy a good fortune through your favour, a polite phrase said esp. in answer to "how do you do?"

hê-sîn thôk-pùt, to pray and vow to the spirits and Bud. idols.

thôk-bang, to give instruction by a dream, as the spirit of an idol or of an ancestor. thôk-lân-bang, to give us instruction by a dream. thôk tê-bang, to give him instruction by a dream.

thôk sù-kê, to make false excuses for not doing what we are asked or told to do; to assign false reasons or pretenses for our desire to do something or to go somewhere. the-sù thôk-ke, id. thôk-thô, to decline taking or executing a commission, and put it off on another, esp. by a false excuse (v. the).

thôk [R. to read aloud; to study; = col. thâk]. kô-gân put-tshâ-thôk, able to repeat after reading once. chhông-chiên khûn-khô-thôk, to study very diligently at the window (v. chhông).

thông [R. thong, the whole; to rule; the chief].

thông-kióng, in total.

thông [R. soup; hot water; = col. thng, thâu], the ancient emperor Tang or Tang, the founder of the Shang dynasty. thông hoát-khiêt, Tang conquered Kieh.

thông [R. tông, the sound of a drum]. thông-ke, a sort of drum suspended from the neck. sam-thông-ke, a band of music that plays at the mealtime of a high mandarin; also used at some special rites by the people. toâ-sam-thông, id.

thông [R. id.], the sound of drumming. thông-thông, id. thông-thông-thông, id.

thông [R. long; water; sound of water; or R. tsông, sound of water]. thông-thông-hâu, the sound of water.

thông [R. name of a plant; also written with the following character].

thông-chêô, a plant that grows in Formosa, from the pith of which papaip leaf and artificial flowers are made. Arallia papiphera; also, a cooling diuretic medicine (Clematisf). bóê-thông, a similar diuretic medicinal plant (Clematisf).

thông [R. to go through; to perceive clearly; to communicate with, as road or person; to have dealings with, esp. understand or impress; successful, current, to pervade, the whole, complete; = col. thong, thâng]. all through, very, ingenious, all right, as a plan; the whole of; all over; a great beam of a roof. thông, that is good, very good! as a plan. thông-lâh, id. mó-thông, much perplexed and unable to think out a proper plan. bôê-thông, not suitable, as a plan; very dull and unintelligent, as a man who can hardly be made to understand a matter. bóê-thông (r.), not passable, as a road. kâ--liâu lông-bóê-thông, cannot understand though taught long. kâ--liâu ôè-thông, will become intelligent if taught sufficiently.

thông-khi, causing a thorough draught, as by opening a door or making a good flue; comfortable feeling of body, e.g. after getting a good sneeze, or as by the use of medicines taken like snuff.

thông-khoan, to remove a feeling of discomfort (e.g. dyspeptie or bilious feeling) by the use of a medicine taken like snuff. thông-khoan-sôd, a medicine taken like snuff. thông-khoan-sân, id.

thông-khoan iô-bê-kê, not having yet read so much as to be able to compose essays or to read books which he has not seen before. kê-thông-khoan, to have got the length of being able to compose essays and to read any ordinary book easily. thông-khoan kê-liâu, id.

thông-thâu, intelligent; quick of apprehension.

thông-tát (r.), to understand thoroughly. thông-thiêrt, Intelligent and acute; understanding thoroughly (v. thist).

chêng-thông, skilful at some special sort of work or affair. lêng-thông, very acute and discerning; skilful and wise. uç-piennenthông, ready and able to accommodate one's plans and actions to the circumstances; versatile (+).

sin-thông, the power of a spirit, idol, or other supernatural being, as shown in wonderful changes and miracles. sin-thông-kông-tâi, the power of the spirit (or idol, &c.) is great. sin-thông-kông-toâ, id. tiên sin-thông, to manifest great supernatural power; said also of a man showing his special ability in some one particular, e.g. his special superiority in some business, art, or handicraft. gâu-piennenthông, versatile; good at adapting one's self (rightly or wrongly), and one's plans, words, or actions to the circumstances. gâu-piennenthông (T.), id. (+).

hêng-thông (R.), to be prosperous.

thông-thiêrt, all under heaven; the whole empire (v. thîêrt). thông-khoan, the whole kingdom. thông-khoane, the whole street. thông-ke (C.), id. thông-ke, the whole family or household. thông-ke (C.), id. thông-sin, the whole body. thông-si-kêe, everywhere; all around. thông-poââ?, all of the same sort; all alike, as goods; but also used generally. thông-poââ? si ân-niâ?, all are alike or of the same sort. thông-thông si ân-niâ?, it is constantly so; all of them are so. thông-tông, all alike or unitedly (v. tông).

thông-hêng, universally prevalent or current; the same in all places; used, or can be used everywhere. thông-êng, such as can be used everywhere for common use by several parties, interchangeable. bóê-thông-êng--tit, such as can be used only in particular places. thông-chhông, general title or polite way of addressing people, e.g. chêk, pêh, toâ-ê, &c.

thiên-hâ thông, an instrument for picking locks.

thông-su, an interpreter (v. şiê). thông-su, an almanac. thông-si (C.), id. thông-ti, to inform; to give information. thông-siông, to send a dispatch to a superior mandarin, as an inferior mandarin does. thông-siâu-siit, to give information of any sort. thông--chít, to give a secret hint or a piece of secret information. thông-hông, to give secret information; having a draught of air or wind through it; well aired, as a house. thông-khoan-chiêrt, to have underhand dealings with officials. thông-keâ?
thông (cf. thô), to protrude, used as an affix to numbers, meaning "somewhat more than —.

thông-chhùt, to protrude; to project.

thông-thâu, to put out the head; to project, as a mast seen far off, or as a house higher than others, or built on higher ground; or as characters written rather higher than the rest so as to look out of line and ugly; or as the end of a stroke in writing projecting beyond its others so as to look ill. khah-thông-thâu, projecting beyond others, as high house or character out of line.

gųg-pah thông-thâu, rather more than 200, e.g. one or two more. gųg-pah thông, id. sa'-tsáp-thông, one or two more than 30.

tsat thông - thông, packed very full and tight; overloaded, as stomach (v. tsát).

thông [R. pain; grieved; distress; miserable; to feel for; to love; = col. thông, thông].

thông-hun, to hate exceedingly; to abhor; to hate and loathe, either as one's own wickedness or another man's. thông-hin (C.), id. thông-sim hun, to hate with all one's heart, as one's personal enemies.

thông (Cn.) thông-tí, = A chhông-tí, to annoy; to maltreat.

thông, to pile up in a pile, as books, coins, bowls, plates, &c.; a pile of such things.

thông-chheh, to lay books in a pile, one above another.

chit-thông-chheh, a pile of books. chit-thông-chhí, a pile of copper cash. chit-thông-gún, a pile of dollars laid one above another.

thū (cf. tō, tā), (Cn. T. thū).

u-thū (Cn. T. u-thū), ignorant, thick-headed, and foolish, as in study or business; so dull of apprehension and so doggedly fond of his own way that he cannot be made to learn the right way to act, and so spoils matters.

u-u thū-thū, id.

gō-thū, = gō-tō, stupidly dogged and coarse in manner (v. tō).

thū [R. to dig; to hoe; a hoe; = col. tī, tō], (C. thū; Cn. T. thū), to hoe, as ground.

thū-thōa, to cut out, as weeds from the fields, or grass and small plants for fuel from the hills, with the hoe. thū-chhâu, to hoe up weeds, grass, or small plants in this way.

thū [R. chhū, a pestle; a sort of stick or baton for beating things]. hámg-mō-thū, a baton for conquering demons, carried by the idol u-tō.

thū [R. tā, a bag for clothes; to stuff clothes with cotton; a surname]. (C. thū; Cn. thū), a surname.

thū (cf. thōb).

thū-thūh, = thē-thoh, a good sort of fish, somewhat like the "bē-ka," said to come from Formosa.

thūh [R. thū, to envelop; a cover or wrapper; to mend, as clothes or paper; to rehearse; = col. thok], to mend, as a dress, by putting in a piece below, so that the old remains; to paste on a single thickness of paper, as for the purpose of strengthening a weak place or to mend a tear, or to make a beginning for yasting more thick and strong.

thūh chit-tōng, to mend a dress by putting in a piece below (without cutting away the old), and sewing down the edges, so that the new piece does not appear.

thūh ti-piñh--nīh, to paste an additional thickness of paper on a smaller piece of paper which it is desired to strengthen, and then paste the edges of the new piece on a wall so as to stretch the whole smoothly.
thuh-ông-á (T.), = a. thok kẹng-á-hi, to make a sort of play or show with a lantern. thuh phạ-kǎn (T.), another sort of play or show (lit. with the leather monkey).

thuh [R. thok, to carry on the palm; to bear up; to prop up, as with a support or prop, or with the hand; to lift up and hold up high to show it, on the hand or on a pole.

thuh-khi-lài, to support by a prop, e.g. to support an awning by a stick or bamboo.

thuh-kọái², to hold up high, as on the hand or on a pole, e.g. a tiger’s body, or the head of a slain enemy.

thuh hẹ-làng-kọái², to lift up high to exhibit it. hẹ-sĩn³ thuh-poah, a Buddhist priest supporting a tambourine or cymbal on a bamboo pole resting on his head with palm, &c.

thuh kọái-a, to lean upon a staff. thuh chhiú-bé, to try each other’s strength by pressing against one another’s palms. thuh-chhiú, to lean on the hand, as the head; to support with the hand. chhiú thuh-leh, support or ward off with the hand.

chhiú thuh-thuú-kháh, the head bent to the side, and the upper part of the head resting on the hand. thuh chhūi-ô-tâu, to support the chin on the hand.

thuh [same as previous word? cf. col. tali], to feel the way with a stick.

thuh (cf. tali), to give secret information of a man’s faults, esp. to his employer or superior.

thng-bin thuh-i, to tell a man’s faults openly to his face before others.

thuh lāng-ê thuú-lō, to tell a man’s faults so as to make him lose his situation.

thuh (cf. thok, thít, thak), to make a hole larger, as with the point of a knife in carving wood; to smooth away anything rough from a surface with the point of a knife, &c.; to pick, as the teeth; to loosen or dig up dirt, as with a hoe.

thuh-khí, to pick the teeth. thuh-thê-khà, to loosen and remove dirt on the floor.

thuh-tià, to stir up things frying in a frying-pan.

thuh-á, a sort of straight hoe or spade. chhêng-thuh, a ramrod.

thuh (eat thok, some as previous word?).

thâu-thu, thâu-thok, a two-pronged ornament for a woman’s head. Kổ-thuú (Can.), = kẹ-kà, the hair ornament worn by women.

thuh (C. thóm).

thuh-thuú, naturally stupid-looking and wanting in animation; very dull, quiet, and reserved in manner, not seeming to understand or take any interest in what we say. thuh-thuú ná hâu-lâm, looking as dull and spiritless as a man in deepest mourning for his parents.

gong thuh-thuú, wanting in ability.

thui (K. the), a ladder.

lâu-thui, a ladder. lâu-thui-chi, the steps of a ladder. ông-lōh lâu-thui, there is a way open to set the matter straight without too much sacrifice of one’s dignity.

tó-thui, a fixed wooden stair with broad flat steps, as distinguished from a mere ladder.

tó-thui, a ladder of swords. chiiu² to-thui, to climb a ladder of swords, as to climb a ladder of a rope-ladder.

tok-thui, a bamboo ladder. soh-thuú, a rope-ladder.

tiku-thui, a hanging ladder, as at a hatchway or gang-way hán-thui, scaling ladders.

gìa-kang-thuú, a ladder made of one longitudinal piece of timber only, with the steps nailed across it and projecting on each side (like the feet of a centipede). sīnk-tháng-thuú, a small instrument just like a ladder, inside the tub used for threshing grain, on which the heads of the grain are struck in that mode of threshing.

ná thú-thuú-níh⁵, like a ladder to the sky, said of something extremely high. ná teh-phem thú-thuú, like climbing a ladder to the sky (said of some extremely difficult matter).

thui [R. chhúi, thu, to push away; to push from one; to decline; to shirk responsibility; to make excuses; to resign; to calculate; to infer; col. the: perhaps should be divided into two words], to rub with a long and gentle movement, as for the removal of pain or disease, either simply with the hand, or with some medicinal preparation, or as in shampooing; to rub plaster smooth with a smooth stone; to vanish a second time so as to make smooth; to get a separate account opened for us at the land-tax office under a new name (họ-thuú-mi³), instead of being classed along with others under one name.

thui-khuí, to rub with long and gentle, and with short and hard rubs, as in shampooing.

thui-úi (C.), (R.), = A. chhúi-úi, to excuse one’s self, esp. by an excuse more or less false.

thuí (R. shi), the weight of a steel-yard. têng-á-thuí, the weight of a small steel-yard. chhín-thuí, the weight of an ordinary moderate-sized steel-yard. niq’-thuí, the weight of a large steel-yard.

lô-seng-thuí, a sort of weapon used in ancient warfare (v. seng).

thuí [R. a metallic hammer]. thuí-thuí, an iron hammer. thuí-thuí bôa chhá-chhiam, said of a poor man overcoming great difficulties and getting rich. lô-thuí, tâu⁴ têng-sím; lê-bé, tâu⁴ thuí-thuí, appearing easy at first, but very difficult at last, as a heavy burden on a long road, or as an affair that becomes troublesome and dangerous.

têng-á-thuí, a hammer for small nails.

thuí [R. a pestle; a wooden mallet, club, or thick stick], a pestle; a stick for beating a drum or gong, &c.; a strong, thick, wooden stick for beating with; a long club; a strong, round, wooden lever.

chhió-thuí, a stone pestle. lôi-thuí, a pestle for a mortar. ná⁴ lôi-thuí, as bare as a pestle, said of the shaved head of a Bud. priest (+). khu-thuí, a sort of pestle for a mortar. chhng-khu-thuí, a pestle for a large rice-mortar worked by the hand.

gông-thuí, a sort of pestle for a hand-mortar; a roller for dough. phah chìt-thuí (C.), to roll out the dough once into a flat cake, as in preparing for making macaroni.

chhá-thuí, a wooden pestle, beetle, or heavy stick for beating things. in-chhá-thuí, a beetle for beating clothes in washing. lông-thuí, a thick stick for beating Indigo in the vat. ho-thuí, a stick for mixing mortar. khu-thuí, a stick for stirring paste.

kô-thuí, a drum-stick. lô-thuí, a stick for beating a gong. lô-á-thuí, do, for small gong. chhng-thuí, stick for striking a bell or a brass bell. kho-khí thuí, stick for beating the “khok” used by watchmen like a rattle. pôk-pián-thuí, the stick used for beating the string of the bow used in beating cotton.

tú-thuí, a pole for supporting a man’s burden while he takes a rest. kinh-á-thuí, a short, round, thick carrying pole.

kim-kông-thuí (T. kim-koe-biing), a sort of mace.
carried before mandarins, Kajin graduates, and some idoles; also, an ancient instrument of war.

bāk-thūi, a very large, round, thick stick of China ink.

kha-bāk-thūi, a short, round, thick, heavy stick for beating the ankles in punishment or in examination in court.

chē-bi-thūi, a strong heavy club about a man’s height (lit. level with eyebrows), chhīt-chhīh-thūi, a sort of club or heavy pole, seven feet long, for use in war or for keeping off robbers. tūg-ji-thūi, a club or strong pole, twelve feet long.

hō-thūi, to learn the exercise with the long pole or club. kā-thūi, to teach it. thūi-ā sai-hū, a man who teaches it. hō sā-thūi, to strike very violent or murderous blows, as with a club or with the hand; to attack violently by plots, or intrigues, or by accussation in court.

kong-kān-thūi, a man far too sharp to be swindled or imposed upon, often with the meaning that he cheats others. hē-sū-thūi, said in joke of a Bud. priest in allusion to his shaven head ( + ).

thūi (cf. that, thūi), having the point become blunted by use, as a fine brush or hair-pencil. thūi-thūi, id.

thūi (R. id.), the thigh. kha-thūi, id. tēng-thūi, id. ē-thūi, the lower leg. tōa-thūi, the thick flashy part of the thigh. thūi-lū, the thigh-joint. thūi-thūi, the buttocks; the hips. thūi-thūi-bah, the flesh at the buttocks. thūi-thūi-lōng, a large boil at that place.

lok-thūi, thigh full of deep sores (v. lok). phō-an-thūi, sitting with the legs drawn up under the body (v. phōn).

chūah i-ā thūi-sin-bah, wasting his capital by living upon it.

khō-thūi, leggings (v. khō).

chēng-thūi, the fore-quarter or fore-leg of an animal, as cut up; e.g. a shouder of mutton. ān-thūi, the hind-quarter or hind-leg of an animal, as cut up.

iōn-thūi, a bacon ham. hō-thūi, id. gū-ā-thūi, a leg of veal. si-thūi, the four quarters of an animal, as of pig, sheep, goat, cow, or foul, when cut up. lōh tsōe si-thūi, cut up into the four quarters, as quadraped. tām tsōe si-thūi, do., as a foal.

thūi (R. thē, to change; to put in place of; to subtitute; to abolish; instead of; in place of; = col. thōc), to change, as its feathers or leaves; to repair by putting in an entirely new piece at the old joining; to substitute one thing for another, especially clandestinely put a worse in place of a better.

thūi-miö, to moul and get new feathers, as a bird. thūi-mō (C), id. thūi-hō, to change the leaves, as a tree or shrub.

pē-thūi, to repair by taking out the whole of a bad piece by the original seam or joining, and put in an entirely new piece. thūi-tōe, to renew a vessel’s bottom.

thūi-fig, to put in a new sleeve.

thūi-cai, to cheat by substituting a worse thing for a better that had been promised; to give an uglier or worse girl as bride instead of the better one who was agreed on; to take the place of a student, and write for him at the examinations; to put in a new piece by the old seam, so that no patching is seen, and it is about as good as new, e.g. a new leg on a table, or a whole new piece in a dress.

sā-thūi, to change deceitfully and fraudously, as person or thing. thau-thūi, secretly put a bad article or person in place of a good one. khīt-lâng thau-thūi, to be cheated thus. khīt-lâng thūi-khī, id. phūi-thūi-hō, bad fraudulently put in place of good. sāi thūi-pau, to swindle by giving a bad or worse article in place of the good one that was agreed on, e.g. worse than the sample; to show a false bride-groom or bride much better or better-looking than the one who afterwards is really married.

thūi (R. thē, to fall down; to hang down heavily). thūi-thūi, hanging heavily, as a weighted pocket or bag, &c.

thūi-tōng, heavily weighted and hanging down, as a pocket; to fasten a weight on a curtain so that it may hang down evenly.

lūi-thūi, causing obstruction or impediment, as a heavy weight al’ out one’s dress, or as family or business keeping one from going far from home [or does this phrase belong to the next word?].

thūi (R. lūi, to involve in trouble or responsibility). thon-thūi, causing impediment, as troublesome business or numerous family. khīt-i thon-thūi, to be involved in trouble by him, e.g. by a relative or by a man for whom we have stood security.

thām-thūi, to be very awkward and embarrassing, as an ill-arranged or bulky load inconvenient to carry; cumbersom and embarrassing, e.g. having pockets full of bulky or heavy things, to be deeply involved, as by owing debts to many persons, or by having to fulfil obligations for persons for whom we have stood security. khīt-i thām-thūi, to have a debt owed us by him which he cannot pay, so that we are much inconvenienced.

si-kōe thām-thūi-lāng, to be deep in debt to a number of persons. bē-kōi thām-thūi, getting deeper and deeper in debt from unavoidable expense of wife and family.

thūi (R. thōan, to transmit; to hand down; to propagate), (C), to hand down from generation to generation (only said in some few phrases).

thūi (C), = A. thăng, a roundish lump, as of earth. chū-thūi-thō, a lump or clod of earth.

thūi (C), = A. thō, to take off, as clothes, or hair, &c.

thūi (C), = A. thō, to exchange, as loads; to buy (as a favour) from a friend or neighbour.

thūi (C), = A. thō, to warm up again, as food.

thūi (C), mūi-thūi, = A. mūg-thō, a good bar right across a door, either upright or transverse.

thūi (C), = tōi, thō, said of a portion of a leg, arm, &c. (only used in some phrases: in others “tūi” and “thō” are used).

thun (R. id.), to swallow; to swallow up, as another’s property; a nest of pottery or frying pans, that fit into each other.

ka-nūg-thun, a whole nest (usually five) of smaller and larger articles of the same shape, so that all the smaller one inside the largest, as some kinds of pottery, and as frying-pans or rice boilers. chīt-thun, one such nest of larger and smaller articles one within another.

ka-nūg-thun, to swallow whole. pa-lun-thun, to bolt one’s food. kōng-ōe pa-lun-thun, to talk in a very indelicate indifferent manner. thun-lōh-ki, to swallow down. thun-lōh-ān, id. thun-bōe-lōh-ān, unable to swallow; unpleasant to swallow; unable to defraud a man as we intended. thun bōe-lōh-ān, id.
thun-chiäh, to devour. hun-thun, to swallow up another's money or property wrongfully.

thun-noi, to swallow one's spittle (v. noa).
thun-kihm, to swallow gold leaf, as a means of suicide.
thun-kim-si, id.

thun-lun, to bear patiently. thun-sia lün-khi, to repress one's feelings, anger, and voice, as in the presence of a high superior or of a powerful enemy.
lün-khi thun-sia, id. lün-khi thun-sia, id. jim-khi thun-song, id.

un-thun-thë, understanding well how much to say and what not to say (v. thë).

thun (R. id.), a tree with large shining pinnate leaves, used medicinally for indigestion; said to live several thousand years (Cedrela Sinensis). thun-chhiu, id. thun-kun, its root, used medicinally.
thun-gë, its buds, edible.

thun (K. id.)

un-thun, very dirty; filthy. un-thun-kui, you filthy imp or wretch: said in scolding.

thun (R. thun, black).

ien-thun, root. thun-ai (C.), id. tía-thun, the root that grows on a frying-pan or rice-boiler.

chhäng-thun, to sweep the dirt from the beams, roof, Idaho, &c., in the 12th moon.
thun — thun-thun, having a dull or indistinct colour; having lost the gloss, or having never had it.

thun — thun-bi, a barren woman.

thun (R. tân, a young pig). ti-thun-á, a half-grown pig. kàu-thun-á, a half-grown dog. gu-thun-á, a young cow. niau-chhiu-thun, a half-grown rat.
thun-á (T.), a half grown or young quadruped in general.

gin-á-thun, a boy just about reaching manhood, about 14 or 15 (cf. lăng-tág).

thun (T. tân).
thun — thun-bi-thun, short and stout.
thun — thun-bi-thun, id. phu-thun, id.

thun (K. chhiun, stupid). gu-thun, = gu-chhiun, stupid; foolish.

thun (R. chiên, to tread, = col. thun). (Cs. thun, tân), to tread or trample on. thun-thá, id. lâm-sâm thun, to tread or trample carelessly.

thun — un-thun, stupid; dull of comprehension; confused in mind; stupid at business.

thun (K. tiên, thien, to fill up; to make up a deficiency; to pay), to fill up, with earth, mud, sand, rubbish, &c.

thun-thö, to fill up with earth. thun—lóh-kih, to empty into a pit or hole, as earth. thun-pl, to fill up ground till it is level. thun-töc, to fill up with ground, earth, rubbish, &c.; ground that has been thus filled up; made ground. thun-hoa, to enlarge a dyke or sea-wall, making it higher or thicker.

thun-chi, to fill up a well.

tit-tit-thun, to be constantly losing money in a business (lit. to be constantly filling up with earth).

thut (K.), to degrade from office; to lose an office, as mandarin (cf. col. int).

thut (R.), to lose.

thut (R. chiên, to tread, = col. thun). ti-tít-thá (r.), = thun-thö, to trample on.

thut, to rub hard with the hand, as in washing out a stain, or washing off ingrained dirt, or rubbing between the thumb and fingers, e.g. rubbing off a skin or pellide; to rub with the foot, as one foot rubbing the other in washing, or as when washing a tub full of potatoes with the feet. thut-lut, id., either with hand or foot. thut-thut, id. eng-chhiu thut, to rub hard with the hand, as in washing out indurated dirt; to rub between finger and thumb, as in taking the skin off ground-nuts. thut-kha, to rub the feet together, as in washing the feet, &c. kha thut-thut, id.
thut-kha-chhiu, to struggle violently with hands and feet, as child unwilling to be carried.

thut (R. to lose the hair, bald, = col. thut, lut.) thut-mang, having lost the hair of his head. thau-kha thut-thut, head bald.
thut-lá (lit. bald ass), said in scolding a shaven Buddhist.

thut (R. thut, to lose the hair, bald, = col. int: cf. col. thá).

pit thut-bé, the point of the hair-pencil has become blunt, as by use. pit-bé thut-thut, id.

thut (to be dislocated or put out of gear, to have a miscarriage, &c.)

thut-khi, to get dislocated, as a limb; to slip out of the hands, as a thing not firmly held, or as an animal tied too loosely. thut-chhut-khi, to get dislocated; to get out of joint, as joint of machine or of furniture.
thut-chhut-lái, to get out of gear, as a machine; to have a miscarriage. thut-thsáu, to slip out of its place, get out of joint or out of gear, as wheel or machine; to let slip out of our hand, as animal held too loosely; to let a pen or instrument in the hand slip out of place, so as to do harm unintentionally.

phah-thut, to put out of gear or out of its socket by accident; to make a joint in furniture or in a machine start from its place. chi-chi phah-thut, who put it out of gear or out of joint?
thut-thut, to make a false step so as to give one's self a shake or a twist, as by missing a step on a ladder or stair, or as in stepping down on a hill or uneven road to a lower level. kha thut-thut, id.
thut-lún, to dislocate, as a limb. thut-tág-tháu, internal piles protruding. thut-sin, to have a miscarriage. thut-the, to cause abortion or to have a miscarriage.

thut (same as previous word?)

thut-khi, having the ridge of the roof in the same line with that of a larger house, but on a lower level; said also of caves carried out at a lower level with an angular connection at the change of level, a very common arrangement for the broad caves of temples.
thut-púi, built at the end of a house, in the same line, but with the ridge of the roof lower. thut-púi (C.)

thut-li, the lining of a dress too full, so that it shows outside at the edges.

thwa, thwà, thwá; better, thoa, thô, thot, q.v.
thwa, thwà, thwá; thwá; better, thoa, thô, thot, q.v.
thwah, better thoa., q.v.
thwan, thwan; better, thoa, than, q.v.

thwat, better thoa, q.v.
Ts is by many written ch; but the two sounds are quite distinct. The sound of the s however in ts must not be made too strong.

In the lower series of tones, the sound sometimes changes to dz, especially in Tung-an (T'ung-oa) and Chin-chew.

**tsa** — tsa-bô, a woman (v. bê).  
**tsa** (C.), = A. ta. tsa-pô, = A. ta-pê, a man (a male).

**tsâ** [R. dregs], a-**tsâ**, dirty; filthy (lit. or fig.); taking or borrowing things and not returning them.

tsa [R. id.], (C. che). sien-**tsâ**, a small red crab-apple from the north, used as a preserve, and also in medicine.

**tsa** [R. to investigate], (C. che, chhê), a surname.


**tsa-khoa**, to investigate, as any one.

**tsa-khâm**, to make careful investigation, as mandarin or head-man of place or head of a house.

**tsa-giâm**, do., as mandarin.

**tsa-kigm**, to investigate a list or inventory, to see if all be there.

**tsa-sit**, to get at the truth by investigation.

**tsa-û-tiôk-lôk**, examine and find full evidence.

**tsâ** [R. tsâ], early: ancient: former; when said about the time of day or night, it refers to day-light, not to the time measured by hours.

**tsâ**, id., very early.

**tsa-ôa**, early and late.

**tsâ**, id., morning and evening.

**bô-tsâ** bô-âm, at any or all hours.

**tsâm-ô ôe-lai**, he may be here at any time.

**tsâm-ông**, early or late; morning or evening; before long.**tsâm-mûi** (C.), id.

**tsâ-û-thâu**, very early in the morning.

**tsa-khi**, early in the morning.

**tsa-khi-thâu**, very early in the morning.

**tsa-khi-pông**, breakfast. **chîâ-tsa-khi**, to take breakfast. **chîâ** tsâ-**tsai**, to abstain from animal food at breakfast.

**chêng-**tsâ, early in the morning.

**tsâ**, id., morning tide.

**gäu-**tsâ, early up! in very good time.

**pàng-**tsâ, very early in the morning.

**thâu-**tsâ, id.

**thân-**tsâ, as early or soon as possible.

**iâu-**tsâ, still early; plenty of time yet before; the time. **tsâ-chih**, soon accomplished.

**tsâ-kôa**, the winter is early.

**tsâ-joâh**, summer early.

**tsâ**, id., may you die soon! **tsâ-sî**, tsâ-hô, the sooner you die the better.

**tsâ-khia**, a child or young parents.

**tsä-tek-tsa**, will have a son at an early age (said by fortune-tellers).

**tsâ-tang**, the early or summer crop of rice, about 5th or 6th moon.

**tsâ-bî**, rice of the summer crop.

**tsâ-û**, id., esp. from Formosa.

**tsäi-tsa**, long ago.

**kô-tsâ**, ancient; anciently.

**tsâ-chông**, formerly, as some years ago.

**tsâ-chiên**, id. tsâ-bê (C.), id. tsâ-jit, formerly; on some former day.

**tsâ-û**, in a former year.

**tsâ-hui** (C.), yesterday.

**tsâ-liâm-ngâ** (Ch.), a very short time ago.

**tsâ-kan** (Ch.), long ago; early in the morning.

**tsâ** (R. id.), (C. che), deceitful; feigning. **kantâ**, deceitful; intriguing; treacherous.

**kâu-tsa**, id.

**tsâ-gui**, very deceitful.

**tsâ-hàng**, to make feigned submission, as rebels. **lô to, jin pit-**tsâ, a man too polite is sure to be a hypocrite. **bâi-bêng** tsâ-sü, to conceal one’s name and pretend to be dead. **bâi-bêng** tsâ-sü, id.

**tsâ** (R. tsâm, to cut off.), to cut off straight and even; to strike with the edge of the hand; also (T.), to cut corn before it is ripe, as for one’s own use. **tsa-sa**, to cut off the end of a coat or dress. **tsâ-chhiû-lîng**, to cut a sleeve shorter. **tsâ-piau**, to cut a square hole in plaster of wall, in order to plaster it anew.

**ông chihù-to tsâ**, to strike with the edge of the hand.

**tsâ-chiût-ô**, id. tsâ poâ-ô, to strike at the waist.

**pôa-û**, a sword about two feet long, with blade and handle about equal length.

**lô-hân-**tsâ, a dress having the upper and lower parts of different stuffs.

**tsâ** [R. chhêng, to set in order].

**tsâ**, id. tsâ-chhêng, neat and even; all in right order, as furniture, teeth, &c.

**tsâ**, to dry in the sun for a short time.

**tsâ-sa**, to scoop out or scoop up, as water, meal, &c.

**tsâ-sa**, id., to scoop up water, in larger quantity than “iû.” **hoiû-**tsâ, to get great gains suddenly.

**tsah**, to place things about one’s person under one’s dress, gen. about waist or lower part of dress; but in the breast is “khi.”

**tsâ-thâu**, to pull up, as sleeves or trousers; to tuck up, as curtains; to assist in lifting, holding, or carrying a sedan.

**tsâ-to**, to carry a sword, concealing it under one’s dress. **tsa-hiû**, to carry things under one’s dress.

**thau-**tsa, to conceal things furtively about one’s dress.

**thau-**tsê, to steadily the poles of a (mandarin’s) sedan, as his attendants do; to help to lift the sedan, &c.

**pîh-**tsâh, to prepare sleeves of dress and legs of trousers for a journey or work.

**tsâ-thâu pîh-pih**, id.

**tsâ-khê**, to pull up trousers by pulling up the wrist above the cord that girls one.

**tsâ-khê-thâu**, id.

**kûi-kûi** tsâ-**tsah**, to carry some things (or child) in bosom, and other things placed in other parts of dress; to carry in one’s dress in general.

**bô-chhê** lau-bû kûi-kûi tsâ-**tsah**, not worth your mother’s toil in nursing you.

**tsâh**, a portcullis; a hurdle or such thing used as a barrier; to fasten the feet in sort of stocks.

**tsâm-**tsâh, flood-gates; a sluice.

**tsâm-**tsâm-mûng, the gate of it.

**tî-**tsâh, a low barrier at mouth of pig-sty.

**tek-**tsâh, a low bamboo barrier (as at a gate, or on a road) to keep cattle, &c., from straying.

**têng-**tsâh, the wooden
transverse partition across the central hall of a large house. māng-tsāh, a low barrier in a door, to keep domestic animals from straying: māng-tsāh-dā, a small half door, as a wicket in a shop. poā"-tsāh-māng, id. siā"-māng-tsāh, a portcullis.

liāh khi-tsāh-tēh, seize and put his feet through holes in a wall, or in a sort of stocks, till ransomed.

tsāh (R. chēt, = col. tsēh), to cut or chop down small; to screen off; to screen; to hinder; as, in a lawsuit, tsāh-ting, to cut down small, as medicinal plants. tsāh-chāhō, to chop straw small, as in order to mix with lime, &c. chhāu-tsāh, a machine for chopping straw. iōh-tsāh, a machine for chopping medicines small. tsāh-to, a knife on a pivot for chopping medicines; also, a fixed knife on a block having its edge up, on which cooper's smooth the staves of barrels, &c., in making them.

tsāh-tāu, to ward off effectually, as by door, shield, &c. ksāh-tsāh-hōng, to screen from the wind. tsāh-lau-tsūi, to put a net across a stream or the drain channel. tsāh-lō, to obstruct the way, as robbers, or as troops. tsāh-lāng-ē thāu-lō, to get to the start of a man, so as to get the place he was trying for. tsāh-lāng-ē öe-thāu, to interrupt or stop a man who is talking.

jia-tsāh, to screen from view, &c. ā"-tsāh, to screen (a party in a quarrel) from danger. noā"-tsāh, to hinder by stretching out one's arms, as in separating combatants.

tsāh-kō, to separate the divisions of an essay.

tsāh, to cook (as a fowl) in a large quantity of melted fat, almost swimming in it, but not so much as "chī."'

tsai (R. id.), to transplant; to plant out; young plants for transplanting; also said of some animals. poā"-tsai, to transplant. tsai-kō-chi, to plant out fruit-trees. tsai-chēng, to sow or transplant; to plant in general. tsai-pōe, to tend, as plants or children; to bring up and train. chiō-tjitsai, saōj-tjitsai, khōa-fūng, a man does not at once get settled well in a new situation.

tsai-hoe-oā"-tsāu, superstitious rites for the cure of barrenness in a woman (v. tāu).

hi-tsai, young fish put in a pond to breed. koey-tsai, little chickens kept for breeding. chūa-tsai, young sugar-cane plants. chhāu-tsai, young plants of vegetables. hoe-tsai, young flowering plants, as from a nursery.

tsai (R. che, to push over).

tō-thu-tsai, falling head foremost; said also of things. toō-tsai--liōh-khi, id. thap-thu-tsai, id.

tsai (R. id.), calamity; troubles; afflictions. tsai-ō, id. tsai-eh, id. tsai-long, id. tsai-hō (lt.), id. tsai-hāi, id. tsai-hōn, id. tsai-e lim-sin, calamity come upon (him), sinu-tsai kōo-eh, to ward off calamities. sinu-tsai kāi-eh, id.

tsūi-tsai, calamities by means of water. teūi-tsai-hōe-ch (C.), calamities by water or fire. thien-tsai, Heaven-sent calamities. thien-tsai-hēng-hō, Heaven's judgments coming in the form of sore calamities. thien-te-hēng-hō, id. siū-tsai, to meet with calamity. lēng-hō kau-chiōn, ku-pi̍t-sīu-tsai, when the strong go to war with each other weak neighbours suffer.

tsai (R. tī, (G. tāi"), to know, as a fact; to feel; to have a sensation. tsai-kō, to know.

id. goā-tsai-tsai, I know it very well. thi"-chāi, tōe--tsai, Heaven and earth know it is true. li-tsai, goā--tsai, you and I know it.

tsai-ī"a, to understand it well; skillful (v. iā). tsai-soah, to know when to stop, when one has enough (v. soah). tsai-lau, to feel hungry. tsai-khō, to feel calumity; to feel miserable. tsai-thā, to feel pain. khi-thā, khi-khī-thā-lāng, a man with toothache can sympathize with another who has it.

m-tsai, not to know; not knowing; not having anything to do with the matter. m-tsai-thāu, I beg your pardon; I did it unintentionally. m-tsai thī"-tōé, not able to perceive anything, as in unconsciousness (v. thī). m-tsai-chhī, very soundly asleep. lāng-m-tsai, to be insensible, as from a fall or illness; also, men do not know. m-tsai-tō, will take no advice, and will not reform (v. tō).

tsai (R. to fast more or less; = col. chēt) chhāu-tsai-tsai, to abstain from animal food at breakfast only. chhāh-thīng-tsai, a long course of vegetarianism. tsai-nīa, vegetables and condiments used by Buddhist priests and vegetarians.

hoa-tsai, to beg for food, as Buddhist priests. ū-tsai-chēng, to have the rule of entertaining travelling certified priests, as certain endowed monasteries do. tsai-tīu, an official who has charge of paying the rewards of the "Giök-pin" examinations at Amoy. tsāi-kāi bók-ōk, to fast and perform ceremonial ablutions.

tsāi — eng-tsāi, a mulberry (v. sng).

tsāi (R. material., = col. chhāi). lāng-tsāi, bodily appearance. chhī-lāng-tsāi, a fine-looking man. jin-tsāi, personal appearance, men, carriage, and air. jin-tsāi chūh-chōng, tall and very good looking. hō-jin-tsāi, id. bō-jin-tsāi, producing no talented men, as a place; far from good-looking, as a man. m-chīa jin-tsāi, ugly in appearance, as a man. jin-tsāi phī-dū, small and ugly looking (v. īi). soān jin-tsāi, to choose men of good ability, or good looking, for situations, or as son-in-law. kēng kiōa"-tsāi, to choose a man of good ability or good looking for a son-in-law. bō-kōa"-tsāi, wanting the dignified manner suitable for a mandarin. m-chīa"-tsāi, ugly or out of proportion, as man or thing. sin-tsāi sūi, graceful and beautiful, as young person. hō-sin-tsāi, id. m-chīa" sam-seng-tsāi (lit. not fit to be used as a sacrificial offering), he is not fit to be employed on an important matter. thō-pōe m-sī sam-seng-tsāi (T.), said of a man of very small ability. iōh-tsāi, raw materials of medicines.

tsāi-chīt, natural ability (v. chīt); this last phrase is sometimes assigned to the next word.

tsāi (R. id.) tsāi-tīu, talent; ability. tsāi-chēng, id. hō-tsāi-chēng, having good abilities. tsāi-lāng, power, hō-tsāi, good talents. hāi-tsāi, well acquainted with the classics, and having intellectual ability. goā-tsāi, skill in talking, and politeness, and managing matters, or in poetry, &c. khū-tsa-tāi, eloquence.

tām-tsāi, staid quiet manner. chiōt-tsāi, clever and skillful. tsāi-tāu, a man of ability (s. wealth). hō-kūi tsāi-tsāi-sū, wealth, honour, talent, poetry, and long life; the five blessings.

sam-tsāi, the three powers, heaven, earth, and man. siū-tsāi, the lowest grade of graduates, a Scw-tee or B.A. lō-tsāi, a male slave, usually bought or hired for a limited time; an abusive epithet. pāk lō-tsāi, to hire or buy, as a slave for one's self.
ts'ai

thio-ts'ai, the 6th radical as written at the side (v. thio). kiah-ts'ai, id.

ts'ai (R. id.), wealth.

ch'i-ts'ai, id. ch'i-ts'ai-ki, id. (v. li) ts'ai-p'ek, id.

ts'ai-chhî, treasures of all sorts, chin-ts'ai-ts'ai-pō, pearls and other precious things, kim-gün ts'ai-pō, gold, silver, and other precious things.


tsa'i-lü, an account-keeper on shipboard. tsa'i-ts'ai, a man of wealth (v. talente). tsa'i-khi, success in making money. hō-ts'ai-khi, do., said in good wishes.

sa'-ping tsa'i-khi, to join capital in trade. liên-ts'ai-hō-kî, joint-stock partnership, as in a business firm.


hsī (C.), = A. chhi-hông, a tailor.

hsī (R. id.). tō-ts'ai, the navel. pak-ts'ai, id. tō-ts'ai-toâ, the navel cord. têg-ts'ai, to cut it on birth of infant. tu-ts'ai, to try each other's strength by pulling the rope. tsa'i, a wooden bar placed against the body of each near the navel.

công-ts'ai, the hollow of the boss of a gong.

hsī, = bāk-ts'ai (C.), = bâk-sâi, tears.

hsī (C.), = A. tâi, dregs, &c. che-ts'ai; hō-ts'ai, = A. che-tâi, hō-tâi, &c.

hsī, several words, as tâu-ts'ai, tsâi-sông, &c., sometimes written "tsâi," are better "tsâi" (v. q.)

hsī (R. id.), again; over again. koh-ts'ai, id. tâi-koh, id. têng-ts'ai (r.), id. tsâi-sâ, se eral times.

tsâi-sam tsâi-sîl, carefully several times over and over. kô-gân put-ts'ai, able to repeat after reading once. kô-gân put-ts'ai-thôk, id. tsâi-kông, to say again. tsâi-sim, to examine the parties again in court. tsa'i-khi, to pray again.

tsâi (R. id.), to support; to bear up; to carry or transport, as a vessel or carriage, &c. tsa'i-hô, to transport goods.

tsâi-chî tsâi-hê, to carry a very valuable and gainful cargo, as opium, &c. chih-ts'ai-bôe-taiu, to have a load too heavy to be carried; said also of a man in weak health.

ki-ts'ai, written down.

tsâi — bin-nâ-tsâi. to-monow. mch'-.tsâi (C.), in the morning; this morning. tsâi-bô-tsâi (T.), yesterday morning. tsa'i-tả-si (T.), in the morning.

kû-nî peh-tsâi (T.), long past and out of date, as an affair.

tsâi (R. tsai), an enclitic particle. kai-.tsâi, happily; by good luck; fortunately. put-chi kai-ts'ai, how very fortunate!

tsâi (R. to be in; in — col. tâi), steady, as a chair, or anything set down firmly. tsâi-ts'ai, steady and firm, as a thing, or as the mind; in one's right mind, having command of one's self, without fear, &c. bô-ts'ai, not steady, as a chair or stepping-stone, &c. khiâ-ts'ai, to stand firmly and steadily. khiâ-mû-ts'ai, to stand unsteadily. hê-mû-ts'ai, to set or lay down unsteadily. kê-khi-ts'ai, make it steady by putting something underneath. tâh-khi-ts'ai, plant the foot firmly (v. tôi).

ts'ai-ngô, calm and collected; self-possessed, as before a superior, or as in danger. hâî-ts'ai, firm and steady in character; calm and collected in manner, not afraid in danger; said also of a man who is too stiff, e.g. not rising when a visitor enters (s. animal). tsa'i-ts'ai, steadily; self-possessed; without fear; in right mind.

tsa'i-ts'ai-ts'ai-ts'ai, id. an-jîn tsa'i-ts'ai, comfortable in mind and safe and not afraid. an-jîn tô-tsa'i (C.), id.

sît-ts'ai, truly. chin-ts'ai, exceedingly —. hiên-ts'ai, present; now; here present (v. hîn).

put-ts'ai, no matter. chhü-ts'ai-li, just as do you please, gen. with the idea I warn you you had better not. kû-ts'ai-li, id. peng-koân tsai-chhiu, having authority from others (as company or relatives) to manage a common matter as we please. pin-ts'ai-goâ, just as I may please (v. jîn). bô-sû tsäi-jin, sêng-sû ts'ai-thiôn, man purposes but Hâvæ acc omplishes (v. thien).

tô-ts'ai-chhîng, bed-ridden. tsâi-ãn, the case pending. tsâi-lâ, to be on duty in yamun of naval mandarin, not on board. tsâi-sek-liû, a virgin. tsâi-lâi, included; inclusive (v. lâi). tsâi-goâ, not included. kûn-thâu, ko-ko-tsâi-sông, though very skilful there are others still more so, said originally of boxing. tsâi-sî, in this life. tsâi-tsâi, long ago. tsâi-gîth, having a regular engagement, as man employed in a houng for a long term (opp. "ki-chhâ"). tsâi-toê-lâng, persons belonging to the place or very long resident in it. chhiâng-ts'ai, constantly present at a place. tsâi-phi'-tsâi, to sail with wind on quarter and sails full (v. pîh). tsâi-tsâi (C.), of course, said in answering (v. tsâi).

sô-ts'ai, a place. bô-sô bô-ts'ai, no place. bû sô put-ts'ai, everywhere present. tû-tû-goâ sîông-tsa'i, balance in hand. mûg-lâu sui-phô, ki-kô goân-tsâi (though the gate-tower is ruined the watch-drum remains), said of a man who has become poor, but must still pay ceremonial expenses.

tsâi, cargo, a cargo, tâng-ts'ai, a heavy cargo; heavily laden, as ship. tsô-ts'ai, id. boân-tsâi, a full cargo; full load (v. bôm).

tsâi-chî, money for freight; freight. tsâi-gûn, id. lâm-tsâi-ji, a bill of lading, as in foreign vessels.

khâu-tsâi, to deduct from freight, e.g. to pay for damage. khâu i-ê-tsâi, id.

tâ-tsâi, to make a rough estimate of whole cargo, as in buying it. hê-tsâi, to put cargo on board.

kiôh-tsâi, to be taking in cargo, as vessel. sîh-tsâi, to unload, as ship.

pau-tsâi, to charge in the lump for a large lot of goods carried. in-tsâi, to collect goods for a vessel, or ship cargo for others, as a third party (v. in).

ûn-tsâi (T.), to accept a freight, as ship's officer or shipping agent. oû-tsâi, to intrust goods (as to hong or commission-agent) to be shipped. hô-lâng oû-tsâi, to receive goods to be shipped, as hong.

tsâi (R. tsâi, ti, a reptile; a fabulous animals; = col.

thoà). hâî-tsâi, a fierce fabulous animal like a lion or "lion-unicorn," said to be very faithful and very good at killing traitors; it is embroidered on the breast of high military mandarins (s. steady, in). hâî-tsâi-pô, the breast ornament of a high military mandarin.

tsâi (C.), = A. tsai, to know.

tsâi (cf. tsâh). tông-tsâi-aû, the back half of the central hall of a house (v. tôg).

tsâi (T.), = A. chheng, front; before.

tsâi (R. id.). tsâi-tsâi, to rule; a ruler. tsâi'-
tsái

siòng, prime-minister. ip-tsái (R.), the mandarin of a Hien or district.

Tsái — liâm - tsái, to practice songs, chit-thò-tsái, a set of two or three songs.

Tsái [R. chílm. = col. thài; cf. sim] (C. tsái; Cn. tsái). tsái-ii, how! tsái-á-ii, id. án-tsái-ii, id. bô-an-tsái-ii, nothing special; did not do anything, esp. wrong. bô-tsái-á-ii, id. bô-khâ-tsái-ii-phái, not very bad; not much to blame or find fault with. bô-su-khâ-tsái-ii, to lose in the contest, but not suffer or lose much.

bôh-tsái, how! bôh-tsái-goé, how can (you) ever! tsái-thang — how can?

Tsái [R. chílm. = col. tság].

chiuh-tsái, a sort of thimble: also (r.), the fingers. kha-tsái, the toes. tsáp-it-tsái, a man with an extra finger or thumb. kí-tsái, the fore-finger. jí-tsái, id. tiona-tsái, the middle finger. kí tiona-tsái, to point with the middle finger, counted a very vile obscene action, as representing the male. bù-bêng-tsái, the ring-finger. bê-jí-tsái, id. làuá-tsái, id., said in joke. bê-tsái, the little finger. bê-tsái-á-tsái-thâu (T.), = A. tông-thâu-a, a finger.

chiam-tsái, a thimble. táng-tsái, a brass do. thih-tsái, iron do. phê-tsái, leather do. pú-tsái, a thimble of metal with cloth outside.

Tsái (T.), = A. chih, ka-tsái, sort of mat of grass or straw.

Tsak — tsak-tsak, crowded. tsak — teh. id. ak-tsak, inconveniently crowded and disorderly, as a lumber-room (s. annoy).

Tsak, to annoy; to vex; to trouble. tsak-tsak, id. ak-tsak, id. I will trouble you, sir! ak-tsak, sad, anxious or uncomfortable in mind (s. crowded). bô-tit tsak-goá, don’t trouble me. sim-koá tsak-tsak, heart grieved and anxious.

Tsák (C. chiúh).

tiób-ka-tsák, slight obstruction by something in the throat or nose; removed by coughing, swallowing saliva, or blowing the nose. to-ka-tsák, id.

Tsák (r.), = chih, to pierce.

Tsák [C. tsák, a clam; a family]. m-sí i-é-ông-tsák, not his own son, said in disparagement of an adopted son or of wife’s unfaithfulness. bô-chôn-tsák, said of a good or good-looking son.

Tsam (R. id.) am-tsam, dirty, unclean, filthy, of body or mind. am-si-tsam, very filthy.

Tsam, to cut or seek up by hooker, as bees, flies, or ants do. phang tsam-hoe, the bees feed on the flowers.

Tsam [R. a hair-pin, = col. chiam]. tsam-hoe, to put flowers in cap or hair, especially ti Oo M e flowers in cap of new graduate. tsam-koá, to invest a new made graduate (Sew-tee) with sash and gilt or ti Oo M e flowers (v. koá). tsam (Cn.), = A. chiam, a hair-pin. kim-tsam (Cn.), = A. kim-tsam, sort of flower. kô-tsam (T.), a hair-pin. thong-si-tsam (T.), one shaped like a spoon.

Tsam (Cn.), = A. chiam, a needle. kan-tsam, mariner’s compass, &c.

Tsam (R. chiam). tsám-gâm, firm; strongly made, as table, &c.

Tsám — phoâ-tsám, to discontent and defeat a plan by speaking against it. phoâ-chhúi-tsám, id.
tsan (R. id.) tsän-sàng, to assist in accomplishing a purpose, e.g. by recommending to favour.

tsàn — tsän-khiäng, to stand in order, as people before a mandarin. tsän-tui, to stand in ranks to receive a high mandarin on his arrival. tsän-pan, to stand in order, as the attendants of a mandarin at a trial, &c.

tsân (R. chüen). tsân-keng, a storeroom or godown. tsăn (C.), A. chüen, in several phrases.

tsâu (R. tsan), to help; to aid. su-tsân, do. tâu-sân ’tsân, id. păng-tsan (r.), id., chirly said by foreigners and those who have intercourse with them. tsân i-āu-chhiü, give him some assistance (v. āu).

tsân-kün, to assist in beating a man. tsâng-kang, to help with labour. tsân-chiü, to help with money. chüi-tsân (T.), id.

tsang (R. tsang), a low scraggy palm, Chamaepeps; its fibrous bark used for making ropes, mats, &c.; brown colour like this stuff. tsang-chhiü, that palm. tsang-sek, brown colour. tsang-hāh, sheathing leaves at its joints. tsang-sui, rain-coat made of it. tsang-chêng, mat made of it. tsang-khiä, wooden clogs fastened with a strip of palm-fibre (v. kihâ). tsang-hu, small shreds and dust of it when broken down small, used for strewing on floor. thïâng-tsâng, to pick palm-fibre, as for making ropes, &c. li-tsâng, id.

tsang (R. tsang), a queue; a tail worn on the head. ku-tsâng, a woman’s queue. sin-tsâng, tail on child’s forehead. kak-tsâng, a pair of tails on sides of child’s head. ke-ā-tsâng, one do. on side of child’s head. thô-ā-tsâng (C.), do. thâu-tsâng. the queue. thâu-sang-bê, silk end of it. thâu-sang-be-soâ”, the threads used for this. thâu-tsâng-kê, artificial hair ornament fastened on woman’s head. pi’ thâu-tsâng, to plait the tail; to wear a tail. lân thâu-tsâng, to grow a tail.

tsang (R. tsang), a mane. ti-tsâng, hair on back of pig’s neck. bê-tsâng, a horse’s mane. lân-bê tiên-tsâng, said of an old man with youthful vigour.

tsâng, to lay hold of, as a man’s queue, &c. tsâng-khi-lài, to pull out or up, e.g. to pull a man out of the water by his queue.

tsâng — chhinh-tsâng-hë, a sort of fish.

tsâng (R. tsang), tsân-tsâng, a number of junk or anchor together. păng-chhinh-tsân-tsâng, to let one junk out of the crowd of junks, as one ready to sail.

tsâng, to dash water on person or thing; to sweep away (soil), as a torrent. tsâng-tsâi, to dash water on. tsâng-ék, to bathe by dashing water over one’s self.

tsâng (R. chhîng), a bush; classifier of trees, shrubs, and plants. chhiu-tsâng, a tree. chit-tsâng-chhiü, one tree. toà-tsâng, large, as a plant; to grow large, as a plant. toà-tsâng-chhiü, a large tree.

tsâng (R. tsâng, all), bông-bō-tsâng, to search in vain for a clue. liâh-bâ-tsâng, id. bô-bâh-tsâng-liüh-tsâng, no way of finding a clue to the affair.

tsâng-kun-thâu, the most important particular in an affair on which the rest depend; the chief manager of a matter. tsâng-thâu, to have the chief management (s. tail). i teh-tsâng-thâu, he has the chief management.

gô-tsâng-thâu, the divisions of the hair at the rear
rather a depreciating phrase. tsö-tsap-koa', id. teö-tsap gő-mûng, his yamun.

**tsap** (R. sip), ten. tsap-hûn (ten parts), complete; exceedingly (v. hûn). tsap-ji-hûn, quite complete; very best. tsap-ji-á, a small book full of the most absurd stories, and idolatrous and superstitious instructions. toâ-tsap-ji, a larger book of same sort.

tsap-chiök, complete; sufficient. tsap-tsâng, complete.

it-gö it-tsap, 5, 10, 15, and so on. tsâp-ji, twelve. ji-tsâp, twenty. it-ji-tsâp-ô, between ten and twenty; about ten or twenty. tsáp-ô, a little over ten. tsâp-goá, a good deal over ten; often about twenty. it-tsâp-goá, id. tsâp-goá-goá, a long way above ten. chhut-tsâp, the days of the moon from 11th to about 14th.

**tsat** — tsat-iâ", to encamp. tûn-tsat, id. an-iâ" tsat-chê, id.

**tsat** (R. chêt, = col. tsëhô), a piece between two joints; a verse; to make due and fit arrangement; classifier of affairs. chit-tsat-á, a little bit. chit-tsat chê-chê, just one single matter or affair. chit-tsat é-tâi-chê, this matter. chit-tsat-sü, id.

jîn-sim tsat-tsat-kô, the human heart is always ambitiously aiming higher and higher after each advancement.

**kun-tsat** (C. kin-tsat), very careful or cautious; prepared before for whatever may come. û-kun-tsat (v.), id. chhim-tim kun-tsat, very cautious and wide awake.

tûn-tsat, using in a careful, moderate, or temperate manner, as money, or as food or drink; carefully regulating one's strength, as when walking on a difficult road, or working at delicate work. û-tûn-tsat, id. bô-tsûn-tsat, using in a careless, reckless, or immoderate manner.

tsat-hôh, to use a moderate average amount, as of food or of strength. tsat-si, to make one's arrangements to do a thing at the time fixed. tsat-sî tsat-sût, id. tsat-sê, to regulate one's strength, position of hands or feet, and movements very carefully, as in doing any piece of work. tsat kha-pô, to take much care of one's steps, as on a difficult road. tsat kâu tû-hô, to regulate or arrange it just properly. tsat--khî m-hô-sê, not well arranged (as above).

**kut-tsat**, a bone from one joint to the next. chhuû-tsat, the parts of the arm between the several joints, esp. the lower arm. tông-tsat, the arm from elbow to shoulder. chhiû ê-tsat, the arm from elbow to wrist. kha ê-tsat, the lower leg. teat-tsou, a whitlow; an abscess or painful boil at a joint.

ngâu-tsat, water-lily roots sliced and prepared with honey. tek-tsat, a bamboo joint; a short bit of bamboo.

hô-sok'ê-tsat, a very venomous serpent with markings like the handle of a Chinese umbrella. kâu-tsat chê-hông, a giagali or swivel gun with nine knoës that look like joints. kâu-tsat-ô, a low shrub with a corymb of numerous herbes.

**tsat**, to wrap (straw or cloth) very tightly round and round. tsat-chhû, to wrap up carefully with straw, as furniture to be sent a distance. tsat-pô, to handage tightly with cloth, as a cut finger or sore leg.

**tsat** (R. id.) phoe-tsat, a letter; a chit (derived from this word, a book of models for letters. pô-tsat, a short decree of a supreme board.
tsău, to memorialize the throne improperly. pô-tsău, to recommend to the emperor for employment, or for remission of punishment; the memorialist is considered a security for his good conduct. tsün-tsău, to grant the prayer of the memorial, as emperor does.

tsău-chiü, a report or memorial to the throne. tsău-pi̍g, id. tsău-pâu, a long tablet of jade or ivory held by high officials on having an audience, in former dynasties, not now used; it is held in the hand by some idols.

tsâu (f. tsô), a MYSTIC HEAT, TO cook the fire frequent, fuel enough for kindling the fire once. tsâu-kha, a kitchen. tsâu-pî, cook's ga'ley in vessel. tsâu-khang, the mouth of a cooking furnace. tsâu-sim-thô, a small portable furnace for cooking. tuis-tsau, rice-boiler and cooking-place. chiâ-tsau-hê, fuel enough for kindling the fire once. tsâu-kha, a kitchen. tsâu-pî, cook's ga'ley in vessel. tsâu-khang, the mouth of a cooking furnace.

chih-tsau-khê, a dog allowed too much liberty gets up on the cooking-place (v. stûng). tsâu-koê, a small specked cricket.

khâu-tsau, a family using one set of cooking implements; a household; said in speaking of the number of households in a village or town. tâng-khâu-tsau, of the same household.

tsâu-kun-kong, the god of the fireplace; he reports to Heaven about all the actions of the family. tsâu-kun, id. tsâu-sin, id. su-bêng tsâm-kun, id. tsâm-tsau, a slaughter-house for pigs. gû-tsâu, a slaughter-house for cows.

tsâu (R. id.), to pay the balance; to give the change due on a purchase.

tsâu-chê, to search carefully.

tsâu-chi', to pay the balance of cash; the balance due. tsâu-chi" kê-lâi, to pay the balance, as in cash when a dollar had been given. tsâu-chi"-hê, to pay the balance or change due. tsâu-bêng-pêk, pay the balance in full. su"-tsâu, to settle the balance. su"-chiam-tsâu, to settle a small balance over on a payment.

tsâu [R. chêk, chip; quiet]. chêng-tsâu, still, lonely, and dreary, as a place. chêng-tsâu, id. Kâ-hêng-tsâu, more quiet; be quiet.

tsâu [C.], = A. tsâk. tiôh-ka-tsâu, something small in the throat causing a cough.

tsâu ( = chiâh). tsâu-sâuh-kông, to talk incessantly; what a long story! tsâu-sâuh-lâi, always coming again and again.

tsâu (Cn.), = A. tâu (in some few local phrases), to walk. hó-bêng-tâu, pleasant to walk about, as in fine dress (v. thâu).

tsông (R. tông), a surname.

tsông (R. tsông). chi'-tông, a private bank.

tsông (R. tsông). hiû'-tông (r.), a village. liên-tông (Cn.), to combine together, as the head-men of a group of villages (under the sanction of the man darins), as for putting down feuds and plundering, or preventing rebellion. liên-tông-kôk (Chn.), this sort of combination.

tông-siâ (F.), a village. chit-tông-chhân, a lot of contiguous fields (belonging to one man or family). chîn-tông (esp. T. F.), a lot of contiguous fields (gen. with the houses all in the same piece of ground) belonging to one family or person. bô-lâng ē chhán-tông (? F.), such a man's estate, with lands and houses. chhun-tông (F.), a village. kui-tông (F.), a whole village.

Chinh-tông, stolen property; plunder. chhât-tông, id. pun-tông, to divide stolen goods, as thieves or robbers. chê-toe hun-tông, to be a receiver of stolen goods. siâu-tông, to buy stolen goods knowingly. tui-tông, to recover stolen property, as mandarin. pi-tông, to beat till the stolen property is given up. kîâu-tông, to give up the stolen property, or its equivalent, to the mandarin. liâh-kan chiü'-chhng; liâh-chhât chiü'-tông, the proof of adultery is seizure in the act; the proof of robbery is the stolen property.

Tông (R. tsông), (perhaps two characters in this group), to adorn; to feign; to act a part in a play or procession; to pack up; pattern of goods.

tông-sek, to put on a false, counterfeit, or feigned appearance, on self or on goods. tông-tiê, id. phài-lâng tông-tsôe hô-lâng, a bad man putting on a false appearance of goodness. tông-bê tsôe-iû, to make a false pretence. tông chit-kû-ôe, to tell a specious falsehood. tông-siong, to wound one's self intentionally, as a beggar; or as in order to make up false evidence, or involve another man.

tông-pû, to make idols (v. ptû). tông-koh, a platform with young girls (or boys in that character) on it, carried in idolatrous processions. tông kû-sû, dressing in the character of ancient personages, as in such processions. tông-lâng, to dress in character (gen. boys about 12) either ludicrous or ancient, as in spring or at incense processions. khôiâ'-tông-lâng, to go and look at these spectacles. tông-seng, to take the character of a young man in a play (v. seng). tông-tokû, do., of young woman, done by lads (v. toâ'). tông-thiap, do., of female slave, &c. (v. thiap). tông-thiû, do., of sort of clown. tông-chiâ, take part of an actor with painted face. tông-sin chîâ'-sîn; tông-kûi chîâ'-kûi, what's worth doing at all is worth doing well (lit. whether it be a spirit or a demon).

tông-thâu, to adorn one's self (as woman); to talk boastfully and falsely of one's self. chiü'-tông, to adorn the person (as beautiful young woman), (as. plunder). soe-tông, to adorn hair and head, as woman. soe-tông-lâu, an ornamental upper story for the women of a family. ah-bû tông-sîng-kim, iâh-sî phû-chhûi, said of a richly dressed person with an ugly face (like a flat-billed duck decked in gold plumage).

tông-liâm, marriage outfit of dress, ornaments, and furniture (sometimes also lands or houses) given by parents to daughter at marriage, as a sort of dowry. kê-tông, bride's marriage outfit. kiâm-tông, box that holds the bride's shoes, foot-bamboes, towels, &c. kiâm-tông-sînû, id.

tông-thâu, pattern of goods. chiû'-tông, to buy goods and lay them up, waiting for a rise in price. pân iû'-tông, to deal in goods to be sent over the ocean. chit-tông-hê, a sort of goods, according to a special pattern.

tông-hun, to pack tobacco; to put opium in the pipe. tông-tô, to pack tea (etc.) goân-tông-hê, goods in the original state as made, not dressed up to look better than they are, nor flavoured to conceal their own flavour.

Chinh-tông, (C. tsâm), a strong thick tile; (c}
**tsing** [R. tsuán, entire; complete; = col. chiàu], (C. tsūi), entirely. chiâu-tsíng, complete; tsū-á-tsíng (Cn.), id. tsiing-jèn, entirely. tsiing-jèn-tóe, quite able. sà-á-ji-tsíng, all the three things in full, said at the end of several enumerations of three things (v. ji).

**king-tsíng**, smooth and even, as clothes; surface smooth and unbroken, as of wall or ceiling. tsiing, wishing to have all or the whole. tsiing-goán, entirely willing. tsiing-bàng, to place all one’s hope (as on someone person).

**tsíng** [R. chòng, to follow], from; since; only said of time. tsíng-sóe-hàn, from youth or childhood.

**tisíng** [R. chí, a finger], (T. tsīi, Cn. tsīi, C. chèng). tsiing-thát-áu, a finger; a toe. chhiú tsiing-thát-áu, a finger. kha-tsíng-thát-áu, a toe. tsiing-thát-áu-bák, joints of fingers; the knuckles in the middle of the fingers. tsiing-tháu-bú, the thumb. kha-tsíng-tháu-bú, the big toe; the great toe.

**tisíng-kah**, a finger-nail. tsiing-kah-hoe, the henna plant ( Lawsonia inermis) cultivated for its sweet-scented flowers; said to be good for diseases of the nails; sometimes said of the balsam. soua-tsiing-kah-hoe, a wild plant ( Symphocarpus ) with flowers somewhat like the henna. tsiing-kah-se, the line dividing the quick from the rest of the nail. tsiing-kah-jióng, the quick of the nail (v. jióng).

**tsíng** [R. tsuán], (C. tsūi), a drill, awl, or such boring instrument. tsiing-á, an awl; a gimlet; a bodkin, &c. toa-tsíng, a large drill or auger. kim-kong-tsíng, one made of good steel. lak-tsíng, a drill worked by a bow and string in-tsíng, an awl used for making a hole for the needle. phah-tsíng, a sort of drill that is first hammered in, and then turned round by the hand, not by a bow; to use this sort of drill. pi-tsiing, an instrument, like a broad dredger, used by robbers for making holes in walls, and as a weapon.

**tsíng** [R. tsuán, same as previous word? or, koan, to pass through? or more than one word?], (C. tsūi), to bore a hole; to make one’s way; to rush on. tsiing-khang, to bore or make a hole, as insect or instrument. tsiing-bú, to bore the ears or ear-rings.

**tsiing-kè-khi**, to make away and escape. tsiing-tsáu, id. tâ-lôh tsiing-chhùt-lâi, out of what hole have you crept? said in scolding children or bad useless fellows. hê-i thi thé-kha beh tsiing-lôh-khi, to make him so ashamed that he is ready to sink into the earth.

**ng-síng**, good at watching for opportunities of making money; artful in planning and scheming. gâu-ng-síng, id. ng-síng hû-á-tá-tíng, artful scheming with tiles is not so good as just to receive what falls to our lot.
a sneaking pig. bê-tsô, a horse's eating-trough or manger. khit-chiâ-hsî ti-bê-tsô-nîh, said (in joke) of a sudden change from poverty to prosperity.

tsûi-tsô, a gutter (built) on the roof of a house. chhû-tsô, id. chhû-pöö-tsô, the long furrows of a tiled roof. phak-tsô, the long ridges of reversed tiles on roof alternate with these furrows. hia-tsô, these furrows or ridges of the tiles of a roof (either of them).

gâ-tsô, the lower jaw-bone. gâ-tsô-kût, id. gâ-tsô-khi, the canine teeth. gâ-tsô-chhi, the part of the cheek about the roots of the molar teeth. gê-tsô-chhi tsoa, that part of the cheek large and projecting. gâ-tsô-thâû, the back part of the lower jaw. gê-tsô-thâû ngî, jaws firmly clenched, as when about to die.

thih-khi, bân-gâ-tsô, obstinately refusing to admit a fault or error, and doggedly telling lies about it. tâng-gê-tsô, id. tâng-gê-tsô, thih-chhû-khi, id.

tso-thâu-bah, the meat of a hog's neck near the head.

kâo [R. tsô], black; kitesara. tso-pêng, the right-hand side of a yamun as you enter, so called because the underlings called "tso-kî" stay on that side. tao-khoâi-kôn, the rooms occupied by the underlings on each side close to the entrance-gate of the yamun.

tsô [R.], to annoy by noise. tsô--lâng, id. tsak-tsak, to vex; to annoy. tsô-tsak, id. tsô-tsak hi-khäng, to stun the ears by noise. hi-khâng tsô, a ringing in the ears. tsâp-tsô, perplexed and troubled, as by many sorts or pieces of business.

tsô [R. a sort of junk or boat]. tiô-tsô, a fishing-boat. bâng-tsô, a boat for fishing by nets. bi-tsô, a boat carrying rice. tsô-â-tsûn, a boat of that sort.

hia-tsô, a boat carrying tiles (a gutter). hâo-tsô (Ca. t.), id. tsan-tsô, a small junk, such as usually go to the pescadores. hoân-tsô, a medium-sized junk, about 800 or 1000 pecks.

tsô [R. a sort of officer], a surname. tsô-chhô, an ancient mandarin infamous for intrigue. kan-hiông nâ, tsô-chhô-nîh, as treacherous as Tsô-chhô.

têk-jît ê kong-tsô, messengers of Yuh-liang Shang-chi (giô-không) for each special day, just as mandarins have their constables (chhîe) assigned to each day.

sin-kôa"-tsô, the place where the breast and stomach meet. sim-kôa"-tsô teh-thiâ"hî, pain at that part. heng-tsô teh-thiâ"hî, id. tûi-sim-tsô-thâ"hî, to feed off a bloom from our breast with our palm turned outwards.

tsô [R. the left side], a surname. tsô-iô, right and left; more or less (v. io). tsô-pêng (r.), left side. tsô-iâ, the left wing of an army, one-fifth of the whole; the officer commanding it.

tsô-to, false doctrine, said of Taiutsis (v. tô). tsô-thâng, the literary mandarin of a city (= ân-an), who is head of the literati there. tsô-sîông, Tartar prime-minister.

tso-toan, an ancient commentary on the Spring and Winter classic (chhûn-chhîa), written by Tsô khîu-hîng.

tsô [R. id.], the jujube fruit or Chinese date, not a real date; round date-shaped confections, tsô-á, jujube fruit. ân-ga-tsô, dried date. toa-kôa". id. o-tsô, a large sort. dried. kim-tsô, the jujube fruit; also, a sort of vine, esp. preserved in sugar. chhûn-kim-tsô, a date-shaped confection made of rice-flour and sugar. tâu-tsô, a confection made of rice flour, sugar, and legumes. moâ"-tsô, do. of rice and hemp-seed. chhî-ä-tsô, balls of rice-paste with sunshine of minced meat, &c., fried in melted fat.

sng-tsô-ko, a preserve made from another sort of fruit (Rhamnus?).

tsô [R. to walk or run, = col. tsû]. hû-khâm tsô-siû (R.), birds that fly and beasts that walk.

tsô (=tsô). chhûu- tsô, grieved and pinned at heart.

tsô [R. to assist]. tsô-tsâp (r.), a very small mandarin, like sâm-kâm (v. tsâp). hû-tsô (r.), to assist, as a mandarin assists the sovereign.

tsô (C.), = A. tê, to be; to do; to act; (to be carefully distinguished from tao, to make). boêh-tsô-nî, what can I do, as in this extremity. tsô-sîn-se", = A. tsô-si-en-si", to be a doctor.

tsô [R. tsô, a boat]. kôa"-tsô, a sort of barge or house-boat, used by mandarins, esp. revenue officers.

tsô [R. to sit, = col. chè]. tsô-hiông, the direction of a house or grave as to good luck (v. hiông).

tsô-tê hun-tsâng, to be a receiver of stolen goods. tsô-sî put-kiû, to sit and look on without helping. tsô-sit san-phêng, sitting idle and eating soon brings a man to ruin (like a falling mountain).

tsô (P.), = C. P. chèh, = A. chè, to take the responsibility, as in money matters.

tsô [R. id.], a seat of dignity; a pedestal or socket; a set of figures joined in one group; classifier of mountains, towers, standing screens, wardrobes, cupboards, blocks of houses, &c.

pût-tsô, an idol's throne. pat-tsô, a sedan with eight bearers, used only by mandarins of the first rank red button. kong-tsô, a mandarin's tribunal. kong-tsô-toh, the table of his tribunal. kong-tsô-ûi, the seat of the tribunal (v. uy).

tao-tsô, a high mandarin whom a lower mandarin takes as his patron.

chê-tsô, to sit performing the Buddhist rites (phê-te) for the souls of the dead in the 7th moon. chiû-tsô, to begin these rites, as the priest does.

tah-tsô, to set up the wooden pillars and beams of a Chinese house before the walls are built. thong-tsô, the cross-beams of a boat. lôe-áu-tsô, the cross-stick at the back of a plough. au-tsô-bah, meat of the hind-quarter. têng-tsô, the part of a lantern that supports the socket. tông-tsô, the small round brass plate on which a mandarin-button rests (v. tông). hoe-kân-tsô, the pedestal of a flower-glass or small flower-jar. lût-tsô, to get out of the socket.

chit-tsô-chhû, a block of houses. chit-tsô-sôa", a mass of mountains. chit-tsô-ang-â, a set of figures for sale.

tsô [R. tô, a road]. thang-á-tsô, the sill of a window.

tsô (cf. tsô, tô). tsak-tsô, to trouble; to annoy; I give you much trouble. chhûu-tsô, grieved and vexed in mind.

tsô [R. black]. tsô-tsô, to make quite black, as in thoroughly obliterating a wrongly written word. tao-1ô, id. tsô-phâi", to disfigure a writing by black kites or erasures; to spoil a pen by writing too thick.

to-1ô, the attendants of a mandarin who punish and torture people; they wear a black dress. tao-pan, id. tao-hôan, sulphate of iron; copperas. chhûu-tsô, to be dyed with sulphate of iron.

pûi-tsô, a sort of black soap (v. pûi). tsô-chhîa, a thorny medicinal plant (Acacia?).
tsoā-thoe, the cast-off skin of a serpent, used in medicine. tsoā-thak, id.

tsoā-thoe, coarse yellow hempen stuff like ropes, tied round the head in deepest mourning. tsoā-thel-chih, the self-acting bolt of a lock (v. chih).

pet-tsoā, an erosion in lines on the skin; ring-worm. sī-tsoā, to have a sort of suppurating swelling at the finger-joints. tī'-kut-tō-sō, a sort of ulcer or sore on the toe. tī'-io-tsoā, an erosion that goes half round the body. tī'-sin-tsoā, do, going round the body; if quite round it is supposed to be fatal.

tāng-tsoā thī-kau, the brazen snake and iron dog in Buddhist temple. tīng-tsoā-khū, to be bewitched so as suddenly to have dropsy and die quickly, and after death become the slave of the wizard; done by a demon of serpent nature in the form of a man speaking to you; if you answer, the charm at once takes effect; a great antidote is a centipede in a box, as the snake is afraid of the centipede. chhi-tsoā-kē, to keep these evil serpents, especially in inns. sī-tsoā, a dead serpent. tōk-tsoā, a venomous serpent (v. tōk). chhi-tsoā, kā-re'-tsoā, to cut our hens, to cut our heads, to have a hidden enemy in our own household.

kāu-bū-tsoā, a sort of large lizard. fig-am-tsoā, yellow-necked serpent. chhāu-hoe-tsoā, a varie gated harmless kind. gīm-tsoā, a large variegated serpent; drums are made of its skin. tśi-tsoā, a water-snake. nē'-tsoā (C.), a very poisonous sort of serpent.

tsoā (contrasted from "chhi-tsiā-"). tsoā-ā, who tsoā-kōng, who ever said so? (said in surprise, or showing that we don't believe it).

tsoā (=tā̂), to shake about horizontally with a somewhat circular motion, as a tray of grain. tsoā-tsoā tsoē-chit-tui, to shake the tray horizontally so as to bring the grain into a heap.

tsoā [R. chih, elder sister]. goān-tsoā-ā-e, my elder sister's husband.

tsoā (R. chih), paper. chit-thu-tsoā, a sheet of paper. ji-tsoā, written or printed paper (v. ji). tsoā-hē, the worm that eats paper. tsoā-tōe, the remains of a lot of paper; shoes having paper soles. tsoā-pōe, the wrong side of the paper. tsoā-k̄ha-chhung, id., (somewhat vulgar). tsoā-phe, a sort of pasteboard.

toā-tiam, a block on which paper is cut and smoothed; a quantity of paper in one block burned at once in worship. toā-tasiam, a knife for cutting smooth large quantities of paper (v. tā̂m). toā-to, a blunt knife for cutting folded paper; a paper-knife.

tsoā-hu, sheets of paper (v. hu). tsoā-mı̂, paper broken down very small. tsoā-mi, id.; but (C.) the ashes at the end of a half-burned match (v. mi').

tsoā-kun, thin strips of paper for making matches or for mixing with line. tsoā-līen, long slips of paper rolled up and dipped in oil, as matches (v. līen). tsoā-lerok, paper-bags used in shipts. chit-to-tsoā, one bundle of paper having the sheets all folded within each other. chhit-khun-tsoā, several of these tied in one large bundle.

pē-tsoā, to paste paper, e.g. on a wall. tā̂e-tsoā sai-hū, a paper-maker. kū-tsoā, to make idolatrous paper. si-kō-tsoā, to burn paper in worship. săi-tsoā, id. tāku-tsoā, to go to the house where a friend has recently died, and join in the worship of the dead. wāng koān-thāu-tsoā, to make presents of the paper called "koān thāu tsoā" for the coffin. tap-tsoā, to make small presents in return for these rites. tē-tsoā, to put paper on the tomb in spring. pāng-tsoā, to scatter paper as the coffin is carried along. hē-tsoā, to make improvements or incantations while burning paper, done by old bags (v. hē).

tsoā-chi, money burn in idolatrous rites. kim-tsoā, yellow do. in imitation of gold. kim-gən-tsoā, do. standing for gold and silver. chheh-ā-tsoā, many sorts mixed (acc. to book called elheh-ā) for curing disease. tōng-tsoā-tsoā, paper made into a shape like a lantern base, and burned in the rites called "chhi," in worship of Thī-kong. khai-gən-tsoā, yellow paper with pictures of horses and chariots, burned by sorcerers (tāng-chhi) to hasten the arrival of the spirit to possess him.

pēb-tok-ā-tsoā, common white paper made from bamboo. mič-tsoā, soft strong flexible paper (v. mič). ko-lē-tsoā, strong paper from Coroa. khi-ā-tsoā, paper treated with the juice of green persimmons, so as to be stronger; used for umbrellas. sin-tsoā, common paper for letters, &c. (v. sin). hōn-tsoā, paper sized with alum. kōk-tsoā, a sort of paper that does not readily tear. kō-ā-tsoā, thin coarse sort used for making idolatrous paper. sām-liōk-si-tsoā, a very thin paper used for children's playing characters in school.


sin-būn-tsoā, a newspaper (a foreign phrase). miā-jī-chiū-tsoā, to have had one's name set down in a formal document. tāng-gūn bōe tsoā-his, siang-läng thōng, to buy paper boots with brass bells, and each party is highly delighted at cheating the other.

ṭsoā [R. tā̂, to make impressions]. chhi-tsoā, to swear. kōe-tsoā, to remove the binding power of an oath by ceremonies, cap. by using a rice-sieve, and wiping one's mouth with idolatrous paper. chhī-tsoā, to swear a great oath. chhu-tāng-tsoā, id. chhi si-chh-tsoā, to imprecate death on self and whole posterity if what is sworn be false. chhi-si-tsoā (r.), to imprecate death on one's self if it be false. kī-chhu-čhu-tsoā, to swear by Heaven. īm-sām čhu-tsoā, to swear falsely.

ṭsoā, a line; a row; a column of characters; classifier of lines, voyages, roads.

gāu-phi'-tsoā, you are very knowing (v. phi'). kā-lōn-būe chiū-tsoā, though taught he cannot learn to do it right. čhu-tsoā, making or becoming a line, row, road, &c.

he-tsoā, a line of caulking, &c. āu-tsoā, a line made by folding paper. se-tsoā, the lines of the threads in cotton-cloth. pē-tsoā, the lines of the cloth, as in embroidery. bo-chhi-tsoā thang pri-phē, not having a thread to stretch on his skin; nothing to wear. pē chhit-tsoā-chhān, to plant out a row of rice.

kiā-tsoā, to walk back ant forwards, as after a meal. kiā-chhit-tsoā, to take a walk or journey, voyage, &c. kiā-tē-tsoā, to go to a short voyage or journey. chhit-tsoā-thun, one voyage of a ship. āu-tsoā, the next time, as of boat sailing, &c. nōng-taō-hōi, chhit-tsoā-kōi, making one voyage to the north of Chinh and two to Formosa in each year, as junks often do. chhit-tsoā-khi, chhit-tsoā-lāi, constantly coming and going, back and forwards.

ṭsoā [R. chih, to fry], to boil water. tōn-čih, to boil water in order to be used for infusing tea.
tsôa" (R. tsôâh), a stream at the fountain-head; the water issuing from a spring or fountain. tsiôi-tsôa" (A. tsâi-tsoâh), id. tsôâh-tsoâh, spring-water.

oâh-tsôa", a flowing fountain. si-tsoâ", a pond not fed from a spring or stream. thng-tsôa", a hot spring. ngî-tsoâ", a strong perennial spring. soâ"-tsoâ" (A. tsoâh-tsoâh), a mountain spring, schelm or never dry. ñî-chhut-tsoâ", a spring among rocks. khut-chhut-tsoâ" (to draw away the water of a neighbour's spring by the well we dig), to injure a neighbour's prosperity by opening an opposition establishment close at hand.

tsôa" — hâ-nâ"-tsoâ", a sort of eruption on children (of ten). tsôa" — hâ-nâ"-tsoâ" (C.), a fire or conflagration bursting out through want of care.

tsoâ" [lit. taâh, to injure; broken tsoâ], slops from eating. chhut-tsoâ", the dirt that remains on things used in eating, as on plates, bowls, chopsticks, &c. niau-tsoâ", a cat's slops; filth made by a cat in eating. bak-niau-tsoâ", having the marks of a cat's teeth on it, or such filth. bak-kâu-tsoâ", do. of a dog.

tsoa" (C.) = A. tsaâh. tsôa"-îu", = A. tsâi-inâ", how! tsôa"-ni-îu", id. tsôa"-kâng, what do you say? An-tsoâ", how can that be?

tsîoâ" = tsîoâ"-li, a wicker-work (bamboo) strainer for lading out rice. tsôa"-ni", id. tsâo" (R. tsân), a small cup; classifier of lamps and of edible birds' nests. chiâh-tsoâ", a small wine-cup. pô-lê-tsoâ", a wine-glass. géhk-tsoâ", a cup made of jade.

teng-hê-tsôa", a small saucer used for a lamp. hiâng-tsôa", a small gong used by a priest; or a sort of musical instrument (v. hiâng). tien-tsoâ", bits of raw "bird-nest" shaped like a small cup or spoon.

tsîoâ" [R. chien, to fry], to fry down fat from a lump of fat or fat meat. tsôa"-îu, do. (to be carefully distinguished from tsôa).

tsîoâ" (R. chien), to spout out in a jet. tsîoâ"-chhut, id. huih tsoâ"-lâng, blood spouting out on by-standers. tsîoâ"-huih, to spout out blood, as a severe wound. tsîoâ"-joâ, to make water in a large stream. chhun koâ, hô nâ"-tsoâ", when it is cold in spring there is heavy rain.

tsôa" (R. chien), cheap, because the supply is abundant. kûi-tsoâ", dear and cheap. noâ"-tsoâ", very cheap and abundant. i-ê chiân-gûn noâ"-tsoa", he is too free in spending money. kam-noâ", m-kam tsoâ", will let it not rather than sell it cheap or give it away.

tsoâh (Chn.) tsôa-h-nga, a small bamboo frame put in the bottom of a rice boiler when cooking, to keep the food from being singed; also used when cooking by steaming. chhô-tsoâh, id.

tsoâh (Chn.) = A. chiîah, this, thus, &c.

tsoâh, to shake back and forwards, as man or boat, &c.; to spill by shaking; to tremble; to be in an excited state, as people at rumours of rebellion, &c. tsoa-h-chhut-lâi, to get spilled, as water by shaking. phuh-tsoâh, to shake so as to spill.

tsoâh — chhên-tsoâh, the worm that eats books.

ka-tsoâh, a cockroach hâi-ka-tsoâh, an insect (like a slater) found in boats. ka-tsoâh-sit (lit. wings), a sort of acacia with pinnate leaves; also (C.), a water-plant with thin oblong leaves that float on the surface. ka-tsoâh-hîen, bad smell from cockroaches.

chhû-ta-soâh, a sort of middleman or house agent, who helps in buying or renting houses (not polite).

sûn-ta-soâh (Chn.), a man who looks out grave sites to sell; also (C.), a sort of insect.

tsoâh, to differ, esp. for the worse; to sprain severely, much worse than "nt-tiôh." tsôa-h-tiôh, to be sprained. tsoâh-kûn, a very bad sprain.

khnâ-tsoâh, rather different; not quite so good. tsoa-h-hîng, the difference is great.

ntâ-tsoâ, id. tsoâ-h-pân, to differ from the pattern. tsôa-h-bî, slightly tainted, as meat. sung-lîh tsoâh, trade has become very dull and small. chheng-tsoâh, to differ (v. cheng). tsâu-tsoâh, to differ; to be put out of order, &c. as something evenly arranged, as a neat pile of books. chit-e-loâh, chhû-ta-soâh (prov.), don't touch it, or you will injure it (v. loâh). bur-kim-ta-soâh, a very slight divergence, as from the pattern, or very slight want of regularity in a piece of work, e.g. the rays of a fan not being quite even when shut.

tsoâh (C.) = A. chhîoâh, diagonal.

ntsîoâ, to twist or wrench backwards and forwards. tsoâ-lâi tsoâ-khi, id.; to twist one's self from side to side; said also of toes or other things so twisted. tsoâ-chîh, to break by twisting back and forward, as a nail. tsoâ-tiôg, id. oai-oi tsoâ-tsoâh, all twirled and twisted; not even. chhît-oi poch-tsoâh, all wrong together.

ntsîo — tsân-hông, a petty military officer (v. hông).

tsân (R. id.) tsôn-tsân, exclusively; undividedly. tsôm-it, mind set exclusively on one thing.

sim tsôm-it, id. tsôn-sim, id. tsôn-sim ti-chi, id. tsôn-î, id. tsôn-î-kô, id.; of set purpose. tsôm-bû (R.), to attend with one's whole heart.

ntsîo-îên, to be especially skilful at one kind or department of work. tsôm-ti-gân-khe, exclusively treats eye diseases.

tsôm-tsân, to take on one's self; to act without due authority. tsôm-koân, to have or take the sole management, either of our own affairs, or of what is committed to us, or by unjust assumption or usurpation.

tsôm (R. asprin or fountain, = col. tsâh""). tsoân-chiû, Chih-chew, chang-tsân, Chang-chew and Chung-chew (v. chiang).

kûi-ta-tsân tûe-ê, the invisible world; Hades. hông-ta-soân lô-siông (R.), id. hông-tsân, id. hông-ta-soân lô-chîh, id.

sêk-ta-soân, a fountain among rocks.

sêng-ta-soân, a sacred fountain.

tsân (R. complete, = col. tsâng, chhiân). tsân-jîen, entirely. sîm-ta-soân, perfect, as in character (v. sîm). oân-tsân, complete; to complete. oân-bông tsoân-chiet, good reputation preserved till death (v. chiet). hok-lôk-siû tsoân, good fortune, rank, and longevity all complete. tiông-hâu hông-ta-soân, fidelity and filial piety both perfect (esp. of a mandarin).

pô-ta-soân, to keep in safety (v. po). chhîu-ta-soân, to arrange a dispute or agreement all right for another.

kî-ta-soân chêk-î, to insist on having everything quite perfect, without the least error.

ntsîo-an-sî, an unmanufactured corpse, as when strangled.
tsōan

or otherwise killed, but not beheaded, and having the limbs all entire. tsōan-sin, the whole body (alive). tsōan-su (C.), an entire suit of clothes. tsōan-su, an entire set of volumes; complete works of an author. tsōan-si (C.), id. tāu-tsōan-hoat, to let all the hair of the head grow, as women. tsōan-ke, whole household. tsōan-jejt, salted scorpions, used in medicines.

tsōan-báuh, to contract for in lump. tsōan-léng, I accept the (whole of).

tsōin [R. to turn; to transfer; = col. tāg], ūn-tsōin, to revolve in orbit, as moon, &c. thi tēn-ūn-tsōin, heaven revolving round the earth. tsōan-tāu-tiā, a complaint entered on an unusual day at the yamun (v. tāu).

tsōin-piēn, able to adapt one's plans, language, or conduct to suit changed circumstances; versatile. hoan-tsōin, id. ū-hoan-tsōin, id. bō-tē thang-khī hoan-tsōin, having no way to get money, &c.; quite at a stand. bōe-tī-bang-tsōin, having no room to turn in, as in a narrow road; quite at a stand in managing a thing. tsōan-ōan, to put of a face on a matter (gen. somewhat false), so as to get a quarrel settled for a man (v. an). ōan-tsōin, adapting one's words, &c., very nicely to the occasion, with delicate tact; going round about to reach an end. ōan-tsōin-khī, to exhibit in a specially kind and winning way, often somewhat round about. ōan-tsōin-kīù, to beseech in a delicate, winning, and insinuating way.

tsōan-sē (C. sē), to be transmigrated again into human form, after punishment (v. sē). tsōan-sē (C. sē), to sublet. tsōan-tiān, to remortgage. tsōan-kau, to hand over to another a thing first committed to us. tsōan-thok, to hand over to a third party, as a thing, message, or commission, first intrusted to us.

tsōin, to earn or gain, as money or food. tsōan-thān, id. tsōan-chīh, to get one's living by any means, work or begging. tsōan-chīh, to get money by work or begging; bī-hāng tsōan, to get, to quit a living by bad means. kiōng-tsōan, to demand money (as a bagger) improbably and improperly. bhō-tsōan, good for getting money at, as a house where beggars are liberally treated.

tsōin [R. chiên, to cut]. tsōan-jiōng, the mule pink or sweet william, &c.

tsōin [R chōan, to cook]. chien-tsōan, to fry and then boil. chien-tsōan-ā, id.

tsōan (R. chōan), (T. and also A. chōan), to supplant another in employment. tsōan-thāu-ū, id. khit-i tsōan-ū, to be so supplanted. khit-i tsōan-bō-ū, id. tsōan-bō-khī, to fail in the attempt to supplant.

tsōan (R. id.) tsā-tsōan, to pretend to have knowledge or authority, e.g. to pretend to 've got a message to deliver, or a commission to execute; to invent false additions to what we were authorized to say; to invent wrong meanings, or wrong characters for words, to conceal our ignorance; to invent new and unclassical phrases.

tsōin [R. id.; cf. tān], to turn or twist, as a key, or as the neck; a foreign lock; to lock a foreign lock; to wind up, as a watch.

ghāu liecn-tsōan, skilfull at screwing money out of people, by hook or by crook, as by swindling, by intimidation, &c.

or twist off. tsōan-pīo-ū, to wind up a watch. tsōan-nīg, to lock a door with foreign lock. tsōan-khī, to unlock a lock of foreign style.

tsōan-sī, the key of a foreign lock. pīo-ū-tsōan, a watch-key. chīu-tsōan, a cork-screw. lō-si-tsōan, a screw-driver. thōn-tsōan, the lock of a drawer. kāp-kān-tsōan, lock of a strong chest, as for money. mīg-tsōan, a door-lock. tēng-tsōan, to put on a lock on a door (all of foreign style, while the Chinese form is a padlock, called "sō").

tsōat (R. id.) chhi-tsōat, stupid. gū-tsōat, stupid, said of one's self. ū-tsōat, very dull of apprehension (v. ū). tsōat-tīt (I am) a simple straightforward man. tsōat-lē (R.), my wife. lōng-khāu sāng-tsōat, trying to act cleverly, but really very stupidly. lōng-khāu hoān-tsōat, id.

tsōat — tsōat-chhut-lī, to break out, as grain from a bag that bursts open.

tsōat [R. to destroy; to cut off; to the utmost, sign of superlative; = col. chēh]. tsōat-kau, to break off intimacy. tsōat-chēng, quite alienated in feeling. kat-tsōat, determined to have no more intercourse. koat-tsōat, id. tsōat-tīg, to break off, as a habit, an acquaintance, &c. koat-tsōan-tān, to break off all intercourse or friendship.

biēt-tsōat (r.), to exterminate. tsōat-tsù biēt-sun, may all your posterity be cut off! tsōat-sū, without male posterity.

tsōat-bāng, to lose hope; to despair.

Kī-tsōat, to reject; to cast off. khi-tsōat, id. khi tsōat, has expired. khihi tsōat, id. tsōat-bīāu (r.), very excellent. tsōat-khō-ū (r.), very hateful. tsōat-sek (R.), very beautiful of a woman.

tsōc (C. che), dough. nīg-tsōc, soft dough. tēng-tsōc, stiff dough. mi-tsōc, wet dough from wheaten flour. kē-tsōc (C. kē-che), dough for soft steamed cakes. piā-tsōc, dough prepared for making cakes or biscuits. liān piā-tsōc, to break off enough of dough for each cake.

tsōc (C. che). phaĩ-kut-tsōc (made of bad stuff), said in scolding a boy who behaves ill and seems likely to turn out a bad man. hō-gin-ā-tsōc, well-beloved boy giving promise of being a good man.

hō-sin-tsōc, body well formed.

sā-ā-tsōc, material enough for making one coat.

tsōc — bāk-khiā-tsōc, an implement like a wooden clog (bāk-kiāh) with a strap of palm-fibre across it, held in the hand by poor cripples who crawl on the ground.

tsōc — hō-sin-tsōc, well formed in body, neither too fat nor too lean.

tsōc [R. chē, in good order; even]. (C. chē; Cn. tāc), in some phrases interchanged with "chē." tsōo-tsōo, regular; all equally; all together; all evenly; blunted, as the point of a hair-pencil. niā-tsōo-tsōo, write evenly. bō-tsōo, uneven; unequal; irregular, as a number of things that were expected to be even or equal.

tāo-thāu-to, a knife made with a square end, as those used in kitchen.

chēng-tsōo, to adjust in order. tsōo-chēng, in good and regular order, as furniture, clothes, teeth, &c. tsōo-tsā, id. pāi-khi-tsōo, arrange neatly and evenly. pāi-khi-tsōo, put them together and see that
they are all the same length, &c. chhēk - tsōe, to shake (as pencils or forks) so as to make tl. in all even. all arrived; to arrange a matter so as to please all; hīān-kha tsōe, the line dividing the hair from the bare part of the forehead nearly even and level across the brow, counted good-looking in women. sīang-kha khit-tsōe, standing with feet even, as in making a respectful bow.

tsōe-chip, to assemble in large or full numbers. kīö-khi-tsōe, call 't the persons together, as for some special purpose. chōan-tsōo, to make all ready for some purpose, as men or things. chhū-tsōe (C. chhi-chā), fully assembled, e.g. for a procession. chitt-tsōe-lāi, id. tān-tsōe, to wait till all have come. hōe-tsōe, to assemble for some common action. hē-tsōe, id. tāi-ke tsōe-kāu, all have arrived. tsōe-pi, all complete in number, as a number of things. tsāp-chēng tsōe-khi, attacked by a complication of diseases at once. ngāy-lō tsōe-hōu, calamities come at once from all quarters. bán-lō-chi tsōe-hōu, id.

tsōe-sīiu', with united voice. tsōe-sim, with one heart. tsōe-kīāu, to unite capital to set up a gambling-house. tsōe-liān-pō, to join capital to set up a place where gambling is done by the "liān-pō" (q.v.) tsōe-pō, id.

tsōe — tsōe--lāng, to treat a man curtly and slightly, so as to show displeasure and make him ashamed, esp. in an indirect manner, as by some roundabout allusion, or by saying something to another. mā-tsōe--lāng, as if you wish to slight people, said (e.g.) as to refining a present.

tsōe (L. tās; C. tsō̂; Gn. tsō̋), to make; to act; to do; to be, especially with the idea of doing; to perform, as rites; to keep, as feast or birth-day; counterfūt, "made up;" to make a betrothal or be betrothed (as the word is so much used about marriage, great care must be taken in its use on other matters).

si'-tsōe, to be naturally; naturally so (v. si'). tsōe-chāi', to complete (v. chāi'). tsōe-kē, to have done it; to have done it before. kā-lāng-tsōe, to make a thing for a man. tāi-tsōe, made to order. pien-tsōe, ready-made. chūa-tsōe, doing one's work diligently and well. se-tsōe--tit, it will do; can or may be done. böe-tse--tit, will not do; may not be done. tsōe-bōe-bōe-tit-lāi, unable to effect it. li kā kṣi tsōe--tit-lāi, you have brought this trouble on yourself. am-tsōe-chāi' (Cn.), secretly.

tsōe--lāng, behaviour (v. lāng). tsōe-chēng, to do a favour (v. chēng, "feelings"). tsōe-chēng (T. tās); Cn. tāsh), walk first (v. chāng, "front"). tsōe-thāu, to be first; to be head (v. thān). tsōe-kang, to do work. tsōe-khang, to conspire together to injure or deceive a man. tsōe-gōe, to make small things just to pass the time. tsā-si, to make odds or hymn. tsōe-seng-lī, to trade. tsōe-bāk, to be a carpenter; to do carpenter's work. tsōe-bāng, to dream. tsōe-li, to have dysentery. tsōe-kūi, wanton joking or gestures, as men and women. tsōe-sū, to act, esp. to begin a troublesome affair. sū sī tāsōe, it was he who raised the trouble. tsōe-pō, to put the die (of the gambling called "liān-pō") in its shell ready for the gambling.

tsōe-li-kōng, speak on just as you like; don't be afraid, but speak out; say on. tsōe-li-thāk, read it out aloud if you wish; read it and let us hear. tsōe-i-khi, went away of his own accord. i tsōe-i, goa tsōe-goā, he and I are quite separate. bin tsōe-

bin, kha tsōe-kha, legs and top (of a sort of table) able to be taken separate.

tsōe-tīā', to be a pledge or earnest; to be used or given as an earnest. tsōe seng-lō, to be used as a ceremonial offering.

tsōe--hōng, to be windy; there is wind. tsōe-hōng lō-hō, to have wind and rain. tsōe-tang-lām, a violent south-east storm rising. tāng--bin tsōe-sek, first light of dawn in the east. tsōe-phāi-thī, it is stormy. thī beh-tsōe-phāi, the weather is going to be bad. thī' tsōe-ō, sky all dark and cloudy, as if going to rain.

tsōe-tīn, to go in a large company. tsōe-phāi', to go as a companion. tsōe-pū, to come together (v. pū). tsōe chit-tui, to meet or collect together (v. tuī). tsōe-tūi, to be a pair; to be antithetical. tsōe-keheh, to go for a few days to visit her own relations, as a wife; to get married, as a virgin.

tsōe-sien-sī', to be a doctor. tsōe-tiong-ō, to act as middle-man. tsōe-nī--ō, a dyer. tsōe-pūt, to become a Buddha. tsōe-kūi, to be a ghost or spirit; to cause trouble secretly. tsōe hē-sīā', to have Buddhist priests performing rites for the dead in one's house; to be a Buddhist priest.

tsōe-chīā', to keep the new-year. tsōe-tang, to keep the winter festival (ancestral). tsōe-ki, to keep the anniversary of a death with ceremonies. tsōe-tūi-nī, to perform these rites on the first anniversary, i.e. just one year after the death. tsōe-sūn, to make offerings at set intervals to the dead (represented by the "hūn-sī") soon after death (v. sūn). tsōe pah-jīt, to have these rites for a hundred days. tsōe-sī'jīt, to keep a birth-day (v. sī). tsōe-chīā, to perform the Taoist rites called "chīā."

tang--tsōe, to counterfeit, as goods. tsōe--tak, to make a colour, esp. a false colour (v. sek). tsōe-chhiu, counterfeit work. tsōe-hē, to make old goods look new for purpose of deceit. tsōe-an, to make a false accusation in court. teh-tsōe-an, telling lies.

tsōe-sim-pū, to get a daughter-in-law; to betroth a girl to one's son; to be a daughter-in-law. tsōe i-- sim-pū, to be his daughter-in-law. tsōe-bō, to make arrangements (betrothal, &c.) for getting a wife for one's self. kā-i tsōe-bō, to make arrangements for getting a wife for him, e.g. for one's son or nephew. tsōe chhit-bō hō-i, id. hō- i tsōe-bō, to give one's daughter (or niece, &c.) to him to be his bride. tsōe-chhin, to settle a marriage contract; to have affinity with each other, as the parents of the couple. tsōe chhin-ke, to fix a marriage alliance between each other's children. tsōe chhin-chāi', to marry a wife or get one's son or nephew married; to espouse or betroth, as self or son, &c., said either about bride or bridegroom. tsōe-tāi-tōh, the engagement of betrothal made. tsōe--lāng, to betroth one's daughter (or niece, &c.) to a man. tsōe-tsōe hō--lāng, to give away or a's daughter (or any girl under our control) to a man to be his wife, esp. without much care in choosing the son-in-law. mā-kā 'khi-tsōe, dares not take her for bride, &c. tsōe-lāi tsōe-khi, two or more marriage connections formed between two families. tsōe tā-lō-hō-lāng, of what place is the person to whom betrothed. i-e tsōe-bō-khā tsōe sim-mān-lāng, to what man is your daughter betrothed. i-ē-khā tsōe li-ē tsōe-bō-khā', his son is betrothed to your daughter.

tsōe [i, an excrescence, = col. chēj]. chu-tuā,
tsöe

marrying and going to live in the house of the bride’s father for a longer or shorter time (gen. short), but retaining one’s own surname and having full power over one’s own household, thus differing from the manner of marriage called “chi-pa-tseh” (R.), id. tsöe-a (C.), to make, chéh-á, a wart.

tsöe (R. id. = col. che); (Cn. tsöe), guilt, liability to the punishment of crime.

tsöe-siök, a crime. tsöe-k’o (R.), id. tsöe-giet, great wickedness. tsöe-ok (r.), great guilt or crime (v. ok). khin-tsöe, slight guilt. täng-tsöe, great guilt. si-tsöe, guilt deserving death. chhut-tsöe, to be banished or transported.

tseö-an, a criminal case. tsöe-hoan, a criminal.

tseö-jin, a man with whom fault is found; also (r.), a criminal against the laws of man or of heaven. goa-si-i-e-tsöe-jin, he looks on me as utterly opposed to him.

hoan-tsöe, to incur guilt; to commit a crime. tek-tsöe, to offend; to incur blame or displeasure; I beg your pardon. tek-län-tsöe, to offend us. tek-käng-ên-tsöe, to offend people. sii-tsöe (polite), pardon me, sir, for my want of politeness, &c. hék-tsöe u-thien (R.), to incur guilt against Heaven. jin-tsöe, to confess guilt or fault. hok-tsöe (R.), id. ti-tsöe, id. to confess guilt. pàn-tsöe, id. chhú-tsöe (R.), id. (v. chhú, “to manage”). chhú-tsöe (R.), to contract guilt (v. chhú, “to take”). täng-tsöe, to condemn, as a judge. bün-tsöe (r.), id. chek-tsöe, to lay the blame upon; to charge the fault upon, e.g. for managing a matter ill or spoiling something. put-ti, put-tsöe, in case of ignorance, guilt is not reckoned or counted. siá-tsöe, to forgive guilt. siiu-tsöe, to remove guilt by rites (as Taoist priest or sorcerer), esp. at the tutelary temple. siök-tsöe, to atone for guilt. siiu-tsöe, to bear the punishment. pëh-á thau-chiàh; sá-si úu-tsöe, the white deadly cat-eating catfish and the black one suffers for it (or sá-á &c., pëh-á &c.) thoe-läng chëh-tsöe, to bear the responsibility of another’s guilt. thoe-läng chëh-tsöe, id.

tsöe (R. to), (Cn. chéh; Cn. tsöe), many, much.

tsoe-tsöe, id. tsöe-chiàh, many and few; much or little; how many? (v. chiàh). hiah-tsöe, so many (v. hiah). jok-tsöe, how many? (v. jok). chhúi tsöe, talkative. tsöe-tse, talking, much when he should be quiet.

Tsöe (C.) = A. chëh. tuh-ka-tsöe, drowzy and nodding.

tseöch (R. chiet, a joint; a term := col. tsät). (C. chëh; Cn. tsöeh), a term of the year; a festival. tsöeh-khüi, the twenty-four terms of the solar year. tsöo-tsöeh, to keep a festival-day. tsöeh-gi’, presents given to teachers at terms. ni’-tsöeh, the terms and festivities of the year. bö-nil bö-tsöeh, not keeping the heathen yearly terms and festivities. sing-nil-tsöeh, to make presents at the terms (v. sing). ni’-tang gëh-tsöeh, all the terms, festivities, and anniversaries of a year, at which rites are regularly performed and expenses incurred. kong-pö si-ki, ni’-tang gëh-tsöeh, do., both public and private.

c’o-jîu-tsöeh, the 3.7. g’o-jîu-tsöeh, the dragonboat festival, 5.1. tiông-long-tsöeh, the 9.9.

than-chi-tsöeh (Cn.), take advantage of the present opportunity.

du-chi’, jît-jîu-tsöeh; bö-chi’, tsöeh-tsöeh khéng, a man who has money has a festival every day of the year; to a man without money every festival is an empty name. tsöeh-chêng bô-ëng; tsöeh-aü chiü-pân, can attend to the business only when the festival is over.

Tsöeh [R. chiet, to cut off, to obstruct, = col. tsät]. (Cn. tsöeh; C. chëh, chhiéit, in different phrases), to slice vertically. tsöeh-hun, to slice down tobacco. tsöeh-tsöeh-si-chiü, to cut into four quarters, as a cake.

phoe-phoe tsöeh-tsöeh, may you be sliced up and minced small!

ü-tsam-tsöeh, able to decide with wisdom and promptitude and act with rapidity.

Tsöeh-thinh (lit. cutting nails and iron), decided and determined, so as to listen to nothing to the contrary.

Tsöh [R. tsiek, to build, as a wall or dyke. tsöeh-chhiü”, to build a wall. tsöh-tsai, to build a fire-place, as in kitchen. tsöh-pi, to build a weir or dam on a river. tsöh-tsai, to build up and dam up a water-course so as to turn it into the fields.

Tsöh [R. tsiek, to do; to make], to work the fields.

Tsöh-hii, to cultivate dry fields. tsöeh-chhiü, to cultivate irrigated fields.

Chen-tsöeh, to do agricultural work in general; to farm. tsöh-sit, to do agricultural work; also (Cn.), to do any kind of work.

Tsöh-sitü, to build a nest. tsöh-bit, to make honey, as bee. tsöe kap-tsöeh, to be a carpenter who makes furniture, an upholsterer, or cabinet-maker.

Kap-tsöeh-tiam, a furniture shop.

Gö-tsöeh, a coroner. ‘söe-tsoeh, a spy. hii-tseh, mean and low in character, position, or actions (v. hii).

Tsöeh-tsöh, counterfeit.

Boat-tsöeh, to come to light, as a secret; to come to pass, as a plot; to break out on the body, as a disease, often one that has been long kept hid; to begin to grow tall and big, as a boy just changing into a man.

Kein hoat-tsöeh, the family now becoming prosperous.

Kong tsap-tsöeh ge-göö (T.), to talk intentionally and in an involved and indistinct way (v. göö).

Tsöh [R. tsiek, yesterday, but the colloquial for “yesterday” is only “tsëh” v. 6r.).

tseh-jit, the day before yesterday. tsöh-jit-mi”, the night before last. löb-tsöh-jit, the second day before yesterday.

Sun-tsöh-jit (Cn.), id.

Tsöh (R. tsiek), to throw, as a stone; to shoot, as an arrow.

Tsöh-hiet-kak, to throw away. tsöh-khi, id. tsöh-lai, to throw it to me. tsöh-khi-chiü”, throw straight. tsöh-chiü”-khi, to throw upwards. tsöh-chiü”, to shoot an arrow. tsöh-chiü-thâu, to throw a stone.

Tsöh-si-lai, to kill a man by a stone or an arrow.

Tsöh-chit-khàng, to make a wound or indention, as by a stone thrown.

Tsöh-chit-lâu, to make a swelling by throwing a stone.

Bak-chiü tsöeh-chhiü, the skin of the eye drawn up at the corner, giving a squinting look.

Tsöh — Tsäm-tsöeh, unequal in size, shape, or goodness, as things that should be all uniform; feeling anxious and uncomfortable about a number of troublesome matters.

Tsäp-tsöeh, confused and involved, as an affair; anxious and uncomfortable about many affairs.

Tsöh (Cn.), = A. chëh, to dry with a gentle touch of a cloth or of the finger.

Tsöh — Tsöh-thoah (Cn.), = A. tsä-that, to above or use lavishly (v. thoah).

Tsöh (Cn.), = A. chëh, to exterminate.

Tsök [R. to make; to do; to act; = col. tsöeh]. Tsök-lök, to manifest delight by gestures or appearance.
tsok

tsong

sion of worshipping an idol. tsok-üi tsok-hok, to behave proudly and insolently, as a mandarin or a powerful and prosperous man (v. i.). tsok-gak, to play music. tsok-ip, to make a ceremonial bow. tsok-tsong, to act as middle-man. tsok-tong, to act as host (v. tong, “east”).

tso-k-seng, to assist in business, as by money or by good name. tsok-chhái, to make a present to a man with expression of good wishes for his prosperity. tsok-ti-tu, to make offerings at the ceremonies for a deceased friend, sort of condolence.

tsáp-tsok, miscellaneous literary compositions, not including essays. tsú-tsok tsá-tsong, he who does it must himself bear the responsibility. kám-tsong kám-tong, id.

tsok-gié, to act very wickedly. úi-hui tsok-tái, id. tsok-hoat, to practise black arts. tsok-pé, to molest, as a demon causing disease; to hinder an affair secretly and maliciously. tsok-koái, to molest people, as a demon; to act in an idio ill-behaved way, as a fast and disorderly youth; to injure by secret plots or opposition. tsok-lông, to annoy or possess, as a demon; to play tricks on, befoul, as a man. tsok-tsong, to molest or allict, as a demon; to injure by black arts or intrigues.

tsok — pú-tí siu"-tsok, too crowded with furniture, as a room.

tsok (R. id.), a tribe or clan, esp. of same surname; kindred. tsong-tsok, id. thong-tsok, the whole kindred. tsok-tsong, among persons of the same kindred. pún-tsok, of our relatives or clan. tsok-ai, a clan of one surname. tsok-seng, id. tsok-phái, a great division of a clan.

tsok-chhin, a very distant relative of the same surname. tsok-tit, id. (junior). kióng-tsok, a powerful clan. tsok-tíu, the head of a clan. khái-tsok, to found a family or clan. tsok-phai, a genealogical table.

kiú-tsok, the nine relations, from great-grandfather to great-grandson. sam-tsok, our own relatives, with those of wife and mother. chhiau sam-tsok, to exterminate all the relatives of a man, of his wife, and of his mother. bié-tsok, to exterminate a whole family.

tsúi-tsok, the fishy tribes.

TSONI (C.) = A. tsam, a hair-pin.

TSON (C.) = A. chinn (moral maxims). TSON-

gán, = A. chinn-gán, id.

TSON — kui-tsong, the whole quantity of goods of a particular sort in a hong. kui-tsong kui-lh, in whole quantities, wholesale. kui-tsong ê-seng-lí, a wholesale business. kui-tsong bôe, to buy the whole of the goods of one sort that are in the hong. kui-tsong bôe, to sell the whole lot, as above.

TSON — chhok-tsong, taking what comes to hand without selection; whatever we may chance upon, as the first man we may meet, or first thing we find. chhok-tsong thoéh-hö-i, give him at random, as money, &c. chhok-tsong mäng-i, ask him whatever comes up in our mind; ask him to read or repeat a passage “ad aperturan.”

TSON (R. id.), a clan. tsong-tsok, id. tāi-
tsok kú-tsok, a great and numerous clan. siano-
tsok, a small ancestral hall of one branch (of a large family that has a common ancestral hall), that counts only a few generations back. tsong-phái, a clan. tsá-tsong, ancestors (v. tód).

TSON—ô, having the same surname though not nearly related. tông-tsong—ô, of the same clan. tông-seng, put-tông-tsong, of the same surname but of different clan. tông-seng put-tsong, id.

TSON (R. id.) chheng-tsong, correct in conduct.

TSON (R. to adorn; to feign; to pack or store up (perhaps two words): = col. tseng).

TSON-jiam, to put colour on a white ground, or on a black and white sketch (v. ñiâm). tám-tsong, splendidly dressed, as woman. tám-tsong, simply and plainly but neatly adorned, as woman.

TSON-khiau (C.), making a false show and pretence (v. khang).

KUN-TSONG, military stores. kun-tsóng-kék, an arsenal.

TSON (R. footmarks; traces) tsong-chek, traces. bâ bô-tsoong-chek, to search but find no trace. lái bô-tsang, khi bô-chek, going and coming without leaving any trace; very sudden or secret in movements, so that no one knows; e.g. a thief. lái bô-tsang, khi bô-jin (or bô-lâi), id. lái bû-tsang, khi bû-êng, id.

Oe si-hong; ji si-tsong, spoken words are wind, but written words leave a mark; sometimes translated “words when written are also deceitful,” from “tsong,” to adorn; to feign.

TSONG (R. id.) tsun-tsóng (R.), to reverence; to adore; to worship.

TSONG (R. id.), to hide, as person or thing. tsông-
lông, id. thau-tsóng, to conceal and hide, as stolen goods or smuggled articles, or as a criminal. tuong, to hide and keep secret, as a thing picked up, or as stolen goods. âm-tsóng, to hide or secrete, as a thing or person. bái-tsong (R.), id.

ti-tsong-ông, a god supposed to rule the spirit world.

TSONG, to spring or leap up; to rear; to rush rapidly.

TSONG-tsaú, to escape and run away. tsău-tsóng, to work hard and hurry about constantly in haste without resting. tsòng-lâi tsong-khi, to leap and frisk about; to work in great haste; moving about rapidly back and forwards. tsong-lâi tsong-khi, tsong-bô-lô, trying all ways but not finding any successful. tsong-bô-lô, id. tsong-jip tsong-chhut, rushing out and in, as in great haste. tsong-chhut-khi, to rush out. tsong-jip-khi, to rush in. tsong-khi-lâi, to rear, as a horse.

TSONG (R. id.), all; prefix, with a meaning nearly like “yet after all;” affix to the name of a military officer of the rank “tsong-lâi,” e.g. “bák-tsong,” the “chhién-tsong” named “bák.”

Lông-tsóng, all. lông-lông tsong-tsóng, id. tsong-lông, to sum up in a rough general way. tsong-sâng, to reckon up the total amount. tsong-phê, a ledger. tsong-phê, a ship’s cook. tsong-kiet, a general balance, as at end of year, or at closing an account or a business (v. kiet). tsóng-mia, a general term or name. tsong-hô, id. tsong-hô-mia, id. tsong-lí, to rule; to manage, as an official appointed for some special duty. tsong-koân, to have general oversight over a number of persons employed. tsong-koân, a sort of beatuain (not now used) in the old large Amoy junks. tsong-sû, to have the general management and oversight of many matters. tsôe tsong-kun-thât, to have the chief management of a matter.
tsong - thâu, head-man of the police, messengers, or constables in a yamen. chhe-tsiong, id. toa-tsong, a still more powerful head of these police. tsong-pô, a head-man of the villages round Amoy (v. pô).

tsong - tok, governor-general; viceroy. tsong-peng, a general officer in army or navy. tsong-toâ, an officer temporarily appointed to the command of a force. tsong-ĩa, commander of a thousand soldiers (on paper). chhein-tsong, id. pê-tsiong, a captain supposed to command a hundred soldiers. peh-tsiong (C. id. pê-tsiong (C.), id. pah-tsiong (Cn.), id. only of cavalry. bé-pah-tsiong (Cn.), id. of cavalry. toâ-tsiong-chhài, examiner for the Tsin-sze (china) degree.

tsong-si, yet after all; nevertheless it is — tsong m-sî-i, it would appear (though there was room for doubt) that it was not he. m tsong-tiôh-khi, well, as there is no help for it, must just go. m tsong-tiôh-ăn-nî, well, if there is also no other way, it must just be done so. tsong kâ m-si, probably it is not, but with two or three to ten that it may be so. tsong bô-lâng chhin-chhuân lî-hê-khoân, there is not one in all the world so sad as you! tsong-bô, though antecedently improbable, yet now it seems probable that — e.g. tsong-bô-sî-i thou-thô, though one would not have suspected him, yet it would seem that he is the thief, as there is apparently no other explanation possible.

tsong (R. id.), to bury, bái-tsong, id. tài-tsong, id. tsong-bong (r.), id. an-tsong, to bury in proper way with due ceremonies. chhin-tsong, to place the coffin in the grave. chhub-tsong, to carry out and bury. sang-tsong, to attend a funeral. chîam-tsong, to take unjust possession of a grave for burial. háp-tsong, to bury together at once. hu-tsong, to bury side by side with a relative previously buried. tsong-kim, to bury a jar with old bones. tsong-kû, to bury a body in coffin, opp. to burying old bones. in tsong, bâu boat, in a few hours after the burial the propitious influence begins.

tsong [R. tsông, to hit the mark]. put-tsông-êng (C.), = A. put-tông-êng, or put-chhông-dung, dull and useless, as a man.

Tsông (K. strong, as a young man). tsông-teng, a strong young man, from about twenty to forty. bin-tsông, licent of civil mandarins, who use rattan whips. bin-tsông-thâu, a head-man over several of them.

tsông-kien, strong and robust, as man. kien-tsông, firmly made, as furniture; strong, as a city, &c. long-tsông, vigorous and strong, as a grown-up man. sim-tsông, firm-hearted. kun-kí tiâu-tsông, having so good a horse as (child), that it will grow strong and be fortunate.

tsông-tâ, to stir up one's courage; very loud (v. tâ). tsông-kok-thâ, to increase the power or dignity of the state, as a wise or powerful mandarin. tsông-tông ő-iôh, medicine taken by men for veneral purposes.

tsông - tài-tsông-îâ (C.), a paper image worshipped in the seventh month.

tsông - bông-tsông, careless; clumsy; clownish; unmanly; awkward; mean. bông-tsông-hân, a clownish awkward fellow.

tsông (K. form, = col. têng, chiêng). bông-tsông, form; shape. kî-hông kô-kî-tsông, a strange appearance. m-chû-tsông, ill shaped. ugly chit-

tsong, ná" ka-siû, very dirty and disorderly in dress and hair, like a prisoner. If hó-tsông, you are just as bad (as he with whom you find fault). ti" chít-ê-tsông, put on an appearance for a pretext. tiu" chît-ê-tsông, id.

tsong chit-kû-ê, to pretend that a man said something which he did not say. khioi chît-kû-ê lâi-tsông-î, to pretend that one man said a thing that was not said by him, but by another. chhâu-tsông (esp. C.) to pretend that a thing or affair exists which does not exist. chhâu-long-tsông, id.

tsong-goân, = chîng-goân, the highest of the new Hanlin members at one time (v. goân).

tsong — tsok-tsông, to possess or to injure in any way, as an evil spirit; to injure by some black art, or by some secret intrigue or trick, as man.

tsong [R. id., by change of tone from "tsông," to hide or lay up]. sam-tsông, a Buddhist priest of the Tang dynasty, who invented the rite called "tâg-tông" for women who die within the first month. tôngsam-tsông, id.

tsông (R. id. = col. tsông). ngê-tsông, the five great internal organs, heart, liver, lungs, stomach (and kidneys? or bladder). ngê-tsông liôk-hûâ, all the great internal organs and intestines.

kîn-tông, or chông (Ch.), = A. chông, in some tones and words.

tsông — lô-tsông (Ch.), = lê-chông, an expression of surprise and displeasure at a man spitting something by his folly or awkwardness.

tsû (R. id.) gûn-tsû, vermilion; red ink. tsu-se, ordinary. thô-tsù, an inferior red paint.

tsû (R. red), a surname. tsu-bûn-kong, the commentator Choo-ho or Chu-bi, worshipped in temples of Ting districts, or divisions of Illues, where there is no temple of Confucius. tsu-tsû, id. tsu-hù-tsû, id.

tsu-âng, bright red colour. tsu-li, a sort of small plum or cherry. tsu-li (K.), red shoes of very high mandarins. tsu-toâ, an order written in red ink by the mandarin's own hand, used as a warrant. chhùtsu-jû, to issue such a document. tsu-phoe, an order from the emperor, through the prime minister, &c. tsu-kâng, an essay that has got the Kujin degree.

tsu-i-kong, an assistant of the idol Bûn-chhiong, wearing a red dress. khoe-seng tsu-i, the two assistants of Bûn-chhiong.

tsû (R. to assist; money; talents; to rely). (Ch. tâi).

tsu-tô, to assist with money or gifts. tsu-chiâ, to rely upon (v. chiâ). kàng-tsû, wages; pay. chiûtsu, a small gratuity for carrying a letter or parcel. chû-tsu-chiû, id.

thiên-tsû, good literary talents. tsu-chit, literary talents, as good or bad.

tsû (R. wealth), (Ch. tâi). ka-tsu, wealth, as of a household. ka-tsu pah-bûn, extremely wealthy. ka-tsu chhiong-chiôk, id.

tsû (R. appearance of person), (Ch. tâi). hong-tsû, complexion; appearance of face, as to health or sickness. hong-tsû hô, looking very well, as in good health.

tsû (Ch. tâi). tsu-nûi, a woman (v. nûi).

tsû (R. juicy; pleasant taste). (Ch. tâi). tsu-bi, taste, flavour, as of food. tsu-bui, pleased with one's self, as for good fortune (v. bûi). tsu-im, allaying
tsu

- chut-tsu, to have small-pox. chhut-tsu bê-phû (C), small-pox that does not fully form the pustules, suppressed small-pox, very dangerous. chiâ-tsu, real small-pox. tsû-i-tsu, chicken-pox.

- chêng-tsu, to inoculate; said also for vaccination. tsu-phi, the scab of small-pox. tsu-chông, the scab, as used for inoculation. hû-tsû-tûn, a season when small-pox is of a mild type. phâi-tsu-ûn, a season when it is very virulent and deadly. phêi-tsu-tang (C. T.), id.

- tsu-niû-mâ, the goddess who protects children from small-pox. tsu-pô, id. tsu-kong-pô, the god and goddess of do. tsu-kong-mâ, id. tsu-kong-tsu-mâ, id.

- fsu [R. a deep ulcer, carbuncle, &c.], (C. chhi). tsat-tsu, a whitow. chim-tsu, a large boil or carbuncle on the back of the neck. âm-kun-tsu, a carbuncle on the neck. iòng-tsu, a large sloughing carbuncle. iòng-tsu hoat-pô, a large sloughing carbuncle on the back.

[fsi [it. all, a particle of various meaning]. tsu-ha, feudal lords and princes. tsu-kat, a famous ancient warrior (v. kat).]

[fsu [R. a, a book; but col. "chih" is from a different word], (Cn. tsï, stands both for "tsu" and "chih").]
tsú
(Dioscorea sativa). sona’-tsú, id. chih-tsú, a medicinal root.

tsú [R. to bear; to undertake; Cn. taí]. tsu-soè, to be careful; to take care (s. lord).

tsú (cf. a7). loán-tsú, recklessly; at random; in a disorderly or irregular manner. loán-tsú-tái, to come in a disorderly manner. loán-tsú thoe'h-mii7, to take things improperly. loán-tsú-bong, to grope about, as in the dark; to touch improperly, e. g. parts of another person’s body.

tsú — tsú-tong (in some parts of P.), = tsú-tong, to hinder.

tsú (R. id.). tsú-bí-chih” (Cn.), = A. chi-bi-chih”, name of a star (v. ia).

tsú (R. id.). tsú, to cook by boiling; to prepare (as some things) by boiling; when said of meat it is not with water alone (sãh), but along with something else, so as to make at the same time some soup or sauce, &c.

tu-chiäh, to cook food in general. tu-chiäh-é, a cook; a wile. goan hit-é tu-chiäh-é, my wife. tu-pšng (C. chi-chi’), to cook rice. tu-soñ8, to boil soup. tu-thiang, id. tu-sek, to cook thoroughly.

tu-chhah, to boil varnish in preparing it. tu a-phien, to boil opium in preparing the extract for smoking.

tsú (R. a sort of tree). tsú-tong té-kun, another name of Bnñ-chhiong (v. kun).

tsú (R. a son; seed; a horary and cyclcal character; midnight; a viscount; used in forming the titles of many philosophers; also sometimes has almost no meaning, merely forming nouns). (Cn. tsu).

tsú-chiiök, a viscount. tsú, id. kok-tsú-kâm, the ancient University of Pekin, which sells the degree of “kâm-seng.” kong-tsú, son of a governor-general or high mandarin; also (police), your son (s. lord). thien-tsú, the emperor (v. thien). (s. lord). hong-tsú (R.), son of the emperor. thai-tsú, the heir-apparent (v. thian).

kun-tsú, a good man; a superior man. kú-tsú (lt.), a Kung graduate. thiam-tsú-bé, a spy. lam-tsú-han, a male person, esp. grown up (v. han). kuî-tsú-siá, an executioner. long-hù siok-ta, a rough common-looking illiterate man. tsii-ta, a learned man (s. lord).

hu - tsú, a title of great philosophers or sages.

kong-hu-tsú, Confusion. beng-tsú, Mencius.
	tsú-lo, Tao-ho, the disciple of Confucius, &c.

tóng-tsú, the pope of the eye (v. tông).

tsú-soö, the thinner strings of a stringed instrument.

tsú-ni, 11 P.M. to 1 A.M.; an hour before and after midnight. tsú-si-chiäh, midnight. tsú-n9ng, midnight and mid-day; the problem (v. n9ng).

hu-ta, father and son. chhuo-tsú (lt), wife and son (v. chihe). jin-ta, son of a man (v. jin). tu-sun-thang, a tab for acquaintance (v. son). goñá tën-bín, my people (as it were my children), said by mandarins. hù-kui tsii-ta-siû, the five blessings.

tsú-tek-tsú, will get a son at an early age (said by diviners). tek-ta, son of the principal wife. kié-sí sok-thoan-ta, a son-in-law is half a son. gi-ta, an adopted son (male). tiang-tsú, son of wife by former husband (v. ke). tiang-tsú, eldest son (v. tung).

tsú-té-laeng, a fast young fellow of a rich family, fond of expense and amusement. tsóe tsú-té, to be such a lavish spendthrift. bún-séng ê tsú-té, an idle, useless, ill-behaved son. tsú-té-bé, descendants wasting away all the property of ancestors in foolish pleasures. long-kun tsú-té, a rich and handsome young fellow (v. long). koua-ka tsú-té, young relatives of mandarins, as sons, grandsons, and nephews. gô läng-é tsú-té, to waste the time of youth by indolent teaching, as an useless teacher. tsú-té-tit, younger relatives.

tsú-tit, id. (v. tit).

té-tsú, vortures of an idol. ang hiên, tó-tsú liâu-chhiên, when the idol is powerful the worshippers spend money.

griet-tsú, a bad wicked boy (v. giét). long-tông-tsú, an ill-behaved, prodigal, licentious son. liu-tsú-kia8, a wicked lad, esp. about 15-20. piáu-ta-kia8, who hasorent (scolding).

sù-kun-tsú, a medicinal seed. chi-tsú, a medicine, &c. pok-tsú-lièn, the tall blue lily with a head of numerous flowers (Agapanthus). tsú-sien-tsú (T.), = A. tsú-sien-chí, a medicine.

tsú (R. id.). (C. chi, in some phrases, esp. some transferred book phrases), a lord or master; (propprator, patron, &c.; to rule; to determine).

tu-soè, a general; a commander-in-chief (s. careful). tu-chè, to preside at sacrificial offerings. tu-hun, the superiors of bride and bridegroom who arrange the marriage. tsú-ké, to attend to the drawing up of drafts, of despatches, and official papers. tsú-léng, a man who commits a crime, not with his own hand, but by using another man as his instrument.

tu-kong, master, as of a slave; a patron whom his dependants obey. tsú-pok (R.), master and slave.

tu-bu, mistress of a (female) slave. tsú-léng, master, as of a slave; the host at a feast or of an inn; a patient, or father, &c., of patient, who invites the doctor for self or son, &c. tsú-léng-ké, an innkeeper; a patient, or father of patient, &c. tiâm-tsú-léng, innkeeper.

hó tsú-léng-thâu, pleasant to serve, as master kind and pleasant to those in his employment.

tu-khoh, a regular customer or dealer with us, buyer or seller. hò-tu-khoh, pleasant to deal with in business, as customer or dealer. tu-kó, a customer of a shop (v. kó). ún-tsú, a regular customer to allow credit to.

tu-taí, a supreme lord or ruler; to govern or rule.

tu-chhái, to have the management of an affair. tu-chhái, to determine a matter definitely and authoritatively, as man who has the management in his hands. tsú-tiú, id. to determine of one's soul will. chit-láng tsú-tiú, m-tát nüng-làng su-niú, the counsel of two is better than the sole will of one. tu-i, to act or to determine a matter as we please; a settled purpose or intention. ka-ki tu-i, free to act as we please. trong-ta-i, just act as you please; follow your own views or desires. tu-i bô-ta-, purpose not settled; irresolute. bô-ta-i, id. go-ta-tit-i, having power to act as we think best, and so settle the matter; can act according to his own views.

kong-tsú, a king's daughter (s. son). khu-tsú, the founder of a religion. tsú-tsú, a high mandarin who acts as patron of a lower mandarin or graduate. un-tsú, a great benefactor. un-tsú, a safe customer. al-tsú, a man who contributes to the building or support of a Buddhist temple, or of priests or nuns. al-tsú, the near relative of a man who has died in suspicious circumstances (v. y. on the street at another’s door);
he has the right of demanding explanation or reparation for the death. Sit-tsü, the man whose things have been stolen or plundered. Ló-tsü, the man whose turn it is to take charge of the idolatrous ceremonies of a ward. Tsun-tsü, a wealthy man (s. son). Chó-tsü, a vapiditor (s. chao). Gùn-tsü, the buyer, mortgagee, or tenant of property who pays out the money. Oi-tsü, to change owner, as house or land. Ke-tsü, id. Kóe-tsü (C.), id. Giap-tsü, proprietor of land or house. Chhù-tsü, owner of a house. Tién-tsü, the mortgager. Tsun-tsü, owner or charterer of a vessel; supercargo, as his representative or of the charterer; the captain of a vessel may be so called if there be no supercargo, &c., on board, and he have full control of the vessel. Pán-tsü, owner or supercargo of a junk. Hét-tsü, owner of goods, as in shop or ship. Kui-tsü bóe, to buy all the goods belonging to one owner, as in commission-agent's hong. Sí-tsü, either of the two principal parties in a lawsuit, &c. Läng-tsü, a man who hires out actors. Hi-tsü, id. Kóal-tsü, chief mandarin of a Hien district. À-tsü, the commanding officer of an "à" or fifth part of an army.

Kéng-tsü, the guardian idol of a ward or region (v. käng).

Thi'en-tsü, name for God used by the Church of Rome, therefore called "thien-tsü-khù" (v. thién), (s. son), (C. thien-chi, and so in all the phrases of this paragraph). Bök-tsü, ancestral tablets. Sin-tsü, id. Hoán-tsü, bring back the tablet in procession from the grave. Chin-tsü, to introduce the new tablet into the ancestral hall. Tiám-tsü, to consecrate the tablet by planting it at several places with a red mixture, just after the coffin is laid in the grave but before it is covered up; before this is done, the relatives call the spirit to leave the coffin and come to the tablet; if possible a graduate or mandarin is hired to dot the tablet.

Góu ú-tsü, I have a man who takes the whole responsibility off me; e.g. said to a man who rightly applies to us first, while we refer him to the responsible party. Oan-ke, t'ai ú-tsü, the quarrel concerns the two parties only, and no one else. Túi-thâu ú-tsü, each of the parties has a man to bear the responsibility, e.g. each having a document from a relative in a case of disputed sale; or, I can refer to two parties who were in possession in succession before me, as of a disputed property or stolen article. Oan-ke t'ai-thâu û-tsü, the quarrel concerns only the parties; e.g. said in dissuading from meddling, or in explaining that others need not be involved. Túi-thâu oan-ke-tsü, the very person with whom one is at feud.

Tsü (R. id.), a commentary; to make a commentary; to decree or ordain, as Heaven. Tsu-së, a commentary on a commentary. Tsu-chheh, to write comments or notes on a book. Tsu-kái, to explain by writing notes on it, as a book or document. Tsu-beng, id. Tsu-tsü, to ordain, as Heaven or fate (v. lî). Tsu-sí, to decree the fate of a person, as his birth, fate (v. lî). Tsu-sí, ordain time of birth. Tsu-sí nǖ-nû̄, the goddess of childbirth. Tsu-sí nǖ-nû̄, to ordain the times of birth and death. Bé-tsú-sí, the death is ordained before our birth is. Lăm-t'hú t'ai-sí; Pak-t'hú t'ai-sí, the gods of the south and north constellation decree birth and death respectively.

Tsül (Cn.), sin-tsül-pî, a natural disease, as opposed to one caused by demons.

Tsül [R. to set the mind, &c., upon]. Tsu-bâk, with fixed gaze. Tsül, very attentive or diligent; very desires; mind always thinking of and set upon. Tsin-sim tsu-kaôn, id. Tsu-sin, id. (v. sin).

Tsü (R. id.), to cast, as metal: Tsü-chi, to cast, as Chinese do. Tsu-t'iâ, to cast rice-boliers.

Tsü (R. id.), chi-tsu, to soak through; drenched with rain; very constant rains. Chi-tsu-hô, very constant soaking rains.

Tsü (C. chî). Ka-tsü, a small coarse straw bag used by beggars, and also for holding things. Ka-tsu-pau, the coarse straw matting of which these bags are made. Ka-tsü-tâu, such a bag specially large and strong, used by beggars. Hó ka-tsu-tâu (r.), wealthy.

Tsü [R. self; from; naturally], (Cn. tsül). Tsü-tsü, from old; formerly. Tsü-sí chi-chiong, from first to last.

Tsü-jîen, naturally. Thien-seng tsü-jîen, naturally; certainly so. Tsü-jîen jî-jîen (r.), self-existent. Sip-koân, seng tsü-jîen, habit becomes a second nature. Bien-kîng, seng tsü-jîen, at first doing it with much difficulty, but afterwards it comes quite naturally. Put-k'ien-tsü, of course it is so (there is no need of seeing it); beyond all question.

Oa-jîn, tsu-ùi ok-jîn mô, oppressors are certainly oppressed in their turn.

Tsü-ki (r.), one's self. Tsü-chin, to commit suicide. Tsü-ts'ai, steady, as mind or thing; calmly mind without distinction (v. tsüi). Tsü-ùi, quite well again; perfectly recovered (v. jî). Tsü-chiok, self-sufficient and somewhat proud. Tsü-tsoan, taking upon one's self without authority. Tsü-chheng, self-styled; to boast or praise one's self. Tsü-hoan, to boast. Tsü-ko, proud. Tsü-t'ôa, proud and boastful. Bông-tsü t'un-t'ai, proud; vain or self-conceited. Tsü-sí, always making one's self in the right. Ka-ki tsü-sí, id. Tsü-khiam, using humble phrases; acting in a humble manner; at least apparently so. Tsü-tsoigriet, to bring evil on one's self by one's own wickedness. Tsü-tso, t'ung-t'ông, he who does it on his own responsibility must himself bear it. Tsü-pó tsü-khi, to injure one's self by one's own fault; esp. to throw away invaluable opportunities and reject his own good fortune; e.g. a boy who will not study, or a man who will not make a good situation. Tsü-siông bâu-tiûn, to contradict one's self. Put-kim, ji tsü-kim, to restrain one's self without a formal prohibition. Tsü-peng put-lêng-i, cannot cure himself. Tsü-sin put-lêng-po: ien-lêng-po thà-jin, unable to protect himself, how can he protect others? Chiú put-t'sü-jin, jin tsü-tsü, hoa put-bê-jin, jin tsü-bê, he is not liquor and women that intoxicate and seduce men, they do it themselves.

Hek-pêk tsü-hun, right and wrong (black and white) manifest themselves at the last. Tsü-lài-hê (R.), lucifer matches.


Tsü [R. to stop; to withstand; to dwell; to cease]. Thoan-thoan ti-tsü, to stand round in great numbers (v. ùi). Tông-tsü, to hinder effectively. Tông-boe-tsü, to try to hinder but fail in the attempt.

Tsü (R. id.), (C. chî, Cn. tsül). Tsü-chip, to assemble; to meet together. Tsü-hoé, id.

Tsü — kâng-iû-tsü, the preserved flesh of a marine animal.

Tsü [R. jû, a written or printed word, = col. jî], (Cn. tsül). Tsü-miâ, the name by which a man is called among his friends; often assumed at marriage, a jî-miû.
tsu [R. tsu, to make]. tsū-hōc (C.), = A. tsō-hō, fortune or luck.

Tsū, a cloth spread to keep from soiling, or under a teapot, &c.; to spread a cloth under a teapot or vase. Tsū tā-koān, to be spread under a teapot, as the cloth on the salver. Tīh-á tsū tē-aun, saucers placed under the tea-cups, as foreigners do. Chit-tē-tsū, a cloth spread below teapot, &c.

Bēn-tsū, a cloth worn inside the stocking. Thō-kha-tsū, a door-mat.

Tsū, a very thin cushion of leather or cloth thrown over the back and seat of a chair; a thicker cushion (tīâm) is often laid upon it. Bē-oā'-tsū, a piece of leather put on a horse’s back below the saddle. Jī-tsū, a cloth put under babies at night.

Tsuh (of tub). Chih-tsuh, mischievous, said of children.

Tsuh, to squirt, as from a small leak or from a syringe. Tsuh-chhut-lāi, to trickle out as from a small leak. Tsūi-tsuh, a syringe.

Tsūl (tūb), to make a hole by striking with the point of a stick.

Tsu (R. id.) ka-tsūi, the turtle-dove. Ka-tsūi-bāk, a staple. Ka-tsūi-lā, a small spiral shell-fish. Ka-tsūi bō-gi, the turtle-dove has no gratefulness (different from chī'-ā, the pigeon), for though long fed by a man, it does not come back, and a pair often quarrel.

Tsū (R. tsu, a pearl). Thīh-tsūi, an iron boss put on a door for striking the ring that is used as a knocker. Tāng-tsūi, a brass boss for same purpose.

Thīu-tsūi (T.), = Thīu-tsū, a round stone base for a pillar. Chih-tsūi (T.), id.

Tsūi (R.), a sort of oak. Tsūi-chhiu, id. Tsau-ā-chi, its acorn.

Tsūi-chi (Ca.), a fruit about the size of a large fig, with hard smooth black shell, used as a tobacco pouch.

Tsūi, convex, as grain in a measure, or as a swolled boil. Tsau-khi-lāi, to lip over, as in water in cup just ready to overflow; heaped up in the middle higher than the edge, as rice or other dry articles in a measure. Ti' kāu tsūi-tsūi, full and heaped up, as in a measure. Tsūi-tsūi mod'-mōd', id. Chit-līap tsūi-tsūi, full, a boil much swollen.

Kō-tsūi, plump and pleasant-looking, as a child. Kē-kō-tsūi, pretending to know what he does not know, or to be able to do what he cannot, e.g. to manage a difficult matter.

Tsūi — Oā'-ko-tsūi (C.), the broken bottom of a bowl. Oā'-kim-ko-tsūi (C.), id.


Tsūi — Soa-tsūi, an inferior kind of crab.

Tsūi, to cut off by cutting all round, as sugar-cane, or as the neck or a limb; to cut off with a knife, not by one cut but in a sawing manner. Tsūi kam-chhi, to cut sugar-cane in bits.

Tsūi (R. wēl), water; a surname; (tide); (a season or brief opportunity); a small discount or percentage.

Chit-tsūi, at this time; in a very short time; (afterwards). Chit-tsūi-ā, a short and passing time when anything is just in season, e.g. fruit; said also of time of youth or of prosperity, especially of a short season gone for ever. Kāu-tsūi, just in season and best condition, as fish or fruit; said also of a young person just come to marriageable-age. Thāu-tsūi, first born, of an animal. Thāu-tsūi-chhun, tea of the first crop. Chit-ni', sī' kūi-tsūi, how often has the animal young in one year. Khi-tsūi, to become desirous of the male, as female cattle when grown old enough for it.

Pō-tsūi, to give information of a criminal’s hiding-place, so that he may be caught.

Tsa-i-tsūi (C.), of course (=tsū-jien), said in answering a question; what need of your asking or my telling such an evident thing? Tsāi-tsūi-ō (C.), id.


Sek-tsūi, colour, sāi sek-tsūi, to bully (v. sek).

Chhēng pang-tsūi, to act or talk in a proud bragging way.


Tsūi-tsoā', a spring of water. Tsūi-kēng, an aqueduct or conduit for water. Tsūi-khiō, a bamboo spout or tube. Tsūi-phūn, the rose of a water-ting-can.

Tsūi-chhin, a dipper; a small bucket with straight handle. Tsūi-chhū, spray. Tsūi-hoe, id. Tsūi-phēh, foam. Tsūi-khi, damp vapour; damp. Tsūi-iā', reflected image in water.

Tsūi-phi, a small shallow boat. Tsūi-tō, a sounding line; sounding lead. Tsūi-lēng, a fire-engine. Tsūi-thiu, a water-pump. Tsūi-chhia, a chain water-wheel for irrigation (v. chhia). Tsūi-taōh, a flood-gate. Tsūi-thāng, a water bucket. Tsūi-tī' (T.), a thin laulauu suspending the bucket of a well-sweep. Tsūi-bō, a water-wheel. Tsūi-tūi, a machine for beating rice clean, worked by water.

Kūi-kūi Tsūi-tau, very deceitful and ready to stir up strife. Kūi-tsūi, id. Hū-jin Tsūi-sēng, woman’s nature is like water, prone to evil courses.

Tsūi-kūi, the ghost of a drowned man. Tsūi-chiō, ripples to appease the ghost of a drowned man. Tsūi-sīn, spirits that preside over streams or waters; also, the relation of a grave to water, as good or bad. Tsūi-sien-ōng, a water-god (v. sien).

Thiap-tsūi, to pay a small premium, as on silver (v. thiap). Tō ki-m-tūi, to gild thinly with imitation gold.

Lâm gūn-tsūi, to pour melted silver over other metals; to plate with silver. Gūn-tsūi, a small premium (about

593

75
twenty cash on a dollar) allowed when a sum specified in cash is paid in dollars; a small percentage allowed to the buyer when he changes a dollar for a small payment, and takes the balance in cash. *chiâh gún-ts'ai*, to lose this percentage, as the seller does. *kê-i chiâh tsâp ê-chî ê gún-ts'ai*, to give him ten cash more in exchange for a dollar, as shopkeeper does. *ke-sî-i tsâp ê-chî* gún-ts'ai, to get ten more cash out of him for his dollar, as customer does. *sâi jîu-ts'ao gún-ts'ai*, how much premium for silver over cash? *khuâ gún-ts'ai*, to take off a small percentage, as in paying soldiers, &c.; also, to pay a rather smaller quantity when paying in silver, if silver of a better quality be given than was bargained for, e.g. when. *yueh* is paid instead of dollars. *chi'-ts'ai*, cash or money in regard to quantity. *chi'-ts'ai liông-sêng*, money abundant. *phâi'-chi'-ts'ai*, a small percentage on account of bad cash allowed to be mixed. *tiông phâî'-chi'-ts'ai*, to give more cash in change because bad cash are mixed. *chiet phâî'-chi'-ts'ai*, to take off a small discount when all the cash are good, because it was allowable to have mixed some bad ones. *thân phâî'-chi'-ts'ai*, to get this small premium when a dollar is given and a balance of cash received. *chiâh phâî'-chi'-ts'ai*, to give this small discount, as the shopkeeper who is paid in silver, and loses the difference between good and bad cash.

**beh kap-i tû-ts'ai**, determined to be at feud with him.

**kê-ts'ai**, to cross the water; on the other side of the strait or inlet; to let water in, as shoes; to be washed slightly, as clothes; small roofs built at the two front corners of a large central house, connecting it with the side houses (bê-chîn), so that one can cross over without getting wet. *kôe-ts'ai* (C.), do., do.; also, = A. léng-lîng, the covered roads on each side of the central court of a house. *ti'h-ts'ai*, the eaves of a house, or the space covered by them. *siâng-tô-ts'ai*, a roof made with a ridge (v. tô).


**koân-ts'ai**, to pour water into a dead animal so as to water the meat (v. koân). *kûi-ts'ai*, drospical swelling of limbs. *pâ-ts'ai*, well filled up, as fruit or grain large and good. *kâm-ts'ai*, to be swollen with damp, as wood. *si'-ts'ai*, to grow moist.

**thô-ts'ai**, to draw water, as from well or river, &c. *tâh-ts'ai*, to tread a chain water-wheel. *î'-ts'ai*, to ladle out water, as with a cup or dipper. *hô-ts'ai*, to raise water by a bucket swung between two men. *chhîa-ts'ai*, to raise water in any way. *phâh-ts'ai*, to take in fresh water for use in a vessel. *phah-ts'ai-tô*, to take soundings with the lead. *tiâm-ts'ai*, to take the depth with a bamboo pole. *tiu-ts'ai*, to throw things overboard, to lighten the vessel. *thon'-ts'ai*, to pay a percentage or average on account of jettison. *chi'-ts'ai*, to discharge goods from a vessel. *chhût-ts'ai*, to put goods on board; to replenish a gnat that has a dim surface. *chhût-ts'ai-ton", a document certifying that the goods have paid duty, and giving permission to put them on board. *kêk-ts'ai*, to dam up water. *pâng-ts'ai*, to open a way for water to escape. *siu-ts'ai*, to expel damp, as by drying.


**tsûi** — *ka-ts'ai-d* (T.), a fish like the catfish, but without any bone.

**tsûi** [R. tsî, with set purpose]. *tsûi-sim*, very much desiring a thing.


**tsûi-gân**, eyes having a soft swimming look (naturally), as if half drunk; people with such eyes are supposed to have special tendencies to lasciviousness.


**bô-chû**, kan-ta tsûi (lit. drunk without drinking), said of a man making unpleasant jokes, or talking in a foolish manner, or telling manifest falsehoods. *chû put-tsûi-jîn*, jîn tsûi-ts'ai, it is unen who intoxicate themselves; it is not the liquor that does it.

**tsûi** (R. sî). *chi-ts'ai*, who *chi-ts'ai-d*, id. *tsûi-ts'ai*, unexpectedly; who would ever have thought it?

**tsûi** (R. id.). *chiâu-tsûi* (r.), pale and wan with grief and melancholy; miserable and mournful looking.

**tsûi** (C.), = A. tsâng, a thick tile.

**tsûi** (C.), = A. tsâng, complete.


**tsûi** (C.), = A. tsâng, tsûi" (C. chêng). *tsûis'-thâu-ngâ, fingers.

**tsûi** (C.), = A. tsâng. *tsûi"-iü", how?

**tsûi** (C.), = A. tsâng, an awl.

**tsûi** (C.), = A. tsâng, to bore; to rush on or make one's way, &c. (perhaps two words).

**tsûi** (C.), = A. chêng. *ka-tsûi", a sort of grass mat.

**tsûi** (C.), = A. tsâng, to suck with the lips.

**tsûi** (C.), = A. tsâng, an eddy.

**tsûi** (C.), = A. tsâng, the centre from which the hair radiates.

**tsûi** [R. high in rank; to honour]. to set up as the principal person in a matter. *tsun-pî*, high and low in rank (v. pî). *tsun-kûi*, high in rank; honourable. *tsun-kêng*, to honour; to reverence. *tsun-tâng*, honourable; noble; to pay regard to; to treat with respect. *tsun-i*, unitesly appoint him as the head man or manager in a joint affair. *chhui-tsûi*, to put a man in the chief place of honour or power in a company met together. *sâ-tsun*, each urging the other to take the more honourable place, as sitting or walking.

*teh tsun-ii*, do., as to a sent. *tsun-chhûm*, to inform a superior or a friend of what we mean to do.

**tsun-chheng**, to give a title rather more honourable than is strictly due. *bû-lông tsun-tâng*, to treat a superior with insult, e.g. by practical jokes, &c. *bô-k...
tson

bû tsun-tiong, to treat superiors with disrespect or contempt. böng - tson - toa, self-conceited. böng-tson-tái, id.

lêng-tson (polite), your father. lêng-sien-tson, your deceased father. tsun-hu-jin (very polite), your wife. hu-tson (R.), the chief mandarin of a Foo (a department).

kô-tson, to hire a boat or vessel. kô-tson-in, the principal priest (Taoist or Buddh-
ist) in a ceremony; in a procession he walks last.

goân-si thien-tson, the supreme god of the Taoists.

Tsun, to shiver and shake, as with cold.

Tson [R. to obey]. tsun-thän (R.), id. tsun i-sê-leng (r.), to respect and obey his commands.

Tsun [R. sih, a cicada, = collo. chê], am-kông-tiong-tson, (C.), = am-pê-chê, the cicada. am-kông-tson (Cn.), id.

Tson [R. chiên, before; = collo. chêng], tsun-ni, the year before last. lôh-tsün-ni, the second year before last; three years ago.

Tsun [R. soân; C. (R.) chhoân], a ship; a boat; a junk; a vessel. tsun-chiâch, boats and vessels in general. chit-chiâ-ch, one boat or vessel. tsun-á, a boat.

bôh-tson, the gilt part of a stockings foot, not including the sole. tê-tsün, metal cancer for a tea-cup. bát-tsâ-tânt, the bone of the cuttlefish.

ông-tsün, a model of a junk made for the worship of "ông-ia" (v. ông). tsou-tson, paper boats for idolatrous worship. lêng-tsün, a dragon-boat (v. lêng).

tô-tsün, a passage-boat. siông-tsün, a trading junk. kah-tsün, a boat engaged to wait on a ship. chiên-tson, a very flat boat for shallow streams.

chiên-tson, a war vessel. sáu-tson, a mandarin junk, for war or customs. chê-tson, id. tâng-tson, a Chinese junk. kap-pán-tson, a foreign-built vessel. hé-hun-tson, a steamer. hé-iên-tson (r.), id.

pak-tson, a junk trading to the north of China; said also in joke of pirates. iû-tson, junk trading to foreign parts. hû-tson, junk trading to Tai-wan-foo. sa-tson, junkes from Ningpo, &c., with many characters on each side of the bow. têng-kau-tson, junkes from Chih-chew, Chimu, An-hai, &c.; ê-kau-tson, junkes belonging to about Amoy or Tâng-oa (Tung-an).

lâm-tson, junkes from Chang-foo (Chiu-pê) and further south. lâm-á-tson, id.

hin-tson, sea-sick. ut-tsün, feeling bilious or uncomfortable from being long in a boat without exercise. chit-tô-tson, one voyage of a vessel. chit-oa-tson, a distance such as junkes usually make in one tide in one day. chit-kt-tsün, a distance such as would be sailed in about three hours on an average, about eleven miles. sáj jôa-tseô-tson, how far has the vessel sailed.

pak-tson, to charter a vessel. chêng-tson, to fit out a vessel for sea with fittings, provisions, cargo, &c. sâi-tson, to sail a vessel. kiai-tson, to be employed in a vessel in any capacity. chô-tson, to go by boat or ship. chhût-tson, to set off by ship to a distant place. chiû-tson, to embark. lôh-tson, id. khi-tson, to disembark. tâh-tson, to go as passenger in a boat or vessel. kô-tson, to hire a boat for a considerable time. khuî-tson, to set sail. khâu-tson, to tack. lûi-tson, to run before the wind. tôi-tson, to tow a vessel, as by a number of small boats, or by a tug. thoâ-tson, to draw along a small boat, as one or two men on foot. phôe-tson, to be sent by a vessel that is going at any rate, as goods, or as soldiers.

tsun-tá, the owner or charterer of a vessel; a supercargo or representative put on board by him, who has control over the movements of the vessel; the captain of a vessel, if he have full control and charge of the vessel from the owner or charterer. tsun-hô, the owner or part owner of a junk, in whose name the ship's papers are made out; junkies in regard to their number. kûi-ô tsun-hô, how many vessels? tsun-hô, the name of a vessel. tsun-chhing, the hold. tsun-ú, a dock. tsun-tôe, bottom of a vessel (á. lay up). tsun-thâu, the bow. pàng tsun-thâu, to lend money to a man going by ship (on heavy interest), to be repaid when he returns. siang-kha tah-siáng-tson, to try to keep neutral between two courses or parties. chût-lâng-tson, ái lâng-tson-táu, men wish the ship to sail well in which they sail (prov.)

Tsun (R. id.), to lay up for use; to remain over; to examine how much money is on hand after the day's sales and payments (cf. chhân).

tsun-i, applying one's mind or heart with fixed determination. ú-tson-i, id. tsun-sim, id. tsun-sim tiô-hô, should keep the purposes of the heart right. tsun-sim kan-hiau-hiam, secretly plotting villany.

liù-tson, to keep in reserve. tsun-lok--teh, to reserve and lay up for use. tsun-khng--teh, id. tsun-an, to lay up the papers of a case, as for future examination. tsun-tôe, to keep a record or copy for future reference if needful (á. boat). tsun-chit-ôe, id. tsun-chhêh-tôe, do, in a book for the purpose.

tsun-siáu, to examine what is the balance in hand at the end of the day's sales, or as after a few days, or at the foot of the page. goân siu chhut tsün, balance in hand in one's books. tsün-ki-phô, a book with entries of moneys paid out, &c., kept for future reference. tsun-hô-ta, an inventory of goods still on hand.

sin-thien--châi tsün, they who obey Heaven are preserved (v. thien).

Tsun (R. id.) chhái-tsün, the leather guard on a spindle that keeps the threads from fouling on the endless band.

Tsiün (R. id.), to permit; to give a favourable answer to a petition. ún-tsün, id. m-tsün, will not permit. boe tson, the mandarin's answer favourable. boe in-tson, mandarin's answer unfavourable. tsün-táu, to grant the prayer of a memorial, as the emperor does.

táu-pí, prepared beforehand; all prepared and ready.

Tsiün (R. id.), to be like; just like; to be equal to, fit for, or used as a substitute or pledge for; to be correct (as watch) or true (as statement). tsün-táu, quite correct, as watch or statement; just suited, as one thing to another, &c., as punishment to crime. kông-ôe put-chi-tson, acting according to promise. tsün-á (C.), like; alike.

á, tsun-bô, though having it, yet all the same as if not having it. bó, tsun-táo-ú, though not having it (or though it is not), I will yet let it be counted as if it were there (or as if I had it). kû-ô tson-siáu, to accept it from him (an article or a composition) as payment of a debt, or so much part payment. chit-ô hô-li tsün-siáu, I will give you this as or towards payment; sometimes only part payment counted as payment.
This initial is sometimes heard before a, ng, o, e, ö, u, ü (especially in T. and Cn.), and more frequently the sound is somewhere between T'sh and Chh. I have not been able to find any settled rule for these cases, and have therefore everywhere the spelling Ch (q.v.)
U.

Including ū.

ū often becomes ī in Changchew. When it becomes ī in Changchew, it becomes ū in Chin-chew; but this latter change often takes place when the ū remains in Changchew.

ū (R. id.), a small pit, depression, or paddle. ō̂-ū, the cavity in the bottom of a bowl on which it rests.

lap-ū = lap-o, concave, as a hole or depression, esp. when it has become so by deterioration; lower than the surrounding ground, as a piece of ground; situated too low, as a house or village. bīh-ū, to hide in a hole, as in order to catch or catch men.

ū — bāk-ū, theocket of the eye. chhīm-bāk-ū, having deep-set eyes.

ū — kha-thāu-ū, the knee. kim kha-thāu-ū (lit. having a golden knee), said of a high mandarin who never or rarely kneels; said also of a man of independent spirit who tries to keep clear of yamun business so that he may not need to kneel, and who also avoids those ceremonies (e.g. to the deceased relatives of friends) that require kneeling. chhūt-kiā̂, kim kha-thāu-ū, except at the metropolis, does not need to kneel to anyone at interviews, as a Taut-tai or official of similar or higher rank.

ū [R. ku, to dwell; to reside]. sī-kō-e-ū = sī-kō-ē, ku-go, about, as a vagrant with no settled dwelling whom no one will keep long.

ū — pūnâu-ū, to blow a sort of trumpet with a curved mouth.

ū (col. sh. eb). phah u-ā (C.), A. phah-eh, to hiccup.

ū [R. u, ú, dirty; filthy; vile; depraved; to defile]. (C.) tham-kōā u-li (R.), A. tham-kōā u-li, aversive and vilen mandarins.

ū [R. distant; wide of the mark; mistaken; bent; distorted; depraved; (col. u)]. (T. Cn. u). u-khū, having a very peculiar temper; unsociable or troublesome to have dealings with; very cautious, over-anxious, or suspicious and afraid of taking action, or sticking doggedly to one plan without making allowances for change of circumstances.

ū-tāu, over-anxious about everything, often so far as to be bad tempered; having a displeased or anxious appearance. u-tāu-tāu, id.

ū-thō, so dogged and dull of apprehension as to be apt to spoil matters (v. thō).

ū [R. a preposition of very varied meaning; at; in; to; in relation to]. (C. 1; Cn. u). hēk-tōe u-thien, to offend against heaven. jīn song u-sō (r.), of men born in the world (v. sō).

chī-ū (r.), with regard to. chī-ū bō-lāng, as regards Mr. So-and-so. chī-ū ō-hō ō-phāi, as to whether the consequences may be good or bad.

ū (R. id.). (C. 1; Cn. 6), a preposition much like the preceding, and sometimes interchanged with it.

ū [R. myself; 1; a surname]. (C. 1; Cn. 6), a surname; there is also another surname of the same very sound and tone, but with a different character.

ū [R. a chariot; to sustain or carry; the earth]. (C. 1; Cn. 6).

kham-ū-sien (R.), a geomancer.

ū [R. the remainder; surplus; superabundant]. (C. 1; Cn. 6).

ki-ū, surplus; remainder; that which remains over; they who remain over. ki-ū-ō, id. u-sin, the surplus, remainder, or remnant. ū-ū, there is a remainder or surplus.

lāu chīt-ū u-tōei hō-lāng, to leave a man some measure of respectability before others, e.g. by restraining from reproving him to the utmost. lāu ū-tōei, id. bō-lāu ū-tōei (leaving him with no ground to stand on), leaving him without any room for self-respect or respect from others, as by scolding or reproving him to the utmost before those who used to respect or look up to him. bō-lāu ū-tē, id. kau bō-ū-tē, so as to leave him no room for respect, &c.

ū [R. the sides of a roof; to shelter or cover; heaven]. (C. i). ū-tiū (R.), the universe.

ū [R. with; to give]. (col. hō). (C. i; Cn. ū). jīn bō-it-būt ū-thien (R.), man has nothing to give to Heaven. ū sū-bin tōng (R.), just the same as the common people.

ū (R. id.). (C. i). tāi-ū, the great Yu; the emperor Yu, founder of the Shang dynasty, who immediately succeeded Yao and Shun. ū-tē, id.

ū-hō-tāu, a large sort of dry measure (tāu), about 1.4 of the usual "tān."

ū [R. rain; col. hō]. (C. i). kam-ū (R.), seasonable rain after drought. ēk-ūng, the appearance of the sky when rain is falling, as represented in a picture.

ū-sūi, a day on or about February 18th or 19th.

kōk-ū, a day on or about April 20th.

ū-ji-thāu, the 173rd radical, written at the top of the character.

hong-ū-chiam, a barometer. hong, chêng, ū, lê, wind, fair weather, rain, and dew. hong tiāu, ū sān, wind and rain in due proportions.

ū [R. wings; feathers]. (C. — R. 1; but in colloquial ū, as the colloquial is a mere imitation of the foreign sound), woollen stuffs, such as camlets, merinos, alpacas, &c., said in imitation of the word "wool," the various phrases have a good deal of indeфинiteness in meaning.

ū-bō, broadcloths, tweeds, and woollen stuffs in general (v. nī).

hōc-ū, flowered camlets and such woollen stuffs.

ū-mō, good strong camlets, and such strong alpaca or woollen stuffs. ū-tōān, id., or nearly the same.

ū-ào, thinner alpacas, bombazettes, merinos, and such thin woollen stuffs.

ū-līn, thin glossy stuff (mixed wool and cotton), sometimes flowered, sometimes plain, such as bombazettes, lastings, &c. ū-tiū, id., or similar sorts of stuffs; all these phrases are rather indefinite.

ū [R. u, distant; mistaken; distorted], (T. ū).

ū-taot, very dull of apprehension, foolish, and useless. ū-taot put-thōng, id.

ū [R. mistaken; healing; col. ū].

ū-chhūi, feeling surfeited so as to loathe the food.

ū [R. u, ú, dirty; filthy; depraved; to defile]. (C. ū, u, 1) in different senses.
ā-dō, dirty; filthy; soiled; to soil.

ú-bī, a rotten smell, as of something corrupting.

tham-koa" ú-li (C. u), avaricious and corrupt mandarins.

ú-tām, damaged by damp or by water, as goods; injured by getting wet, as at the end of a stick of ink. ú-tiōh-taśī, wetted accidentally by falling or dipping into water, or as goods by a leak. ú-taśī, id. ú-tiōh-kak, the corner got wet, as of a bale.

ú, to singe; to burn with a hot iron; to warm by coming near something hot.

sa'-ū, to sit or lie close together to keep each other warm. ú-sio, to warm by putting near the fire or close to a hot tea-pot or large dish of hot rice, etc.; to sit or lie close together so as to keep warm in cold weather.

ú-tiōh, scorched or singed by fire or by a hot iron.

ú-tiōh-hē, slightly singed or burned, as dress, hair, or skin.

ú-hūn, to make lines with a red-hot iron. thīh sio āng-āng khi-ū, make the iron red-hot and burn with it, as in making a hole or mark. éng-hiu" ú-lăng-bah, to put a bit of burning incense on a man's skin, e.g. to make him start. ú bō-i-tiōh, to touch with a bit of smouldering tinder or paper, &c., and make it take fire by blowing on it.

ú (R. o), 0, a dock. tsūn-ū, id. ú-lāi, within the dock.

on'-ū, a good safe anchorage or harbour.

ú (R. iū), to have; there is; there are; yes, in answer to such questions as "Have you?" "Is there?" "Are there any?" sometimes also used somewhat like an auxiliary of past time.

ú-bō, to have or not to have; there is or there is not; is there or is there not? have you or have you not? ú-bō, is there any! have you any? is there? have you?

tāng-ū tāng-bō, fully share each other's fortune, as man and wife. ú-miā" bō-sit, having the name but no reality. ú, tsūn-bō, having it, but much as if not having it (v. tsān). ú, kōng-bō, to have, but deny having; to say there is not when there is. bō, kōng-kāu-ū, to tell lies till the false appears quite true. chīh-bō, phāh-mā" bō, almost nothing to eat, but plenty of scolding and beating. ú-hūn bō-jāā 6-ōe, false deceitful words. ú-thīn bō-jit-thāū ē-ōe, falsely accusing of incest and such crimes in reproachful language. ú-chhut bō-jip, having expenses but no income (v. jīp).

nā'-ū, there is only; there are only; I have no more than —; if there be. nā'-ū chīh-ē, there are only these; we have no more than these. chīh-ū, there is only; there are only. iāt-ū, there is still more; there are still; there is more yet; to have more. iāt-ū, id. kū-ū, yet there is still; yet there is; yet there are.

thō-ū, to succeed in getting by asking for. kū-kāu-ū, to ask or pray for till we get it.

ú-si, sometimes. ú-kan-ā (P.), id. ú-lāng, there are men; there is some one. ú-lāng-kōng, some men say. ú-lāng-chīh, some people eat it. ú-ū, there are some of them that —. ú-ū —, ú-ū —, some —. ú-ū, they who have it; they who possess. ú-lāng-hō-ū-lāng, there is some that can be given. ú-ū, it is true; quite true! ú-ū-ū-lī, reasonable and right. ú-gā, grateful (v. gā). ú-lē, polite. ú-lāt, strong. ú pūn-sū, skilful; wise. ú-pū, unwell.

ú-hūn, to have a share. ú-giāh, rich. ú-chī, id. ú-hē, aged. ú-sit, to be pregnant.

ú-chhun, to have a surplus or remainder. ú-sin, id. ú-tiōh, to hit the mark; to be successful (v. tiōh).

ú tiā"-tiōh, it is quite fixed. goā ú-kōng, now I have said it. ú-sio-kum, ú pō-pi, if you burn paper (in worship) you will certainly get protection (from the gods).

ú [R. a large elephant; easy; amused; idī,] (C. i; Cn. ú). ú-ū put-kont, undecided in purpose.

ú [R. to make ready, to prepare, beforehand; sometimes interchanged with the preceding word]. ú-pī, ready and prepared beforehand.

ú-li (cf. ú, ch) phāh-uh (C.), = A. phāh-ch, to hiccup; to belch.

úi (R. id.), majestic appearance, such as to inspire fear or awe; stern and terrible dignity.

ui-hūng, majestic, dignified, dreadful, or awe-inspiring appearance.

ui-hūng lim-lim, id. kē ui-hu, to put on such an appearance falsely. tsok ui-hūng, to put on a dignified or majestic appearance, so as to make people afraid (+).

ui-hēng, stern awe-inspiring manner (v. hēng).

ui-lēng, mighty power and majesty, as of an idol (v. lēng).

ui-glī (R.), grand and magnificent appearance, such as to cause reverence.

ui-giām, stern and severe; majestic and dreadful.

tiōn-ūi, to put on a fierce appearance, as tiger about to spring, or as warrior in battle. tsok-ūi, to put on a majestic or terrible appearance so as to frighten people.

tsok-ūi tsok-hok, to behave haughtily and insolently, as an official, or as a man in prosperity and power. hoah bō-ūi, the loud shouting of the attendants of a mandarin as he takes his seat on the tribunal.

kāu ping-hō-ūi (monkey borrowing tiger's majesty), attendants or servants of mandarin making themselves very big through their master's power. āu-bū jōng-ūi, a general military officer showing his dignity; said also of a man making himself appear of great importance, either real or pretended.

úi (same as previous word).

ui-sit, very prosperous, auspicious, or lucky (v. sit).

úi [R. oat, to scrape a hole; to bore = col. iah, uih], (O. oe), to bore. ui-chīh, to break by boring. ui tāng-keng, to cut out the round hole for the neck of a dress.

ui-khāng, to bore a hole. ui-khāng iah-piāh, to break through a wall, as in order to steal or rob. ui-hi-khāng, to pick the ears (v. hi).

úi (R. i clothes; a robe; a dress), the placentas of the womb. thāi-ūi (R.), id. gin-nāi-ūi, id. ui-tōa, the navel-string. ui bōe-lōh, the placenta not coming away after birth, a very dangerous symptom.

sāng koā'-ūi, to make a present of clothes for winter wear, only said in a song. ui-kē (C.), a stand for hanging clothes on a bride's outfit.

úi (C.), = A. i, to heal; to cure; only said in phrases originally and purely colloquial, but book phrases that have come into common use remain "i."

úi (R. id.) úi-kēh, to oppose authority; to disobey. úi-pōe (R.), id. úi-bēng (R.), to disobey legal authoritative commands (r. leave).

úi-kim, to break a prohibition.

úi (R. id.), to surround; to inclose; to besiege. úi-lōi, to surround thoroughly.

si-ūi, all round; on all sides. chiu-ūi (r.), all round about.

chit-ūi, as large in circumference as the two hands can grasp with the fingers just meeting.

úi-khe, to make a circle; to have a halo (v. khe).

úi-teh-khoā", all round about looking at something.
Üi k'au-t'i, surrounding in a great crowd. thöan-thóan üi-tsü, surrounding in a dense crowd, as some object that attracts attention; forming a close circle, round as a town or city or other army, or as police round a house in order to arrest a man. üi-ló (surrounding the fire-place), a meal taken together by all the members of a family on the last day of the year.

Üi-khun, to surround and besiege; to beleaguer or surround, as a city or an army. üi-teh, besieged, as a city; blockaded, as a port. üi-siä, to surround a village, as in a feud.

kôe-çi, to compel the raising of a siege, as the relieving army does; to deliver a man from trouble or danger by exhorting or frightening his enemy. kâi-üi, id.

üi-ki, to play the sort of chess called "s-pêh-ji." üi-sin-k'un, an apron. üi-su-k'un, id.

tek-çi, a bamboo fence, as round a house, yard, &c. chhüi-tü, a wall on the edge of a terrace, the ground being usually about two or three feet higher than that below. üi-chüiü, an inclosing wall. tsüa-üi-chüiü, id.

üi-pin, a standing screen, either folding or on a fixed stand, as at a door or before a bed.

üi [R. a curtain; a cloth-screen]. chhüng-üi, the curtain below a bed. kio-üi, the curtain or screen before one's legs in a sedan.

toh-üi, a curtain hanging from a table to the floor in front between the legs. chhâ-toh-üi, wooden screen-work in front of a table between the legs down to the floor.

üi [R. to leave behind; to bequeath; to omit or lose involuntarily or unintentionally]. üi-lâu (R.), to omit an item, as from an account. bong-üi, involuntary emissions of semen, as in sleep.

üi-beng (R.), last will and testament of any one (a. disoby). üi-chhâu, last will and testament of the emperor. üi-giap, property left by parents or ancestors. tsö-kong è üi-giap, ancestral inheritance.

üi-thóan (R.), tradition handed down from ancestors.

üi-hiü bán-lien, to leave a bad reputation to unnumbered years.

üi (R. certain doors of palace or harem; examination hall). chhüng-üi (R.), the examination for the Kujin degree. chhüng-üi (R.), the examination for the Taisze degree.

üi (R. to be; to do; to act). üi-ki, sort of mark for recognition or memorial of parted friends (v. ki).

üi-chü, to be the limit (v. chi). üi-jin-tsü, to act as a son (v. jin).

chhöng-tsü üi-thañi, to make a vessel security for a bond. chi-lok üi-má (to point at a stag as a horse), said of accusing a man falsely. hoa-hôo put-seng, hoa-an üi-kö, trying to paint a tiger makes it a dog, said of a most contemptible failure (v. hón).

lân-üi, to maltrait; to treat oppressively, e.g. by compelling to do more work or to pay more money than proper. üi-hui, to act wickedly (v. hui). hui-üi, id. bô-so put-üi, committing all sorts of wickedness.

üi-leng-üi, to have ability or power to effect a result; able to accomplish a thing. H. khah-üi lêng-üi, you are more powerful and more able to do it. H. khah-lêng-üi, id. bô-lêng-üi, to be very powerless; to have too little power to effect anything of importance, e.g. as an old frail man, or a man with no influence, or an army too weak for the duty. bô-lêng-üi, id.

üi (R. lüi). a mast. tsan-üi, id. üi-tu, the support for the mast in front of it. üi-bê, the top of a mast.

tôa-üi, the largest mast of a vessel. tïoang-üi, the mainmast (middle mast) of a three-masted vessel. thâu-üi, the foremost. bê-üi, the mizzenmast of a ship; but in a junk it is called "bê-sang."

chit-ki-üi, one mast. chit-tïâu-üi (r.), id. sa-ki-üi, a full-rigged ship. nông-ki-üi, a brig. nông-ki-poâ-üi, - nông-ki-poâ', a barque. ki-poâ-üi, a two masted schooner; but a three-masted schooner is "ki-poâ-üi.

khâa-üi, to set up a mast. siâ-üi, to take down a mast. chia-pü, to fit together the parts of a foreign mast. pông-üi, to put on an additional piece of wood on a mast by iron hoops (v. pông). chhüü-üi, to climb a mast. pêh-üi, id. khü-üi sit-toa, to lose mast and helm.

üi (C.), = A. I (R.), only.

üi [R. bent, as under a burden; to sustain, as an office; to delegate or depute; crooked or involved; to reject; the last; really], to depute an inferior official with full powers, as commissioner or deputy, to examine into and settle an affair. 

üi-oân, a deputy or commissioner sent or deputed by a superior mandarin with power to examine into or manage some affair, or for some special temporary purpose. üi-goân, id. üi-päi, credentials of a mandarin appointed to a post, or of deputy or delegated official. üi-i-khi, to send or commission him as deputy.

üi hâi-hông khi-pân, to appoint the H'ai-lang as deputy to manage the matter, as the T'ai-tai often does. üi hô hâi-hông khi-pân, id.

goâ-üi, a petty officer in the army, somewhat like a sergeant-major, just below the "pê-tsöang," and just above the "giâh-goâ."

üi-khiok, involved, as an affair; using much cunning and planning in a matter (v. khiok). kông-œe khâa-üi-oân (r.), to talk in a gentle winning way (v. oân).

phi-üi, having a contemptible or undignified look, as a small and ugly man. jin-tïaï phi-üi, personal appearance small, mean-looking, and ugly, as of a man. 

üi (R. to make excuses; to evade; to put off another). chhüi-üi (r.), to make excuses or pretenses for not doing a thing; to lay the blame or duty on another, generally with the idea of more or less falsehood. thui-üi (C.), id. (r.)

üi [R. a reed]. lê-üi (R.), a sort of reed. lê-üi-sê, the tax paid to government by the men who cut reeds (on river banks) for making mats, as in Northern and Central China.

üi [R. C. üi]; Cn. üi, soft or prepared leather; the 178th radical; a surname, a surname.

üi-hô, name of an idol (v. he). üi-tô, name of another idol (v. tô).

üi [R. to console; to comfort]. an-üi, to console; to soothe; to condole with; to comfort, as by kind conversation.

üi [R. to press smooth; to make tranquil; military officers].

mûg-sin hô-üi (C. mû-sin hô-i), mandarins of doors and officers of thresholds, words written on the leaves of outside folding-doors as a defence against demons; sometimes instead of the words there are the pictures of a civil and military mandarin respectively on the two door-leaves; sometimes the words written are "sin-tô ut-lôi," or "sin-tô ut-lut," the names of power-
ful spirits able to terrify demons. bùn-sâng bù-bì (civil mandarin and military officer), words sometimes written thus.

úi [R. úi, satiated; loathing]. úi-chhú, feeling very full or surfeited, so as to have a dislike to food. chháh kâú úi-chhú, to eat till one feels a loathing at food.

úi [R. tûi, a pair; opposite to; towards; from; by a road], (Chn.), = A. tûi, by a place; by a route or way. úi-chhî-tiâu, by this road or route. úi-chhî-tà, taking the route by this place; this way. úi-tít-tôh, by what place or way? úi-i-kiú, ask it from him.

úi (R. id.), to fear; to dread; to (venerate); to be timid. úi-tà, timid; afraid to meddle in some matter, to engage in some work, or to go somewhere, e.g. in the dark. úi-ní, don't be afraid! there is no cause for anxiety, it is all safe.

kêng-úi, to venerate; to reverence; to adorn.

kia'-úi, lest. khióng-úi, lest; for fear that; very much afraid (v. không).

úi-kián, shy and easily frightened, as child. úi-sí, much afraid; faint-hearted. úi-khû (ú), to fear greatly.

úi-siâu-lóe, shy; very bashful. úi-siâu-jín, very bashful or ashamed (v. siâu). úi-kián' lâng, shy and bashful, as from natural disposition, from modesty, or illness, or being ashamed of having done something shameful. bùi-lâng, without proper modesty, as a woman who talks too freely with men, or as a boy who makes too free with his seniors or elder relations.

úi-hoân, unwilling to undertake a troublesome work or duty. úi-bó, unwilling to exert one's self; unwilling to meet with trouble or inconvenience. úi-khû, afraid of the trouble of walking. úi-sí, taking great care to avoid raising quarrels or disputes; afraid to meddle with a matter for fear of the consequences. úi-sí úi-bí, timid and fearful, e.g. unwilling to see a person for fear of getting somehow involved by him in some troublesome or dangerous affair (lit. afraid of beginning and end).

úi-ngiau, easily tickled (v. ngiau). úi-lâng-chhú, afraid of having his cheek tickled, as child. úi-bó, afraid of his wife, as men who dare not do anything without consulting her (v. bó).

úi chuáh-chhò, not liking to taste strong-smelling fish.

úi-lêng, to have an aquish chill; to be afraid of eating things counted too cool (lêng); also (C.), ague. úi-hông, feeling colded and chilled in a draught of air; afraid of exposing one's self to a draught of air. úi-kôa', shivering, chilled, or shaking with cold or with age; afraid of cold; fond of wearing a great many clothes. khâh-boe úi-kôa', wears few clothes even when it is cold. khâh-bó úi-kôa', not now so much afraid of cold, e.g. having now recovered from bad health.

úi-joáh, afraid of heat, e.g. afraid of going out or working hard in hot weather, liking to wear very few clothes in warm weather, or taking them off before other people do. khâh-boe úi-joáh, can bear heavy clothes in hot weather; easily bears exposure to the sun or hard work in hot weather.

úi [R. the stomach].

pi-úi, the stomach and the pancreas; the stomach in relation to appetite. khui pi-úi, to whet the appetite. pi-úi mi-khúi, having no appetite at all.

úi-khî bân, having a tendency to vomit sour watery stuff. úi-khî lêng, id. úi-khî phài, appetite bad. úi-khî hô (c.), having a good appetite.

úi [R. because of; on account of; to; or; side; or; to; part with; to; by; by change of tone from "úi," to; to; or; to; take the side of; to; take part with; to; help; by change of tone from "úi," to; to; aet], to take the side of; to take part with, as in a lawsuit, feud, or violent quarrel; to side with.

in-úi, for; because of; on account of.

úi-tiôh, for the sake of; on account of; for; because of; to be involved in. úi-tiôh-sú, to get involved in a lawsuit or such dangerous affair, úi-tiôh jin-bêng, involved in payment for a man's death.

úi-sú, to be involved in some very dangerous matter; e.g. in a lawsuit so that one must defend himself in court, or in responsibility for a death (jin-bêng).

úi-bêng úi-li, for the sake of fame or of wealth (v. lî).

úi-lâng, to take a man's side in a quarrel, dispute, or lawsuit; to side with or assist in such a matter. su'-úi, mutually supporting or assisting another one, as in feuds, quarrels, or lawsuits. khâh-úi-gôd, he rather sides with me. ìf ú-i, bô-úi-gôd, you are quite on his side and not at all for me.

úi [R. hoâ, to paint; to draw; a picture; - col. oî], (C. de, P. oâi, êc.), to draw or paint, as face, picture, map, &c.; to make a mark, as in signing.

úi-hô, to make one's mark as signature; this is the really important and valid part of the signature. chhiam-miâ úi-hô, to put down the name and make the mark completing the signature. úi-chhio, to sign a confession that our sentence (of death) is just and that we ought to die.

úi-hùn, to draw a line, as with ink or paint. úi-e-hnt-péh, to scrawl about, as on walls, &c.; said also of a child's dirty face.

úi-bî, to paint one's own face; to have one's own face painted, as an actor, or as for an idolatrous procession. úi-bài, to paint the eyebrows of women. úi-oe, to paint on shoes the lines to be embroidered.

úi-tô, to draw a map or plan. úi-tit, to draw the diagram used as a board for the game of "tit.úi-sîng, to draw or paint a likeness or portrait of any sort. úi-tài-siû, to draw, or paint a full-length portrait on a scroll. úi-ang-á, to draw pictures of persons, as of men or idols. úi-jin-bît, to draw pictures of persons; if anything else be in the picture the persons must be the principal objects. úi-put, to draw a picture of an idol (Buddhist). úi-pât-sîng, id. úi-san-súi, to draw or paint landscapes. úi hœ-chhàu, to paint or draw birds or flowers, without human figures.

chhái-úi, to paint in various colours. chhái'-úi, id. úi tan-chhëng, to paint in colours (lit. red and blue). úi lâk-tsûi, to paint with ink in black and white (+). chi-bêk-úi, to paint by dipping the nail in ink (v. bëk).

ji-úi, scrolls with characters and scrolls with pictures. bâk-tsûi-úi, pictures in black and white; done with ink (+), úi-ii, pictures by moderns. khô-úi, pictures by painters of former days. bêng-ka-úi, pictures by famous painters.

úi-kián', a framed picture. úi-phô, a book of drawing lessons. úi-kang, the work of painting, as regards wages or amount of work; painters of ornamental work, as engaged for hire.

úi [R. id.], a place; a seat; as at table; space or room; rank; a throne, the seat of a spirit; classifier of persons of some consideration or position.

úi-á (v.), a place. chhît-úi, ñi-á, this place.

chhit-úi, here, this place. hit-úi, that place. tâ-úi, there, pi-úi, another place; elsewhere. kông tâ-pât-úi, other place; elsewhere.
tsai-üi, to know the place. goa-üi é-láng, person who comes from a very distant place.

bō-üi, there is no vacant room. bō-üi-chhù, no place, e.g. no place to live in.

toa-üi, a principal or chief seat; a seat of honour, as at a feast; a large place. sōe-üi, an inferior seat; a small place. hām sōe-üi, to find fault with a place because it is too small. tōng-üi, an upper seat. ê-üi, a lower seat.

pē-üi, a vital seat. on the body where a blow is fatal (from "pē", a division or class). pē-üi, rank (from "pē", a pace of two steps). kāu sim-mih pē-üi, what rank has he reached? koa"-üi, official rank.

tō-üi, grade of official rank, etc. toa-üi, id. sim-mih tō-üi, what rank? (e.g. has he reached). toa-üi, high mandarin or literary rank, e.g. a Kūjin. pāt-jīt ot toa-tō-üi, he will come to high rank some day, said of a promising boy. ŭ tō-üi, to have some rank or position; to have a very good situation or great wealth. hō-ï kuh-ü tō-üi, leave him some measure of respect (biin), as by refraining from scolding or reproving to the utmost. lāu chit--ē tō-üi hō-ï, id. hē-ï bō-üi tō-üi, to scold him to the utmost, so that no room for respect is left. hō-ï bō-üi tāng-khiā, id.

tā-üi, the burden or capacity of a vessel counted in perculs. kāu-üi, the space occupied by a row of boats tied to one rope (kāu-seh). phēk-üi, the place in a song for striking the "phēk."

tin-üi, to occupy room uselessly; to obstruct the way (v. tin).

kui-üi, to come back to their proper places, as workmen after a short respite, or as scholars after play-time.

kui-üi chē, to go and sit down in their proper places, as scholars. kui pūn-üi, to return to his or their original position; esp. said of a spirit that had been incarcerated returning to his original station; sometimes said of other things, e.g. of troops. ŭā-üi, to change places, as men or things (v. ŭā'). sōa-üi, to move to another place (v. soā). chhiēn-üi, each politely refusing to sit in the more honourable place and pressing the other to sit. teh taun-üi, id.

an-üi, to consecrate the place for an idol or ancestral tablet and enthrone it with ceremonies in its shrine or place; to invite a very highly honoured guest (e.g. a mandarin or a new son-in-law) to take his seat at table with very special ceremonies on some special occasions: done by placing a wine-cup and a pair of chopsticks opposite the seat he is to occupy, and making very formal bows to him, etc. an-üi tāi-kīet (an auspicious inscription put on the shrine of a new idol), may this newly consecrated seat have great good fortune.

sin-üi, the seat, throne, or abode of the spirit of an idol or sage, sometimes a tablet, sometimes a scroll only. lāng-üi, the place (often a paper house) where the "hun-sin" is placed in the rites for the dead, and where the spirit of the dead person is supposed to stay (v. lāng).

lōk-üi, a tablet put up in honour of a living mandarin; it signifies a wish for his long life and prosperity. tiōng-seng lōk-üi, id. lōk-üi-pāi, id. chhāi lōk-üi, to set up such a tablet.

kong-tāo-üi, the mandarin's seat on the tribunal or judgment-seat (v. tāo).

thái-üi, the imperial throne (v. thi'). ong-üi, a royal throne. pō-üi, id. toā-üi (r.), a throne.

teng-üi, to come to the throne. chiap-üi, to succeed to the throne. chhōn-üi, to usurp the throne.

thōān-üi, to transmit the throne to one's successor thē-üi, to abdicate.

niū-üi, to abdicate in favour of another; to give place politely to another; to yield the place voluntarily to another. chē-üi, to sit on the throne; to reign; to be a sovereign; to take their seats, as arbitrators, or as guests at a feast.

khi-üi, to rise, or rise slightly from one's seat, as a mark of respect to visitors or guests when they get to their feet and rise and leave the table when one has eaten enough at end of a meal.

kūi-üi, how many persons? liēt-üi, a polite phrase used in addressing several persons (v. liēt). sām-üi it-thē (X.), three persons and one substance or essence; the Trinity in unity.

ũï (C.), = A. ūg, to cover with the hand. ũï pak-tē, to hold one's belly, as in great pain.

ũï (C.), = A. ūg, yellow, a surname. ũï phi-phi, very yellow. ũii phiang-phiang, id.

ũî (C.) tē-ůî, = A. lōc-úig, the bent body of a plough.

ũî (C.), = A. ūg, a sleeve.

ũî (C.), = A. ūg, to take under the arm.

ũî (C.), = A. ūg, a surname (L. gōan).

ũî (C.), = A. oō, to lean upon; to be near; only said in some phrases.

ũî (C.), = A. ūg. bāk-chiū Żî, eyes dim, as when weary with looking long.

ũih [B. oat, to scrape a hole; to bore; a cleaner for a pipe; = col. ūi, iah1, to bore or make a hole; to pick out, as from a hole or chink; to take up on the finger, as paste; to scoop out, as the eye.

ũih-khang, to make a hole, as in a wall. ũih-pō, to alter a writing by cutting out a word or more, and pasting in the correction.

ũih bāk-chiū, to scoop out the eyes. ũih bāt-sat, to pick out bugs from chinks. ũih-kê, to take up a small quantity of paste, as on the point of the finger, or on a small slip of bamboo, e.g. for pasting up a letter.

ũih-ã, a pipe-cleaner; a picker for a pipe; also (T.), = A. liēn-ã, an instrument for twirling the pellet of opium in the flame.

ũih ham-khak-chi", = kuih ham-khak-chi" (C. och), a game played by children, making the shells of the "ham" turn over by pressing them with the finger nail. ũih koe-ko, to play that game with shells. ũih koe-ko, phah chhāu-tō, a sort of song or chorus shouted by children in a kind of noisy game.

ũih [B. oak, to draw a line; to mark by a line; to device, a line]. to draw a line; a short horizontal line; a short line; a stroke, as in writing Chinese characters. chít-ũih, one short horizontal stroke; a short stroke; one stroke in addition to the radical making up the character. chít-khiā chít-ũih, one perpendicular and one horizontal stroke (v. khiā). kūi-ũih, how many strokes in addition to the radical has the character? sa"-ũih, it has three strokes besides the radical.

chheng-soān bin-soān, m-tān thi" chít-ũih (or "chhiēn-soān," &c.), all human plans are not equal to one line (i.e. purpose) of Heaven.
úih [R. ék, to engrave; to carve; to scratch; to cut open].

úih-hún, to scratch or score a line, esp. with the nail, or with a knife, or with a bit of brick or tile. úih po-lá, to scratch a line on glass with a diamond, as in order to break it off.

thâu phóa, hi úih, wounded about head and ears, as by an accident, or by being beaten or struck.

tá úih--lah, now then it is quite ruined or spoiled, as a thing, or as an affair gone entirely wrong; now it is all up. tá--chiah úih--lah, id.

ú [R. oan, to oppress]. un-khut, to treat unjustly on the basis of a false charge; to accuse falsely, either to a private person or magistrate. un-ut (r.), id.

ú [R. warm; temperate; mild and gentle; to revise, as a lesson], genially warm and temperate, as climate; to warm or heat up; a surname.

un-chiu, Wan-chow or Wen-chow-fou, between Fuh-chau and Ningpo. un-thai-chiu, Wen-chow and Tai-chow-fou, both in Chekiang province.

un goá-söe, an idol of surname Un, represented riding on a tiger, as an attendant on Mátsou or Tai-tō-kong.

un-sip, to revise thoroughly, as a lesson.

un-hó, mild and gentle, as temper; genial and mild, as weather. chhun-khi un-hó, spring weather mild and genial.

un-jì, mild and gentle (v. jì). un-sún, good, meek, and gentle; kind, mild, and good-tempered.

un-tsúi, to warm water. un sio-tsúi, id. un-chhú, to warm spirituous liquor. un-thng (Cn.), to warm up warm water.

ú [R. pestilence; a very severe epidemic or infectious disease]. un-ék, a pestilence, plague, or severe epidemic (v. ēk). un-iáh (C.), id. un-hék (Cn.), id. tso-un, to be afflicted with pestilence, insurrection, conflagrations, or such great disasters. siu-tso-un, id. tióh-un, to have a severe epidemic or pestilence, as in a place. tióng-té un-pí, may you have dropsy and pestilence (said by women in scolding).

ú — un-áí, the mumps (s. favour). siún-áí, to have the mumps.

un — un-lun-khún, coiled up, as a snake, dog, or cat (v. khûn).

un, to sit, lounge, or lie down, as so to soil or cress one's clothes; to throw down in a confused disorderly way, as clothes or ropes; to go about spending one's time in the haunts of low vile pleasures. lám-sám un, id. si-koe-un, to sit or lie down here and there, so as to soil, crumple, or spoil one's dress; to go about in a lazy and disorderly way, spending one's time in improper places. ták-jít un--hia, day after day frequenting those bad places.

un-un-teh, thrown about in a confused disorderly way, as clothes or ropes; soiled or spoiled by sitting or lying down, as clothes on the person; going about low haunts and bad places. un-lun-teh, id. tiá--tiáh un-teh, madly set for a long time on gambling, or such bad courses.

un-phái, to crush, break, or spoil by sitting or lying down on, un-jíu, to crumple, as one's dress, by sitting on it. un-chhí, to break by sitting or lying upon.

un ti-khú--nih, constantly mad upon gambling, as for days and weeks, or for a longer time, so that he will not give it up. un ti tsa-bó--nih, madly set on a bad woman for a long time.

ún [same as the previous word?]. un-thun, dirty; filthy (v. thun).

ún [R. grieved; anxious]. (C. in; Cn. ún). un-khún (C. in-khún), courteous, kind, and attentive to visitors or guests.

ún [R. name of a fish]. un-hí, sort of small fish with a sharp head. chiam-chhui-un, id.

ún [R. id.]. (C. in; Cn. ún), favour; grace; unmerited kindness. (Special care must be taken in C. to say "in," and not "un," which suggests the meaning of epidemic or calamity).

un-tiên, favour; grace. un-húi, id. un-tek, id. i ú un-tek ti goán-tau, he deserves favour or kindness from me in return for what he has done for me.

un-chêng, kindness; favour; grace; kind disposition. un-hun-chêng, kind and affable. pò-tap un-chêng, to requite favour. i ú un-chêng ti goán-tau, I owe him gratitude and favour, or kindness for favours given to me or my relatives or friends. un-tek (R.), favour; kindness. un-thiông (R.), special imperial favour and affection, esp. to members of harem.

thién-un, imperial favour; also (R.), the favour of Heaven. hông-un, imperial favour. toa-un, great favour or grace.

un-áí, to love greatly, as man and woman (s. mumps). un-sut (r.), to compassionate; to act kindly and considerately (v. sut). un-súi, a gracious gift, as from a sovereign; to bestow royal favour, as sovereign does. bâng-li khah-un-súi, please show me this kindness (said in a half joking, half polite way). un-khe, an additional special examination for degrees, granted by imperial favour. un-không, the degree of "kông-seng" given on some special occasion, e.g. on the birth of an heir to the throne.

un-jíu, a benefactor. goá--é un-jíu, my benefactor. tap-siá un-kong, to give thanks to a powerful spirit for his aid. un-kúi, the spirit of a man who was under great obligations to us, requiring us by giving assistance at the examination for the Kujin degree.

khái-un, to pardon a fault or crime; to forgive a debt in whole or in part. si-un, to bestow grace or favour. ku-un, to bestow a high favour, or forgive a great fault.

siu-un, to receive kindness, grace, or favour. siu-un part-pó, to be ungrateful for kindness received. bông-un poé-gi, ungrateful; to be ungrateful. bông-un (r), id. ko-un, to be ungrateful (v. ke). kám-un, grateful or thankful for favour. siu-un, to give thanks for favour or grace. pò-un, to requite favour or kindness (+). pò-tap chhím-un, to requite very great kindness. ti-un pó-pún, to requite the kindness of our parents.

un chhún, kindness or favour small. un sóe (C. in sóe), id. un káu, favour or grace very great. un koái (C. in koái), id. un chhim, id. un toái, id.

ún [R. hún, clouds]. án-sío, the city of Yunnan, a Ting district or subdivision of Chang-chew, near Tung-san, on the road from Chang-poo to Swaluw.

ún [R. sūn, slow, =col. bân]. án-un, gradually; slowly; cautiously (a. walk about). án-á-ái, id. án-un-á-kông, to tell bit by bit. án-un-á-ká, to nibble gradually.

án-á-kiáh, walk slowly; good-bye, said to the person going away. án-á lién-hôe, may you be always miserable, and unable either to get deliverance or to die!
un--chit-pê, take one step more slowly, said by chair-bearers; also said in general, just wait a little.

ún, a small sandbank; also (C.), a small dam, weir, &c., in a stream, either partly or wholly across it.

soa-ún, a small sandbank.

ún [R. ön, round; to interpret, as dreams; = col. 1°].

bûng-bûng, to go to a temple in order to dream there for an augury. ún sien-bâng, to go to dream at the temple of the eight genii.

ún [R. lûn, a wheel; a joint].

chüan-ûn (R. chûn-lûn), to stretch one’s limbs, as when tired or slightly unwell.

ún [R. sún, to go about to inspect], (Cn. ún), to walk about, as for exercise or amusement, or when looking at a place; to take a stroll; to go about idly or indulging in depraved pleasures. ún-ûn, id. (a. gradually). ún-lâi ún-ûnh, to stroll about walking back and forwards. lâi-ûnh ún-ûn, come and take a stroll. sî-kâé-ûn, to stroll about in many directions or places.

ún [R. equal; even; alike], one of the successive rows of rafters or beams between two great beams; one of the rows of tiles, &c.

chûâûn, in regular order or succession, as taking turns in work or a game.

chûâûn, in good and sufficient measure; and in constant regular succession, as rain, or as work, e.g. as the regular steady gains of ordinary work or trade.

khang-hu chûâûn, employment constant and regular for a long time. hô-tûi chûâûn, rains regular and sufficient.

phûi-tûi-ûn, a season when small-pox is specially virulent and fatal.

phûnh-ûn, to do work together and divide the profits about equally. phûnh thong-ûn, id. khînh-chêun-ûnhk, taking things at an average, as good and bad mixed. chhêun-ûnh, id.

chit-ûn soâ, chit-ûnh hîuth-ûnh, ranges of mountains and groups of villages alternating in succession.

kûi-ûn chhêeh, how many piles or rows of books?

chit-ûnh, one row of rafters or small beams between two great beams.

ji-ûn, set of characters used by relations for the several generations, so that the genealogical rank of any one is at once known by his name. tâng-ji-ûn, of the same generation, equally distant from the common ancestor. siâng-ji-ûn, id. toa-chit-ji-ûn, one generation nearer the common ancestor.

toa-chit-ûn, higher in genealogical rank. toa-ûn ê-lâng, a man higher in the genealogical tree.

ô-ûn, one generation lower in genealogical position. soe-chit-ûn, one generation further from the common ancestor. sô-chit-ûn (C.), id. khâh-soe chit-ûn, one degree more distant in relationship.

ún [R. id., = col. ún], (Cn. ún), to promise; to consent; to give permission; to accede to or grant a request. tông-ûn, to allow of; to bear with; to permit; to tolerate. èng-ûnh (1°), id. èng-ûnh (r.), to promise. saâ-un-thin, to arrange the betrothal, as of son or daughter.

ún-tûai to grant; to permit. ún chit-siû” pôo, to grant a favorable answer by the dividing sticks (one consents, the other convex), or by cash before the ancestral tablet.

ún-bô (T.), = A. in-bô, to promise goods to a customer.

ún-kheh (T.), to engage to carry a passenger.

ún-tûai (T.), to make an agreement to carry goods; to accept a freight, as an officer of the vessel, or as the Hong that manages the sending of goods.

ún [R. in, to lead]. ún-tûai-chio, = ún-tûai-chio, a medicinal plant.

ún [R. ön, an earthworm] (C. gün, kûn; Cn. bûn). thô-ûn, a worm; an earthworm. tô-ûn, id. käû-ûn (L.), id.

ún — ún-kû, hunchbacked; a hunchback (v. kû), (a. hide).

úîî, a head, as running round the outside of a boat.

tiâm-ûn, a horizontal head round a boat about water-mark, above or below, as it is lightly or heavily laden.

phô-ûn, a head round a boat quite above the water, often of a different colour.

úîî [R. bôn, late, = col. mûg].

ún-tûng, the second rice-harvest, about the 10th month. ún-kûh, id. ún-bûnt, the rice of the second harvest.

úîî (R. id.), safe; certain to succeed, as a plan; secure, as an investment; sure — mûn, insecure.

bô-ûn, id.

án-ûn, safe and tranquil. ún-ûn, very safe or secure. ún-sim, mind devoid of fear or anxiety. ún-sûn, safe, as a trade or business without risks; safe and quiet, as good weather for sailing.

ún-tâng, safe; secure; sure to —; certainly will. ún-tâng ôé-hô, certainly it can be put right, or can be completed.

ún-thân, the investment or business is safe, sure to give a profit. ún-iâ bû-su, certain to win. ún-chiâ unh-ûn-kûn, you may eat and sleep in security; there will be no danger; I will manage it all right for you.

ún-tûai, a safe customer; a man to whom we may safely lend money or give goods on credit. phô-ûn, to confine one’s self to safe investments.

úîî [R. to hide; to conceal; to cover up; private; not in office], (C. sometimes rî; Cn. sometimes ún), to cover up, as with thick stuffs, in order to keep warm; to ripen by covering up in a jar, as persimmons and some other fruits; to cover, as a hen covers her chickens (C. ún).

ún-sio, to cover up and keep warm, as embers, or as food; to sit or lie close together so as to keep warm.

ún koo-ê, to keep chickens warm, as under the wings. ún ti bi-kang--nhîn, to ripen by covering up in a rice-jar, as plantains pulled upripe (C. ún).

ún-tsâng, to hide away, as treasure-trove, or as stolen goods. ún-lêk, to hide or keep secret, as an affair, thing, or person. ún-moâ (r.), to deceive by concealing (Cn. ún). án ti sim-lâé, to keep in one’s own heart, as one’s sorrows. án-sin-hoat, the magical art of becoming invisible.

ún-ku (C. in-ki), to dwell in seclusion, as a retired statesman (v. ku, “to dwell”), (a. humpbacked).

ún-gû, a phrase with a hidden meaning (v. gû).

ún-hong, a very dangerous kind of venereal disease.

ún (k. id.), to dip the end of a thing in a liquid; to wallow. ún-tâm, to dip in so as to damp.

ún-noâ” to wet with saliva, as by putting to the lips, or with the tongue.

ún-bâk, to dip in ink, as the pen. ún-tâi, to dip in water. ún-iâm, to dip in salt. ún-mâm, to dip in some salted condiment. ún-tî”, to dip in some sweet preparation; ún-thâg, to dip in sugar.

úîî (cf. út).

ún-bôn, grieved; vexed; feeling dull and weary, as with ennui in bad weather when having nothing to do.

ún [R. hûn, stupid or incapable at business]. ún-
thun, stupid at managing business; dull of understanding (v. thin).

ull, an inclosed pool for catching fish, overflown when the tide is full. un-hoá, the embankment of such a pool, made of mud. phôh-un, to break that embankment and let out the water, so as to catch the fish.

ull, to lean or rub upon so as to dirty one's clothes, &c.

un-tioh, to rub or press upon unintentionally so as to soil one's clothes (as by rubbing on paint), or so as to break or spoil something. un-phaih, to break or spoil a thing by coming against it. un-chih, to break by coming against. un--to, to overstep by one's clothes catching on something when passing.

ull (R. id.), rhyme; rhythm; timbre or quality of tone, as of a musical instrument. si-un, a rhyming dictionary. bé-un, the last rhyme in a poem, i.e. that in the last line (s. revolve).

im-un, rhythm; cadence; timbre or quality of tone, as of voice or instrument. im-un tiau-hô, harmonizing well, as voice and instrument; music harmonious. im-un bô-hîh, the tone in singing or reciting not well executed as to melody, or not harmonious. im-un thia-h-khi-hêng, voice clear and loud (as in singing or chanting), so that it is heard far off.

ah-un, to agree in rhyme; to rhyme well, as a line of poetry, according to Chinese rules. hái-un, to rhyme correctly, as two words; to accord or agree in sound or harmony, as voice or instrument. oê-hô-un, fit to make a rhyme. bôe-lôh-un, does not make a proper rhyme.

oê-un, to rhyme; to sing near the tune; to guess a word from the context, &c.; to guess from slight knowledge, so as not to be far from the mark (s. revolve). oâ-un lài-kông, to speak as if confident of the fact, though it is really only a shrewd guess. oâ-un lài-îôh, to guess from appearances and such circumstantial evidence.

ull [R. to revolve; to go round in a circuit or orbit; to transport; a revolution; the course of nature or of fate; = col. in], a period of good or bad fortune, esp. of five years; to echo; to transport goods or provisions in large quantities; to spread, as a sore growing large; to break out, as new boils near an old one.

un-miah, to transport provisions, as for the army (v. niêh). un-hô fo transport goods of one or few sorts (esp. grain) in large quantities for long periods. un-koan, to bring home a corpse in a coffin from a distant place. un-hô (R.), the Grand Canal.

iâm-un, a large sea-going slave-junk (v. iâm).

sia-un--lài, the sound re-echoes or echoes back.

làm-hông-un, the clouds moving with the south wind.

û åu-un, pleasant taste and mellow feeling left in the mouth after drinking good tea. khâh-bô åu-un, mouth not having that pleasant feeling, as after inferior tea.

biet-khi un-töng, the vital principle or animal spirits making the complete round of the body in one day (v. tönk). chê-siên un-khi, to sit cross-legged absorbed in meditation or abstraction, insensible to the world's affairs, without eating or speaking, as Bud. priest. un-sin, to sit thus in silent abstraction. If un-sin, good bye, sir! said to a Bud. priest when one leaves his temple (lit. you may now return to your abstraction).

un-lâng, to suppurate in a new place, as old boil spreading, or as new boils breaking out near the original boil.

tsaú-bô-un, the 102d radical, written half enclosing the other part of the character; it is the radical of this word "un."

un-tsoán (r.), to revolve in an orbit, as a planet (v. tsoán).

thien-un, the cyclical date of the year in reference to matters connected with the gods and with superstitions. ke-un, period of good or bad luck for a family. lâng-ö-un, a man's luck, good or bad, for a period of several years. kho-un, fated time for success in getting a degree. làu-un, the last years of an old man's life. bé-un, the concluding years of a man's life (a. rhyme). si-un, period of life in which death comes. tô-un, period when death, or some very great calamity, or bad fortune comes. eh-un, a calamitous season of life.

bô-un, very unlucky, as man. mî-si-un, very unlucky period of life. hô-un, period of good fortune. phâi-un, fated season of bad fortune, not so long as "phai-mia-un." phâi-un-tê, id. un phâi, one's fortune unlucky for a considerable length of time.

sun-un, in a happy-fated period; matters all going well. chhut-un, to escape from a period of bad luck into one of good fortune. phê-un, to mend a man's fate by special rites and ceremonies.

oa-un khoâ-miah, to say that a man will have good fortune when he is already plainly prosperous (s. rhyme).

ji-un, one's fortune, as good or bad, esp. in relation to one's horoscope. bô-ji-un, unfortunate, as man whose affairs are always going wrong. hô-ji-un, good fortune; fortunate. si ji-un, id. m-si ji-un, bad fortune; all going wrong.

khi-un, fortune, good or bad, as of person, place, or kingdom, esp. for a considerable time. un-khi, id. (+). un-khi öng, in great prosperity; self and family all well and prosperous, esp. making a great deal of money.

mîa-un, character of a man's fated condition as to life and good or bad fortune for the greater part of one's life, for half one's life, or more. mîa-un si, fortune extremely good for a long period; longer than "bô-un," but not so long as "hô-mia-un." hô-mia-un, id. mîa-un mî-si, fortune extremely bad for a very long period. phâi-mia-un, id.

si-un, time or state of a man's fated good or bad fortune, sometimes quite short. i-e si-un, his fated condition or circumstances as to good or bad fortune at the time. si i-e si-un, it is his time of good fortune.

si-un-miah, specially good or bad fortune, as of a man, "si" being the shortest, "miah" for the whole life, and "un" properly for several years. si-un-bêng (r.), id. si-un-miah sa-jí, fortunate, as extremely good or extremely bad. si-un-miah sa-ji-taâng, id.

utt [R.- C. ut; Cn. âî], to smooth with an iron: to iron, as clothes. ut-sâ, iron clothes. ut-taú, a smoothing-iron for clothes.

ut [R. fragrant herbs used in offerings; vexed unpleasant feelings; cf. col. en], uncomfortable feeling, as when too hot, or bilious, or dyspeptic, or grieved, disquieted, or anxious.

ut-kim-hiuâ, a fragrant plant used in medicine (golden turmeric). ut-kim-hióng-chih, sort of fragrant spurious liquor of pleasing taste.

ut-lêui, title of a man of the Tang dynasty now worshipped as a spirit who keeps away demons. sin-tô
ut-lūi, the names of two powerful spirits, terrible to demons, which are often written on doors as a protection. sin-tē ut-lūt, id.

ut-hē, feeling uncomfortable and unwell, as from biliousness or slight feverishness. ut-tsūn, feeling uncomfortable from being long in a vessel. ut-tsūt, feeling uncomfortable, vexed, grieved, or disgraced at some matter. ut-tsūt-joāh, sultry weather, such as brings on a typhoon unless it be followed by heavy rains. ut-joāh, sultry and oppressive, as weather. ut-ek, vexed, grieved, sad, and uncomfortable in mind. ut-būn, id. ut-ut (R.), sad and disquieted.

kāi-ut, to cure the uncomfortable feeling, as of biliousness or dyspepsia. ut-ān, pronouncing indistinctely, as from a fault in the palate or tongue (v. ān).

ut [R. khit, to bend; to treat very unjustly], to bend without breaking; to sprain, esp. by giving the ankle a slight twist; to accuse falsely; to treat unjustly, as by false accusation or by neglecting talent. ut-lūt, to bend, &c. ut-teh-chē, to sit crouching or bent.

ut--tiōh (C. ỏ-tiōh), to sprain slightly, as ankle or wrist, not so bad as "tsōah." ut--khi, id. kha ut--tiōh, foot sprained.

ut-chim, neck stiff and sore from sleeping in a bad position.

āu-ut, to insist falsely and violently that a man owes money or has done something wrong, so as to treat him unjustly and oppressively. un-ut, = oan-khit, to injure or oppress by accusing falsely of crime. gāu-ut-lān-g, fond of maligning or falsely accusing people so as to injure them. khit-i-ut, to be thus falsely accused by him. ut--si lān-g--ā tsāi-tiāu, to cause another's talents to be passed over and not rewarded or properly appreciated, e.g. by spreading calumnies against him, or by preventing his getting an opportunity of showing his powers, or as an examiner not giving a degree to a deserving candidate.

ūt (cf. ăih, ēh).

ih"-ūt, discontented, distressed, or disgusted at the state of matters, e.g. at some misfortune that has come on us, or at an inconvenient dilemma; grumbling, as at an order which we must obey, but feel unwilling. ih-ūt, id. ih"-ih" ut-ūt, id.; also said of the indistinct manner of speaking of a man who is afraid to speak out, e.g. when ashamed to speak, or as when asking a favour, or when dissatisfied and grumbling.

ut [R. a sort of bird, = lāt].

ut-pāng siong-chhi, gū-jin tek-li, when the bird and the oyster seize each other the fisherman gets profit, said of the yamun people getting gain out of lawsuits.

W.

wa, wā, wá, wā, wā, better oā, oā, oā, oā (q.v.)

wa", wā", wā", wā", better oā", oā", oā", oā" (q.v.)

wāh, better oāh (q.v.)

wāi, wāi, wāi, wāi", wāi", wāih", better oai, oāi, oāi", oāi", oāih" (q.v.)

wāk, better oāk (q.v.)

wan, wān, wān, wān, wān; better oan, oān, oān, oān, oān (q.v.)

wang, better oang (q.v.)

wat, wāt; better oat, oāt (q.v.)
APPENDIX.

I.

VARIETIES OF SPELLING
IN OTHER BOOKS ON THE LANGUAGE OF AMOY.

SPELLING OF MEDHURST'S DICTIONARY.

The spelling used in the Dictionary of the Hok-kien Dialect, by the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, differs very widely from that used in this book. It is founded on the principle of imitating the English sounds of vowels, and is therefore extremely confused, besides being somewhat too much influenced by the Chinese tables of initials and finals, a subject into which I cannot enter here.

The initials, when consonants, are for the most part the same as mine, except the following:—

\( g^c \) is used instead of \( ng \).
\( ch \) is used both for \( ch \) and \( ts \).

The aspirated consonants are indicated not merely by \( h \), but by a small comma inserted between the \( h \) and the other consonant.

\( w^m \) is used instead of \( m \), a syllable that really contains no vowel.

\( w \) is usually used instead of \( o \) at the beginning of a diphthong; \( woey \) instead of \( oe \); \( woo \) or \( wu \) instead of \( u \); and \( wui \) instead of \( ui \).

\( y \) is used as an initial instead of \( i \) at the beginning of a diphthong; \( yê \) instead of \( i \) in some diphthongs; \( yew \) instead of \( iu \); \( yi \) instead of \( i \) before \( m \), \( n \), \( p \), and \( t \); also \( yung \) instead of \( iong \).

The greatest changes occur in the finals. A final means in Chinese nomenclature the whole of a word excepting the initial consonant or consonants, or even the whole word if there be no initial consonant.

The following list will enable the student to understand Medhurst's spelling of the finals. The first is Medhurst's spelling, the second is its equivalent as used in this Dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Medhurst's Dictionary</th>
<th>In this Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ae</td>
<td>euk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aiz</td>
<td>ew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aon</td>
<td>ey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ay</td>
<td>&quot;o&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>oe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eaw</td>
<td>oey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eai</td>
<td>oey, when pres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eang</td>
<td>oed by m, oe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éau</td>
<td>oo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èew</td>
<td>uem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ech</td>
<td>wa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eem</td>
<td>wae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eên</td>
<td>wan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eep</td>
<td>wang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eet</td>
<td>wu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éo</td>
<td>wui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>éou</td>
<td>wun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>èou</td>
<td>wuy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have not thought it necessary to swell the list by inserting syllables ending in \( b, k, p, \) or \( t \), which are regularly formed from vowels or diphthongs of which the equivalents are given above. Nor have I noticed the short mark placed by Medhurst above some vowels, as this is sufficiently indicated by these four final letters, \( h, k, p, t \).

Medhurst writes the nasal sometimes \( ^\text{a} \), sometimes \( ^\text{w} \), and places it sometimes in the middle of a word, sometimes at the beginning or the end. I always place it at the end, as it qualifies the whole vowel part of the word; and I always write it \( ^\text{w} \).

In other respects Medhurst's spelling agrees with mine, or, if there be other variations, they must be very few.

But it must be remembered that Medhurst's dictionary is not of the Amoy form of the language, it is of the Changchew dialect, and, indeed, strictly of that variety of the Changchew dialect which is spoken at Chang-poo or Chia-phe, so that the difference in the words partly a difference of spelling and partly of dialect, such as is indicated in this Dictionary by \( c \) or \( f \).

VARIEITIES OF SPELLING USED IN SOME OTHER BOOKS.

The books issued by the mission-press of the American Reformed Church differ but slightly in orthography from this Dictionary. Instead of \( o \) they use \( \text{o} \). \( ch \) is used both for \( ch \) and \( ts \). The finals \( ien \) and \( iet \), are spelled \( ian \) and \( int \). The nasal \( " \) is not appended to words beginning with \( m, n, \) or \( ng \), because all such words are understood as nasal. Hyphens are used to a much less extent than in this Dictionary (which indeed may be said of all other publications), and only in some of their publications is there any attempt to indicate the penultimate accent; in their later issues it is indicated by a small dot on a level with the top of the letters, e.g. \( \text{jit-ial} = \text{jit-ial} \).

The Manual of the Amoy Dialect, published by the late Rev. E. Doty of the same mission, differs from mine in the same points, and in the following. The aspirate is indicated by an inverted comma. He writes the finals \( eng, ek, \) as \( teng, iek \). He does not use hyphens at all. In his book, and those which follow (as also in Medhurst), there is no attempt to indicate the penultimate accent; and so enclitic words are often written as if in the "\( \text{chiu}"-\( \text{jiu} \)" tone, e.g. \( \text{siih, mah, \&c} \).

In the Manual of the Amoy Colloquial, by the Rev. John Macgowan \( o \) is used instead of \( \text{o} \); \( ch \) both for \( ch \) and \( ts \); and in order to avoid the necessity of
APPENDIX.

IN the considerable has It very is the usually have CHIN-CHEW. said be perpendicular tone 608 minute making 487 general less ear. There are various slight variations of tone, many of them too minute to be described and only to be caught by the ear. In general no attention need be paid to them unless one live in the region where the particular dialect is spoken. Some of the more noteworthy variations are described below.

1. CHANG-CHEW.

The description of the tones given in the Introduction applies strictly to the form of the language spoken in Amoy itself and the immediate neighbourhood. In the various dialects closely allied to the pure Amoy dialect there are slight variations of tone, many of them too minute to be described and only to be caught by the ear. In general no attention need be paid to them unless one live in the region where the particular dialect is spoken. Some of the more noteworthy variations are described below.

1. CHANG-CHEW.

The chiü"-piä" or upper first tone, called in Chang-chew the têng-pê", is not quite level, but has a very slight upward movement; this upward movement is generally so slight as to be scarcely noticed except by a very practised ear, but in some phrases it is quite marked.

The è-piä" or lower first, called there the è-pê", is more drawn out than in Amoy. The description of the Amoy tone still applies to it, but there is a sort of drawl in the pronunciation, and the rise of the voice at the end is often not so decided as at Amoy, so that occasionally it might almost be mistaken for the "è-khi." The two khi tones (the upper and lower third) seem to be not so sharply distinguished as in Amoy, at least I have sometimes found it difficult to say whether a word pronounced alone belonged to the "chiü"-khi" or to the "è-khi," but strange to say, whenever the word loses the accent by being the first word of a group of two in which the second has the accent, then the distinction becomes quite clear, according to the rules for the tones of unaccented words given in part of the Introduction on "Tones in Combination.

The è-jip or lower fourth tone is the one on which the greatest change takes place. It may be described as almost exactly the "è-piä" tone cut short at the end, that is to say, the voice first falls very low and then ends in a sharp abrupt upward jerk, somewhat like the English "What?" pronounced not as a mere interrogation, but with a strongly marked tone of great surprise and astonishment. Occasionally this tone is so pronounced that it is not easily distinguished from the "è-piä.""

2. CHIN-CHEW.

The dialect of Chin-chew is usually spoken with greater rapidity than that of Amoy, several words being often run almost into one; and as it also has a more guttural sound, it is sometimes rather difficult to follow. It will be seen that some of the changes in the tones are connected with this tendency to a hurried pronunciation.

The chiü"-piä" begins much as the Amoy tone, but instead of remaining level has a very slight downward slope; but this downward motion has not the least resemblance to the rapid falling swing of the "chiü"-sia": it is still pronounced with the calmness and quiet regularity of the Amoy tone. It bears a considerable resemblance to the usual inflexion given to the same tone (the first tone or Shang ping) in the Mandarin.

The è-piä", while retaining the general shape of the Amoy intonation (first downwards and then upwards), is pronounced on a higher key and with more rapidity or abruptness, and the rising at the end is very marked.

The chiü"-sia" or second tone, which in Amoy is not divided (and not even attempted to be divided) into an upper and a lower tone, is said by the literary men of Chin-chew to be divided into the upper second or chiü"-chü" and the lower second or è-chü"; but I have not been able to observe any difference, nor have I marked any special divergence from the usual Amoy intonation of the "chiü"-sia" except that in some parts of the Chin-chew region it approaches somewhat to that peculiarity of the Tung-an dialect which is described below.

The two khi or khü tones (the upper and lower third) are changed in a very striking manner: they are both pronounced with a rapid or abrupt ending, much like that of the "chiü"-jip," but on a lower key. The two "khi" tones thus altered are rather apt to be confounded with each other, but just as in the Chang-chew dialect, whenever a word belonging to the "chiü"-khi" tone stands first in a group of two, while the second word has the principal accent, then at once this tone becomes clearly distinguished from the "è-khi," according to the rules given in the Introduction on "Tones in Combination.

3. TUNG-AN.

The dialect of Tung-an, Tung-ngan, or Tâng-nan, is for the most part intermediate between that of Chin-chew and the dialect of Amoy in the more strict or limited sense. Its tones are usually much the same as those of Amoy, while in those parts of the district of Tung-an which lie towards Chin-chew there is a tendency towards some of the tonal peculiarities of the Chin-chew dialect.

The chiü"-sin" or second tone, and the chiü"-jip or upper fourth tone, are almost or quite indistinguishable from each other.

The è-piä" or lower first, and the è-khi or lower third, when they lose the accent by standing first in a group of two words while the second has the principal accent, become quite indistinguishable from each other, each being pronounced low and level; but the è-piä" when alone, and when accented, has much the same intonation as in Amoy.

The two khi or khü tones (the upper and lower third) are changed in a very striking manner: they are both pronounced with a rapid or abrupt ending, much like that of the "chiü"-jip," but on a lower key. The two "khi" tones thus altered are rather apt to be confounded with each other, but just as in the Chang-chew dialect, whenever a word belonging to the "chiü"-khi" tone stands first in a group of two, while the second word has the principal accent, then at once this tone becomes clearly distinguished from the "è-khi," according to the rules given in the Introduction on "Tones in Combination."
III.

EXTENT OF THE AMOY VERBANULAR, AND ITS SUB-DIVISION INTO DIALECTS.

The vernacular of Amoy has attracted special attention, because Amoy was one of the five ports opened to foreign trade by the treaty of Nankin, and because its language differs very widely from the languages spoken at the other ports opened by that treaty, so widely different as to be mutually unintelligible. Since the date of that treaty several ports in the island of Formosa, where the same dialect is spoken, have also been opened to trade; but the name of Amoy was applied to this dialect or vernacular long before these ports were opened, and would have been so doubtless though they had all been opened at once, because of its superior importance as a place of trade and intercourse.

Before the port of Amoy was opened to foreign trade the dialect of Amoy, in its more limited sense, had not attracted attention. The name then given to this form of the Chinese language was the "Hok-kien dialect," the title used in Medhurst's quarto dictionary, and the special form of the language exhibited in that dictionary is the dialect of Chang-poo or Chin-pê, a district or county in the department or prefecture of Chang-chew.

Amoy stands in the department or prefecture of Chin-chew, but the dialect spoken at the city of Chin-chew differs from that of the town of Amoy almost as much as that of Chang-chew does. We have thus the three great varieties of the Amoy (A.), the Chang-chew (C.), and the Chin-chew (Ch.), which, with smaller variations, may be said to form one language spoken in five departments of the province of Hok-kien or Fuk-kien, namely, three Foo departments, Chang-chew (Chiang-chiu-hê), Chin-chew or Tseuen-chew (Ts'wan-chiu-hê), and Formosa or Tai-wan (Tai-chêng-hê), and in two Chow departments, Yung-chun (Eug-chhun-chiu) and Lung-yen (Liong-sâm-chiu or Lông-nâ); but in some parts of these Chow departments other dialects of Chinese are also spoken.

1. CHANG-CHEW, &c.

The most marked peculiarities of the Chang-chew dialect (in addition to the tonal changes noted in No. II.) are these—

1. into e in colloquial words from the reading form a.
2. ch into ch, in most or all words formed from the reading final ek, and also in some other words.
3. eng into an in many colloquial words from the reading form ien.
4. iu into ie.
5. ot into o in words from the reading form oa.
6. set into oat in many words.
7. ek into it in some words.
8. mo into moc in some words.

The dialect of Chang-poo (P.) or Chin-pê is merely a variation of the Chang-chew dialect. The chief points of difference are (1) oai or oe instead of oe in those words where the Amoy has oe. (2) long in many words for the Amoy eng, and in like manner iok for ek; but conversely eng often for long, and ek for iok. These changes also take place in some other parts of Chang-chew prefecture. (3) eng often remains the same as the Amoy form where the Chang-chew has an.

But the dialect of Chang-poo varies considerably at the two ends of that long District or county.

In Ping-ho district (Pêng-hû) the dialect is in the main like the rest of Chang-chew with some of the peculiarities of Chang-poo. But on the western border of the Ping-ho district the Hakka dialect is spoken.

Tô-thôa or Chang-tai is said to have some remarkable peculiarities, due partly to its position on the borders of Chin-chew prefecture, and perhaps still more to the fact that in former times it was a part of that prefecture.

Châu-an (Chên-an) is said to approach in dialect to the language of Swatow (see No. IV.), but I have not had opportunities of observing.

Hải-têng and Lâm-chêng speak very nearly the dialect of Chang-chew city and of Liông-khe, the district in which that city stands, but in parts of Hải-têng near Amoy the influence of the strictly Amoy dialect is very decidedly felt.

The Chow department of Lông-yen or Lông-nâ uses to a large extent the dialect of Chang-chew, but in parts of it the Hakka is spoken.

2. CHIN-CHEW, TUNG-AN, &c.

The dialect of Chin-chew city (Ch.) and of the district of Chin-kang in which it stands, is also spoken with but slight variations in the adjoining Hiên districts of Nang-an or Lâm-oa (L.), Húi-an or Hái-oa (H.), and Ankô or An-khôo (An. or Ank.) Some variations of the dialects of these districts are noted in the Dictionary; and it may be observed that a considerable part of Lâm-oa, bordering on Tung-an, partakes of many of its peculiarities.

The principal variations of the Chin-chew dialect are as follows:—

1. u into ü; this takes place almost invariably when in Chang-chew u takes the place of the Amoy u; it also occurs in many words, especially in the syllable su, where the Chang-chew retains u.
2. un into in almost or quite invariably where the Chang-chew changes to in, and also in some other words.
APPENDIX.

... into u when it comes from the reading termination ten or iam; this occurs in all cases where the Chang-chew has an for the Amoy eng, and in some also where the Chang-chew agrees with the Amoy sound.

eng into óng in some words.

e into o almost invariably where the Chang-chew changes to oo; so also eh into ōh.

oo into ōo almost invariably when the Chang-chew changes to oo, so also oo into ōo.

o into ò generally in those words which have òn in Mandarin.

σ or anu into ι in many words where the reading σ corresponds to the colloquial τn. In ι the accent is on ι, not on the o.

chi, ts, or j, sometimes into dz, or a sound near it (only in the lower series of tones).

j is often pronounced very thick so as to change to l, or very nearly so.

Another remarkable feature of the Chin-chew dialect is the large number of totally different words (not morally differently pronounced) that are used, e.g. sōh for kōng, to speak; thē and khit for ṭē, to give, or sign of passive; boē-tœe—tit instead of boē-sái—tit, &c.

Tung-an (T.) or Tāng-ao, though on the one hand it is the district in which Amoy stands, and on the other hand it is a district of the department or prefecture of Chin-chew, has yet a very marked variety of dialect for itself. It is said to have originally belonged to the prefecture of Chang-chew, which may perhaps partly explain its peculiarities. In many points it is more or less similar to the Chin-chew, from which the following are the chief variations:—(1) na as the Chin-chew ui, especially when that takes the place of the Amoy eng; (2) oai as in some cases instead of the Amoy on; and in several other particulars it is intermediate between the Chin-chew and the pure Amoy.

Kwan-kow or Kōn-khān (K. or Kk.) is a part of Tung-an district, near the island of Amoy. Among its special peculiarities are the frequent use of io instead of o, and the extensive use of u for i. These peculiarities are said to be shared by the dialect of Tiō-thēk, referred to above under Chang-chew. But the use of u for i in some words is also found in many other parts of Tung-an and even in the villages on Amoy island.

The Chow department of Tung-chüan or Eny-chhun has in most parts nearly the same form of dialect as Chin-chew. The district of Tūi-thēn or Toi-chhān, in that department, is said to have a dialect widely different, but I have not had an opportunity of examining it.

3. COLONIZATION AND EMIGRATION.

Formosa has been colonized within about 200 years mainly by emigrants from Amoy, Chang-chew, and Chin-chew. The several parts of the island are usually found to be specially inhabited by emigrants from the several parts of the mainland, but in Formosa the various forms of the dialects mentioned above are a good deal mixed up.

Singapore and the various Straits Settlements, Batavia and other parts of the Dutch possessions, are crowded with emigrants, especially from the Chang-chew prefecture; Manila and other parts of the Philippines have great numbers from Chin-chew, and emigrants are largely scattered in like manner in Siam, Burmah, the Malay Peninsula, Cochín China, Saigon, &c. In many of these places there is also a great mixture of emigrants from Swatow. The Chinese in California and Australia are chiefly from other parts of China, but yet in Australia at least there is a considerable proportion of emigrants from the Amoy region.

In such fields of colonization and emigration there is a certain tendency to mix up the minor varieties of the sub-dialects; and at Singapore, Batavia, &c., a good many Malay words are often used in combination with the Chinese phrases.

In Formosa large tribes of the Aborigines have learned the Amoy vernacular or some of its dialects.

IV.

RELATION TO OTHER LANGUAGES.

Of the other languages of China the most nearly related to ours is the vernacular of Chau-chau-fou or Tie-chiu, in the province of Canton or Kwang-tung, on the borders of the province of Fuh-kien. The only treaty-port in that region of the country is Swatow, so that the language is often called the "Swatow dialect." The ancestors of those people emigrated many centuries ago from the province of Fuh-kien, and to this day they are distinguished from the other inhabitants of the Canton province by the appellation "Hok-lē," that is the persons from Hok-kien or Fuh-kien. That dialect of Swatow or Tie-chiu differs from the Amoy much as Dutch differs from German, or as Portuguese from Spanish, so that those who understand one or other of the dialects well can make out the greater part of what is said in the other. A large proportion of the changes which take place in passing from the Amoy to the Swatow are also found more or less in the various local dialects of the Amoy illustrated in this book, such as the Chang-chew, the Chin-chew, &c.

The island of Hai-nan (Hai-lām), also in the Canton province, differs much more than the Swatow, but still is more nearly related to the Amoy and Swatow than to any of the other languages of China. But the centre of that island, just as is the case in Formosa, is inhabited by aboriginal races totally different from the Chinese, and having languages of a quite different stock.

Fuh-chau-fou, the capital of Fuh-kien province, is the chief seat of another "dialect," which is largely spoken in the centre and north of the province; it has many points of resemblance to the Amoy, but is quite unintelligible to the Amoy Chinese with the exception of an occasional word or phrase.

Hui-chau-fou (Hien-hok), which lies between Fuh-chau and Chin-chew, has a "dialect" or language of its own, though it contains only two counties or Hien dia-
tricts; it is said to be unintelligible both at Fuh-chau and at Amoy, but I have not been able to examine it.

To the other languages of China the Amoy vernacular is less closely related. Yet they all evidently spring from one common stock. That common stock is not the modern Mandarin dialect, but the ancient form of the Chinese language as spoken about 3000 years ago. The so-called "Mandarin," far from being the original form, is usually more changed than any of the other languages or dialects of China.

The clue to the ancient form of the Chinese language was discovered by the Rev. Joseph Edkins of the London Missionary Society, now stationed at Pekin; he has given copious explanations on the subject in his Grammar of the Mandarin Dialect, and in his China's Place in Philology.

Among the sources from which the ancient form of Chinese has been thus recovered, a prominent place is held by the Amoy dialect, especially because its final consonants very generally retain the ancient form.

It is in the ancient form of the Chinese language that the relation of Chinese to the other languages of the world becomes most distinct, as is shown in China's Place in Philology above referred to, so that for this purpose the study of the Amoy vernacular is of considerable importance.

V.

ENCLITICS.

The mark used in this Dictionary for an enclitic word is a double hyphen placed before it. The enclitics may be roughly divided into the following classes, which do not lay claim to any scientific precision or exhaustive minuteness:

**Final particles** used at the end of a sentence, or sometimes at the end of a verb, adjective, or substantive, e.g. ah, à, lah, ieh, loh, giou or giou, kioh, ioh, hō^1, hō^2, nhō, chiah, cheh, tsai.

Some are interrogative, e.g. mā or mah, nhū, lāi, tāi.

Most of these words enumerated above are never used except as enclitics, so that it is sometimes very difficult to determine the proper spelling, or the reading form to which the colloquial corresponds.

Certain adverbs and adjectives, and some particles, which are also used as accented words, e.g. é, nhū', tsāi, hia, kong, koā or koá. Some of these are usually enclitics, others but rarely.

**Negative words** placed at the end of a sentence to give an interrogative sense, e.g. bō, mō, bōe, bē. These words are much more commonly used in other positions where they are not enclitics.

Substantives which are generally used as ordinary words in other positions, but which are occasionally enclitic, e.g. sī, time; sì, a clan or surname; sél, world; sē, power or direction; kān, bīn, jī, tū, lāng, nī, jīt, gēih, ko, kong, bō, chū, tō, thāu.

Some such substantives and adjectives are very extensively used as enclitics in the names of places, especially thāu, chū, pī, tau, ē, and lāi.

** Pronouns,** when not emphatic, e.g. goā, goān, lān, lī, lîn, i, in. In some cases such unemphatic and enclitic pronouns are used indefinitely, as is the case very generally with lāng quoted among the substantives.

** Verbs** in common use as ordinary words, but which are also sometimes enclitic, e.g. kā, lāi, kī, tāsu, chū, līaú, sī, kāu, tūg, phoā, pōā, khoā, tō, chūh, chiāh, sīa, tsai. Sometimes in such cases the verb, as used after another verb, may be either enclitic or not according as the one or the other is meant to be emphatic; e.g. thāi—sī to kill by cutting; thāi-sī, to cut so as to kill.

Some of the verbs enumerated above come to be almost like auxiliaries when enclitic, but this is specially the case with the enclitics tīōh, tī, and teh. Of these the last teh has not been definitely identified with any word in the reading form, and it is very doubtful whether it is the same as the verbal prefix teh of the same sound. In many of the phrases with tīōh, that word may be pronounced either as an enclitic or not, e.g. chē̄—tīōh, or chē̄h-tīōh, with but little if any difference of meaning.

**Double enclitics** are chiefly found among the verbs, e.g. lōh-lāi, lōh-kī, kī-lāi, kī-kī, kē-lāi, kē-kī, tō-kī, lāi-kī, m-kī, chhut-lāi. All these are found following a verb which takes the primary accent, e.g. phū—kī-lāi, pāh—m-kī, tō—lāi-kī; where the principal accent is on the first word, the second is quite unaccented, and a slight secondary accent usually falls on the third word; but sometimes the third word also is quite unaccented, while on the other hand it sometimes recovers more or less of its own original tone.

Double enclitics are very rare except in the case of verbs, but examples of other parts of speech are found in sien-sī and chīt-ē; but the latter is often contracted to cheh.

It is of great importance to attend carefully to these various enclitics, both in order to speak idiomatically and correctly, and because numerous phrases have a totally different meaning according as the last word is accented or enclitic; e.g. koā—lāng and koā—lāng; àu—jīt and àu—jīt; pūn—chāh and pun-chāh; thō—kīh and thō—kīh; bō—kīh and bō—kīh; tà—lāi and tà—lāi; tào—lāng and taao-lāng; &c.

VI.

Several other appendices entered into my plan, and the materials have been collected in considerable abundance, but time does not allow of their being arranged and extended at present for publication. But in the Companion, Key, or Sequel to this Dictionary, which I shall endeavour to publish ere long, there may be
expected, besides the Chinese characters for the words, such tables as the following:—

A table of phrases in pairs, where the second word of each pair is identical in sound and tone, while the first words agree in sound and differ only in tone; e.g. khi-thâm and khi-thân; hũi-khi and hũi-khi; kô-l and kô-l, id. Sometimes there are three, four, or even five phrases thus connected in sound, e.g. kâu-bê, kâu-bê, and kâu-bê.

Table of remarkable changes in the initials of the words.

Table of remarkable changes in the finals of words.

Phrases where decided difference of sense is caused by change of accent or by a slight pause.

Table of words which are found at least in three forms—the literary and two or more purely colloquial forms—of such words I have already collected several hundred.

Remarkable changes of tones.

THE END.
SUPPLEMENT

to

DICTIONARY

OF THE

VERNACULAR OR SPOKEN LANGUAGE

OF

AMOY


BY

Rev. Thomas Barclay, M.A., D.D. Glasg.,

Missionary of the Presbyterian Church of England,

Tainan, Formosa.

PRINTED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

1923

All Rights Reserved.
TO THE MEMORY

OF

CARSTAIRS DOUGLAS
PREFACE

In the year 1873, just fifty years ago, the Rev. Dr. Carstairs Douglas published his monumental "Dictionary of the Vernacular or Spoken language of Amoy." It was recognized at once on all hands as a work of marvellously full and accurate scholarship. And during the half-century that has elapsed since its publication, it has been of incalculable benefit to all students of the language.

During that time a great change has come over China. Western civilization, to an increasing extent, has been welcomed, and new ideas in every department of thought and action have filled the minds of the people. These new ideas have demanded for their expression new terms, the addition of which has much enriched and extended the language. So that, especially of late years, it has been increasingly felt that the Dictionary, so full and satisfactory at the time of publication, could no longer be considered a sufficient guide to the student of the language. Accordingly some ten years ago I received an invitation from my Amoy colleagues to make a collection of these new words and phrases, to be published as a Supplement to the Dictionary. The result of the labours of such time as I have been able to spare from other duties is now given to the world.

The necessity for such an undertaking will be at once manifest to anyone who looks through the following pages. The word now in such common use, "hâu, a school," does not occur at all in the Dictionary. Fifty years ago, societies, "hör," were taboo, looked on by the authorities with suspicion ; there are only some twelve names of such given in the Dictionary. In the Supplement such names occupy about a whole page. Under the word "tien, electricity" in the Supplement there are over 100 phrases given. In the Dictionary itself there are only two phrases noted, and neither of these refers to electricity.

In preparing this Supplement I have endeavoured to conform as closely as possible to the methods of the Dictionary, even in such matters as spelling, where in some respects my own practice differs from that of Dr. Douglas. I have, of course, in all cases endeavoured to conform to the Amoy dialect; the form of dialect with which I am familiar in South Formosa resembles in some particulars rather that of Chajg-chew or Chang-poo. I hope I have not by mistake inserted any expressions in other than their Amoy form.

In the case of headings which occur also in the Dictionary, I have not thought it necessary to quote the full meanings of the word; I have given only enough to make it easy to recognize to which heading the phrases belong. In all such cases it is necessary, in order to get the full meaning of a word, to refer first to the Dictionary. In some of the explanations given in the Supplement it is assumed that the word has already been looked up in the Dictionary. New headings which do not occur in the Dictionary are marked with an asterisk (*).
I have made no attempt to illustrate the different dialects; this is done fully in the Dictionary itself. Also I have given up the idea of distinguishing the different phrases, as is done in the Dictionary, by the use of such marks as (R.) Reading, (r.) Rare, (X.) Christian, (F.) Formosa. These distinctions are difficult to make; some of the expressions marked "Reading" or "Rare" in the Dictionary seem to me to be in fairly common use. I have had continual difficulty myself in deciding regarding a phrase given to me by a scholar whether it could be fairly regarded as colloquial, or whether it was simply a book phrase spoken in character sounds. A test which suggested itself to me was that a phrase used by people who did not know the characters with which it was written might be regarded as colloquial, as having cut itself loose from the book language. But the application of this test would have involved the expenditure of more time and thought than I was able to give to it. It may be that I have erred in giving too many of such expressions. My idea was that as education spread more and more among the people any such Reading expressions as are really suited to convey a useful idea will come into more general use. In any case their presence is interesting and can do, I hope, no harm.

There are certain expressions used in Formosa derived from the Japanese, and in Singapore from the Malay. These might possibly have been so marked. Yet even many of them have spread to Amoy, partly through Chinese newspapers, which depend a good deal upon Japanese translations of new ideas, or through intercourse with visitors from these places. Some of the words given here as derived from the Malay are to be found in a small jest-book printed in Amoy.

For these and other reasons, however, it is well that the student should be careful not to use expressions which he finds in the Supplement until he has satisfied himself, either by experience or by definite enquiry, that they are in use in the district where he lives. I have been often surprised myself how very local certain expressions are. Let me quote here some words of Dr. Douglas:

"The student need not be at all surprised if his Chinese teacher, or even several of them, object to certain phrases or meanings. In such a case let him use these words and phrases about which there is no question; but let him not too hastily conclude that the book is wrong. Many many times I have erased passages which I afterwards found quite correct and restored to their places. For there is no absolute standard of the spoken language; and the usage of various towns, villages, and regions varies so much, that phrases in constant use in one part are unknown in another."

I may quote here a few more words from Dr. Douglas: "Another defect, which I greatly regret, is the very scanty identification of plants, animals, medicines, etc. Want of time is here also the excuse, which I trust my readers will count sufficient. Many such names have been put in with a query." Also it may be noted that among the Chinese themselves there seems to be often some uncertainty as to the exact object meant by the word.

There are a number of expressions in the Supplement that are now practically obsolete, such e.g. as those relating to the late imperial government, the former system of literary examinations, etc. From a strictly practical point of view, these might have
been omitted, as the student is very unlikely to meet with them either in reading or conversation. Having them in my notes, however, I thought it well to retain them. They are still a component part of the language, and will serve at any rate as interesting mementoes of a state of things now passing into oblivion.

I have admitted a few phrases which perhaps strictly do not belong to a Chinese-English Dictionary; phrases, that is to say, whose meaning could be fairly easily deduced from a translation of the syllables composing them, but such that the converse process of translation into Chinese is not so easy. I have allowed them to remain as illustrations of Chinese idioms; the student will not, I imagine, object to their presence, though logically they have no place here.

The question naturally rises as to the future of such work as this. Obviously there can be no finality about it; the growth of the language will require a corresponding growth of dictionary. The present Supplement makes no claim to completeness; even had it been complete in the manuscript, it would have been already incomplete by the time of publication. I have myself already begun a list of supplementary words and phrases which came to my knowledge too late for inclusion in the present work. I will feel much obliged to anyone who will send a note of any additions or corrections that may occur to them, either to myself, Tainan, Formosa, or to the Secretary, Eng. Presb. Mission, Amoy.

At the same time we cannot look forward to a mere succession of Supplements. The time will come for the working of all the material into one volume. Let us hope that, when the time does come, there will be found a scholar with leisure and qualifications for the task. The completed work need not be a volume of the size of the Dictionary and Supplements added together. The repetition e.g. of the headings and some phrases which occur in both Dictionary and Supplement occupies a considerable amount of space, which would not be required if the two volumes were combined into one.

I believe, also, that many of the definitions might be considerably compressed without injuring the value of the work. There is reason to believe that in the preparation of the Dictionary Dr. Douglas wrote many of the definitions with more fulness than was absolutely required for the meaning. He knew that ere long it would be necessary to make additions of new words, and the idea was that, by the compression of some of these definitions, space might be found for these additions, without requiring to overrun the limits of the stereotyped page.

I think also that space might be found by omitting some of the expressions. I quite recognize the truth of what is often said, that a large number of illustrations is very helpful to the student of this difficult language. But it seems scarcely necessary, for example, after a phrase has been given in the positive form to repeat it in the negative form simply by the addition of the word “not.” Some of the duplicate entries also, such as occur both in the Dictionary and the Supplement, might be unnecessary if some understanding could be come to as to which of its component parts should be looked up in order to find a given phrase.
PREFACE

The question might also be raised whether the proverbs and proverbial expressions might not to a large extent be omitted. They are undoubtedly interesting as illustrating the manner of thought and life of the people, but they are not strictly necessary to the understanding of the language. They might be taken out of this work and, along with numerous others that would immediately suggest themselves, be formed into a "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable." This would both be an interesting book in itself, and would relieve the pressure on the original work.

In any case, I think we should not allow other forty years to elapse before taking steps for carrying on the work. I would suggest that a Committee be appointed, the members of which should pay particular attention to words belonging to their own department, of medicine, theology, science, philosophy or daily life; one of their number to be Chief Reviser. Each of them should have beside him a Chinese scholar, if possible one having some knowledge of the English language. In this way material could be gradually collected, the exact use to be made of it might be settled later on.

In the preparation of the work I have made free use of any dictionaries or other books that I have been able to obtain. I have also received assistance from my Colleagues and other friends, Foreign or Chinese, of which it is not possible to make acknowledgment in detail. One such acknowledgment, however, falls to be made. My Colleague, the Rev. Campbell N. Moody of Shoka, Formosa, during his stay in the Island made a careful study of the original Dictionary, going over it several times with the assistance of Formosan scholars and others. When he heard of my undertaking the work, he copied out the notes that he had made, occupying more than four hundred large pages of manuscript, and forwarded them all to me to be made free use of in my work. For this invaluable help so generously given, I wish to return hearty thanks. But for it the book would be much more imperfect than it is.

I have to return my thanks also to our Foreign Mission Committee and to my Colleagues in Formosa for their kindness in setting me free to a considerable extent from the ordinary work of the mission, so enabling me to give time to this work. I trust that in the use of the Supplement my Colleague missionaries may find some small return for any trouble that my absence has inflicted upon them.

During the printing of the book I have had beside me a young Formosan scholar, Mr. In Su-tsong, whose knowledge of Chinese, Japanese, and English has been very helpful to me, in the way of making additions and eliminating mistakes.

"With all its imperfections I trust that this book shall prove helpful to those who study the language of Amoy. My chief object has been to assist those who are engaged in the work of Christian missions; but for this purpose I have endeavoured to give a full view of the language so far as I have been able to learn it; and the book is fitted to be equally useful to merchants, travellers, mariners, interpreters, and students." Let it be accepted by the student on account of what it contains, as well as criticized for what it omits.

January, 1923.
EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS; ETC.

The abbreviations used in the Supplement are the same as those used in the Dictionary itself, although, as explained in the Preface, very much fewer in number.

An asterisk indicates that the word before which it is placed is a new word which is not to be found in the Dictionary. It is placed only before the leading word, though, of course, it applies to all the phrases under that heading, none of which will be found in the Dictionary.

s. see, as in the Dictionary. When followed simply by an English word (s. talent), it means that the same Chinese phrase will be found under the word meaning “talent” in the Dictionary; if followed in addition by a capital letter “S” (s. talent, S.), the phrase will be found in the Supplement.

+ in parenthesis (+) means that the same phrase will be found with different meaning under the same heading in the Dictionary. When followed also by a capital letter “S” (+S.), it means that the phrase will be found with a different meaning under the same heading in the Supplement.

v. see, with the same meaning as in the Dictionary. When followed simply by a Chinese syllable, the reference is to that heading in the Dictionary; when a capital “S” follows, the reference is to the Supplement.

ERRATUM

p. 184, col. 2, line 10, for gn-tsöa read gún-tsöa.

One or two other misprints I have observed myself, but not having noted them at the time, I cannot locate them now. Through the force of habit, the mark for the nasal sound has been sometimes omitted at the end of words beginning in “in” or “n”. Doubtless there are other mistakes that have escaped my notice; I hope none of a serious nature.
SUPPLEMENT TO DICTIONARY OF THE AMOY COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE

**A**


*thai-ah*, to give as security for loan; to pledge. *ti-ah*, id. *ti-ah-phìn*, a pledge. *ki-ah-tiâm*, an unlicensed pawnshop. *ki-ah-tiâm bòe é*, cheap and nasty. *ah chhioh*, to borrow on security. *sin ah*, to borrow money giving small article as pledge, of less value than the sum borrowed.


*hao-ah*, mark serving for signature. *ui-ah*, to make this mark; to endorse. *tè-ah*, a second survey of land. *sia* *hò* *hong ah-lái*, sound carried by wind.


*hiù-ah*, a white duck, very productive. *tang-koe ah*, duck cooked with this kind of pumpkin.


**A**


*á* (R. tsá, a son), suffix of nouns; also sometimes used with adjectives. *chhiah koáih-a râ-tiâ", only so high. *kú'-e-a", just a very few.


*â* (R. lán), to embrace tightly. *chhiah-pán* *â-piah*, to wáinscot a wall. *â* *chi* *hó* *i*, give him some money as a bribe.

*á* (R. i, to approach). *á* *kui-pêng*, to favour one side.

*á* (R. háu), stuffing of pies, etc. *pau-á", to have stuffing inside; fig. of matter that turns out other than expected. *sek-phè* *pau gông-á", having an appearance of wisdom, but really foolish. *sa* *ká lâu-bé* *kí* *á", said in blaming a man for expecting result too easily, or a boy for attempting man's work. *thó-kúi* *chiauh mó* *ho", *heh thó* *á", blaming a man for stupidity (there is no stuffing in *mò* *hó* cakes). *li* *ká* *chiauh bó* *pau-á"* *è* *ké*, do you dare to attempt such a dangerous thing?

*á*, to cover up. *á* *tín-á", of weeds covering growing rice. *chhü* *sín* *á", house dark, without sunshine.
ai — ai-ti, somewhat sweet; unpleasantly sweet. ti kau ai-khi, id.

*ai (R. id.) — ai-bi, a muddy flavour.

ai (R. a pass.) — pe ai, to guard a pass. ai-tong, militia. ai-tong-i, encampment of militia. ai-tong-liau, id. ai-tong-soa, line guarded by militia, in fighting the savages in Formosa.

ai (R. id.) — wish. ai-tsai, covetous. ai-ching, affection; amorous. ai-kheng, a wife, said by husband.

*ai (R. dark) — ai-mai, underhand; deceitful. ai-mai2, id. boc ai-mai2-tit, must be all open and above-board. bo ai boc mai2, upright; honest.

*aina — ti-tuaia, a spider's web.

*ain (cf. ai2, S.) — ai2-khi hoi, i, give him secretly, as bribe.

ak (R. id.) — to water. siu-ak, to take a little liquor.

*ak (R. id.) — ak-siu, to shake hands. pai-ak, able; self-confident.

ail — am-lai cheh-khi, on an average.

ail — am-tsoan, to cook by frying a little and then boiling. am-kng, a large jar, for salting vegetables, etc.

*amil (cf. gam, S.) — na-tau-am, a dense growth of screw-pine. to-kham-am, an overhanging bank of stream.

安 — am-tsoan, to cook by frying a little and then boiling. am-kng, a large jar, for salting vegetables, etc.

*amil (cf. gam, S.) — na-tau-am, a dense growth of screw-pine. to-kham-am, an overhanging bank of stream.

*amil (R. id.) — am-bak-chiu, to cover the eyes. am sui-gu, blind man's buff. am-si-li-hi, id. chatt hong tagh am-tniuh, thief surrounded and caught. kui-siu am-tniuh, the whole flight of birds caught.

*amil — tagh-tniuh, to ensure that the whole family has enough. am-o, to protect; to encourage; having deep concavity, like foreign umbrella, kham-mlang, to treat a man considerably, taking less than he asks, or carrying a heavier load to relieve him.

*amil — tagh-tniuh, to ensure that the whole family has enough. am-o, to protect; to encourage; having deep concavity, like foreign umbrella, kham-mlang, to treat a man considerably, taking less than he asks, or carrying a heavier load to relieve him.

am — am-tsoan, to cover. am-bak-chiu, to cover the eyes. am sui-gu, blind man's buff. am-si-lihi, id. chatt hong tagh am-tniuh, thief surrounded and caught. kui-siu am-tniuh, the whole flight of birds caught.

am (R. id.) — rice-water. am-ta, a strainer for rice-water. khah-am, thinner; more watery. am-am, soft, as sponge-ake. chiah-am, said in scolding a man, as if a pig fed on rice-water. khaang-n ng am-am, always kneading; subservient.

暗 (R. id.) — dark. am-thau (+), the beginning of the night. chih-put'am-2, an evening now and again. bo kau jia am, not very late; still early. bir-ia-am, tomorrow night. au-am, some other evening. pat-am, id.

chiah am, to take the evening meal; to make secret gain. am hang-cheng, to conceal original cost price of goods so as to charge higher price. am-ke, id. am-khe, persons combining to do this. am-tiong on-tong, to agitate in secret.

am-tsa, a detective. am-chha, id. am-pai, id. am-tsa toa-lo, address to a police-officer when asking a favour. am-sat, to assassinate. am-sat-tong, assassins. am-sat-2, id.

am-tong, a tunnel. am-bu, a secret sign; a password. am-bu, secret figures; eyphers. am-soan, mental arithmetick; to plot secretly. am-chi, to speak allusively; to speak in parables. am-pheo, a sealed letter. hek-am e se-tai, the dark ages; a time of injustice and oppression.

礙 (R. hâm or luâng), the neck. am-kun-soa2, the prominent part on the back of the neck. chih am-kun-soa2, said of old man or invalid with head hanging down. toa am-kun, neck swollen, as with goitre. am-kun chun ting-tai, to expose one's head to be cut off; ready to suffer death or wrong. chun-kun ban-am, to shake about the head and neck, as unwilling to obey, or feeling feivelish.

tung-am2, small in middle and large at each end, like hour-glass; fig. everything lost beyond hope of recovery. thz-am-lok, the giraffe.

*am (cf. han, S.), sound made by mother to get infant to cat. lai am, id.

安 (R. peace), to put on, am-tong, a servant boy. an ti sit-pai e te-di, to rest content with failure. siong-an bu-si, quarrled and all at peace. an-bin teng-kok, to pacify the people and settle the kingdom. an-ku lok-giap, to carry on one's occupation in peace and security. an ka2 siu, how can I receive (such good treatment)? jü kim an tsai, where is it now? said of vanished wealth of wicked man, of the days of youth, etc.

an-lip-kan, Anglican.

安 (R. eng), tight, am-tan (+), hard up for cash. an-au, throat feeling constricted. goa bo an-au li, I do not ask your help, said by father to unchildish son, or by seller to unwilling buyer.

安 (R. a table), a lawsuit. tang-sai-an, the table on two sides of the central high table. an-thau-tong, a table-lamp. thiap-an, a table added on. teng-an e-an, the set of two tables, one long, the other square.

pau-an, to guarantee success in a lawsuit. gi-an, to consider an affair; the matter under discussion. to-an, a case of robbery. kau-an, a teacher's table; statement by teacher to superior of work to be done; a case at law between Christians and others. gi-an, to decide a case; a decision. serg-an, case settled; a precedent. put seng-an, no proof for conviction. khan-an, to bring information of a case to a lawyer, receiving reward for doing so; to act as "jackal." tsun-an, records; archives. tsai-an, on record; laid before the court. thh-an, settled beyond recall; irrevocable. bun-an, a civil case. bin-an, id. heng-an, a criminal case.

安—chêng, the details of a case. kong-an ke, id.; at which a mandarin sits when trying cases. bo-thau kong-an, a case in which there is no clue. u-an-tsoe, having a previous record of conviction. tai-an-tsoe, to make an official disclainer
of responsibility; to give information of case to authorities before going to law. ông an bò ông lang, said of a case in which a man has been unjustly convicted, though on other grounds he deserved all he got.

an (R. lay the hand on), âm-mô, massage. âm-mô-ziáp, the occupation of a massurer. âm-kê, to fix the price we are willing to pay. âm-sêng (+), to come to a general decision on a matter. âm-poá, to make preparation. âm-chhiú, to lay on hands, as in ordination. Kông-ôe âm-sí, âm-sí pông oán-khâu, decision definitely made and no opening left for altering.

ání (R. hàn, a limit), chê-án, a limit as set by superiors; province within which one works. koán ân, limit of one's power. moá-an, time expired. ki-an tê, a long period. ki-an tê, a short period. tiâu-ôc ê ki-ân, time limit of a treaty. tiên ân, extension of time. ân chít-jít kê chít-jít, constantly procrastinating. âm-sí ân-jít, to fix a date for immediate performance. râng-ân kiah kiêu, to speak a creditor fair is better than to refuse obstinately.

ang (R. kong, a duke), a husband, âng chôoa bô, expression used by cardplayers or children for âng chôoa o', thân chê âng, wife working to support her husband.

翁公 (R. cong, an old man). kim-chhúi-ang, the king-fisher.

ang (R. cong, a duke). âng-á-thâu (+), postage stamps. kim ang-á (+), a wealthy man. khan ang-á pó hó-soá", to bring a toy to mend an umbrella; said of man talking irrelevantly.

紅 (R. hông), red. âng-pâi (+), a detective (Singapore). âng-thâu pó, Sikh policemen in Amoy. âng-thâu, a sorcerer. âng-thâu teh tu, sorcerer carrying on his incantations. âng-thâu, a sorcerer, the artificial lion in a procession, with red head. âng-mông thô, Portland cement.

âm-iâm, beautifully got up, as room; finely dressed. âng-ko chhiá-chhiá, in good health;uddy and strong. tê âng-têng (+), to suffer from venereal disease.

páh âng-toá", to give a receipt. âng-koáin, in cases of opinion from Fornosa, containing 10 taels. kat-âng, to fasten red paper on a present. không-âng, id. esp. of bound things.

âm chôoa o', a game of cards in which players turn up cards alternately, the black cards laying on the table, to be gathered up by the player first turning up red. âm-sio-hi, fish cooked with spices, vinegar, etc.

âm tim-tim, very red. bák âng, very dark red. o-tô-âng, id. 色

âng (R. nóng), a large narrow-mouthed earthen jar. hò chîn âm-tê, the last is the best. âm-tê trù-kêe, frog in a jar; fig. of an ignorant person. âm-lài tsâu pih, the thing cannot be lost; it must be somewhere about.

ap (R. id.), to repress. te khi ap, atmospheric pressure low. ap-pek, to keep down; to repress.

at (R. ip, to bow). ap-thâu, to bow to a person (also ap-thâu).

at (R. id.), to break. at kê, to settle the price to be paid, as arbiter. khiêm-at, the key of a piano. at tsâm-thâu-á teh sêng, to count on the fingers.

at (cf. thát), to gather up in a vessel the liquid from the more solid part. at thng, to scoop up soup. at hê-ta, to take away the liquid leaving the solid dry.

at (R. iet). at-kiên, to interview a superior.

au (R. id.), a surname. au-lô-pa, Europe. au-chiu, the continent of Europe. au-se, western countries. au-se, id. au-hôn, European civilization. au-kang, European labourers. au-chiên, the war in Europe.

au, Europe and America.

au (R. to steep). au-he, to steep bamboo in lime-water to rot them. au-hoe, flowers rotting without forming fruit.

au (R. a depression in the ground). chhia-au, the base on which a large coffin is placed to be carried to the grave by eight bearers.

âu (R. hó), the throat. âu-kho, throat clinics. âu-chêng, disease of the throat. ien-áu (+), dry feeling in the throat. nâ-áu-chêng ti", throat choked with emotion.

呼 (R. ho), to call out loud. ê-áu, to shout oneself hoarse.

au (R. id.), to bend. áu siang âu, to make a double fold. âu téng-kun, to make a narrow hem. tiu, to fold in half; double as much. tui âu thên, to gain 100%. siang-áu thên, to gain 200%. âu tit tsôa, to fold paper as for columns of writing. âu hoài tsôa, to fold across the columns.

âu lâng è chhin-thâu, to cheat by giving light weight, or by reckoning goods bought too light. âu nâu-thâu, id. âu-chê, to quarrel. o-áu (+), of the sky, red and lowering.

âu (R. ó), to vomit. kan-áu, to retch.

áu (R. hiù), striking. âu-ut, oppressive, as weather. âu-lôk, soft and rotting, of fruit.

áu (R. hó), after. kha-áu (+) further back. tsâm-áu, the stern of a ship. âu-piah-kau, the back of the house; a back yard.

án, musicians at the back of a stage. âu-tái, id. hó âu-tái, a good orchestra; a helpful wife. âu-tui, musicians accompanying priests, sorcerers, etc.; musicians at back of stage.

âu-siâ, the final payment made to a lawyer on successful termination of case. âu-chhiú (+), id. hó âu-chhiú, no sale for goods bought.

áu á bô âu, has he any male descendants? âu-niú", a step-mother. lâu
æ-ló", to leave open a way of retreat, literal, or figurative.

bā (R. mā), numb. chhut-bā, to be palsied. bā-bōk, loss of power, either temporary or chronic.

bā — bā-tūi-lō, anesthetic medicine.


bā (R. bāu), a wild cat. pēh-bīn-bā, an animal like a wild cat, its flesh is eaten. kē-chi-bā (+), id.

bā-jī-gān, the precious stone known as cat's eyes. tō-teh bā-jī-gān, said of opium smoker, lying with half-closed eyes enjoying himself. chin bā-jī-gān, very comfortable, as sleeping out of doors on a hot night. phō bā bōc kā chhū, said of man incapable of managing affairs.

bā (R. blt). koai" bā-bā, shut close. kōng-ōe chin bā, to speak logically and convincingly.

bā — bā-bā (+), Chinaman born in the Straits, not necessarily half-caste.

bāl to seize and pull. gō-tsāng-thāu hō-lāng bā-khi, to be seized by the root of the queue.

bāh, flesh. bōe gōng bāh, to act foolishly so as to get a beating. bōe-tî-eng-thang i bāh thāi", wishing to injure a man but unable to effect it. thāi bō bāh thang khǐ-lāi, said of man whom he is needless to prosecute as he has nothing to lose. lāi bō bāh, id. chin kā hōng thāi bāh, very daring, reckless of consequences. kap i thāi bāh-chhō, to have it out with a man. thō-bāh (+), the upper soil of a field. chhān-bāh, id. khāu bāh-chhāi, having full juice contents, as ball of opium. hō bāh-chhāi, fleshy. phāh bāh, to buy meat for retail.

bēh thāi bāh, said of doing anything useless or hurtful. kīō gōa beh thāi-bāh, said by child refusing to come when called. chin thāi bāh, said by workman when he has made something wrong.

bāi (R. bāi). khīa-khong-bāi, a treacherous minister of state; a tellbærer; so named from villain in play, represented with inverted eyebrows. khīa-bāi, id. koan-kong-bāi, long prominent eyebrows, like those of Koan Kong; the Java sparrow, used for fortune telling. bā-kāi-mīng tē-tē, kau lāng bō bā, a man with short eyebrows does not have permanent friendships. hé sio- tô-h bā-kāi-mīng, said of very urgent situation.

bāk (R. bōk), the eye; links of a chain. tit-bāk, inattentive; unobservant. chhā-bāk, id. phāh bāk-chhīu, to put out a man's eye by striking with bamboo tube. bāk-chhīu-mīng, eyelashes. bāk-chhīu-khut, the socket of the eye. bāk-chhīu-kō, id. bāk-u, id. bāk-chhīu-phē chhōh, eyelids twitching, considered unlucky. bāk-chhīu-jīa, a growth on the eye; an eye-salve. jīet-bāk, opthalmia. hōng-hē-bāk, id. bē-li-bāk, brown eyes. sī bāk-chhīu, to have a growth on the eyelid; there is no good medicine for it.

bāk-sīn oah-lang, eyes brilliant and beautiful. bāk-chhīu-ūc pūn-hoa teng-hē, a glance of her eyes could blow out a lamp. toāi-bāk, to dazzle the eye with its beauty. sī'-bāk m-bāt khoa"-kī, never saw such a thing; said of unusual wickedness. bāk-khāng (+) chhīu, envious or grievous at the good of a neighbour. chhīn-bāk, id. tōa bāk-khōng, to affect great ideas. sī bāk-chhīu, to give a significant glance. m-bāk, offending foolishly an influential man. bāk-hū", a fragrant powder found in the hollow under a deer's eyes (s. wool).

bāk-chhīu o', said of dead persons, as having no longer any share in worldly affairs. bāk-chhīu ūā iū kim-kim tī-teh, said when scolding a son for loose conduct whilst his father is still alive. bāk-āu, after one is dead. bāk-chhīu kūng, eyesight good.

chhun sa-hun bāk, nearly blind. chhun chhīt-hun bāk, still able to see pretty well. iū u kūi siā' bāk, how much can he still see? m-kā' liān-tsoe bāk-ē bō lāng, I dare not think there is no one else competent, said by writer or speaker.

chhīt hō bāk-sīn, this state of affairs. bāk-chhīu-mīng sa bō khǐi, you have not pulled up your eye-lashes, said to man behaving absurdly and injuring himself. bāk-chhīu-phē bō chhīu-am, id. bāk-chhīu tá* sa-kak, looking very angry. bāk pēh chhīt thō', things in a bad way.

lēng-bāk khoān-thāi, to treat discourteously. o'-bāk tu pēh-bāk, the thing cannot be disputed; also, not to be on speaking terms. bāk-chhīu pāng pōa' khūi-khoeh, to wink at a man's doings. chhīu-tā-bāk, small eyes; the six-sided openings of lattice work or wicker work. nā-tsūn kūl-a-bāk, eyes red like a ghost's; quick-sighted; taking things in at a glance.

chḥū kā, a set of three cards which must be present in the winning hand. teh kūl bāk, to bet on this hand. tīāu bāk, to hold such a hand.

bāk (R. blt, close). bāk-sīt (+), good value; cheap at the price. sū bāk-sīt, id.
băk (R. bài), ink. pêh-băk blackboard chalk. băk-kên, a printing roller. băk-thui (+), id. băk-o', an ink-stone; a brass vessel filled with cotton saturated with ink. băk-hâi (+), the bowl in which the ink is rubbed down for filling this vessel. bó băk-tsuì, uneducated.

木


*băm (cf. âm, S.), sound of infants eating; said in mockery of toothless old man.

*ban (R. id.), the last child of a family. ban-kíâ', id.

*bân (R. id.), tâ-bân, savage; fierce. chihi-bân, id. bân-hîng, id. bân sêng, a fierce temper. pah-bân, the outside divisions of a tortoise shell; the countries outside China. bân-chióh, a very hard kind of stone.

bân (R. goân), stubborn. bân châ-thâu, obstinate; disobedient. m-thang bân-phê (+), must not delay; must act promptly. liên bân sâ-tâu, id., of keeper of gaming table bringing out the same card three times to mislead the players.

bân (R. bán, hoán), to pull or draw out; to reduce expenditure or consumption. bân a-phien, to give up opinion. bân tâng, to give up entirely. ni-bân, to give up resolution; without use of medicine. tiôh tôi pat-bân bân chiau u chiâ, should reduce the expenditure in other directions so as to have money.

bân-mi, to have a feeling of chill, due to feverish or cold; slouching on chhiu bân-ô, to close the hand; to clench the fingers, and dying man. teh kâ bán teh kâ chhoah, shaking and trembling, as ground in earthquake.

*bán (R. id.) bán-sî, a dirge; a poem in honour of deceased friend. bán-su, id. bán-kó, id.

bân (R. id.), ten thousand. bân-kok kong-khooat, international law. bân-se it-he, in unbroken succession for myriads of years, said of Japanese imperial house. bân-kok kong-ôc, a universal language, like Esperanto. bán-hoe-tâng, a kaleidoscope. bán-tiâm-chheug, the ox-eye daisy. bán-lut, Mandarin. moâ'-lák-bân, a very great number; in great abundance. liên-pahn-bân, acting proudly as if a millionaire.

bân (R. nan), slow. kín tsoâh bán, sooner or later; a mere question of time. bán un, to heat up gradually; as wine. bán-to chhoâh, to mine very fine. bán-to chhoâh koah, to put to death by the slicing process; said of a person worried to death.

băt (R. bûk, white). bût lâng án-ni kong, has any one ever said so? sî kâu m-bût chít-ê, all dead.

bât (R. bêk, ink). poâh bát-tsât, to play a game with dominoes, two at a time, where the sum of the points (less 10) reckons. siô bát-tsât, id. tôa bát-tsât, do, with two pairs at a time. liâh bát-tsât, to take up two dominoes the sum of whose points is exactly 10, so certainly worst; to catch cuttle-fish.

bât (R. bôt, close. sîu bât, confined. tài-bât, burial completed. bûc tî tâng sîu bât, no money for funeral expenses. bát-liêng-bât, very careful of money; rather over cautious.
laws for the regulation of the people. bin-
khí, public feeling. bin-khí chín chín, feelings of the people much aroused and interested. bin-hóng, public sentiment. bin-hóng t'ai chín, great growth of public opinion. pêng-bin, ordinary people. pêng-bin chêng-ti, democracy. bin-pân tsu-ê, id. bin-kôan tsu-ê, id. bin-
koân chín tâng, the people very influential. bin-sû sô-siông, a civil suit. bin-sû, id.

tiông-hoa bin-kok, the republic of China. bin-tsù-kok, a republic. bin-tsû, president of republic. bin-chêng, the civil government. bin-chêng-tiú, the head of the civil administration, bin-chêng-
tióng-koa, id. bin-chêng-pô, form of civil administration set up temporarily by Japanese in Formosa; ministry of home affairs. bin-pô, the Board of Revenue. bin-chêng-si, the magistracy. koa pek bin piên, injustice of officials causing a rising among the people.
i-bin, to remove the people to less populated districts. bin-kun, the people's revolutionary army.

敏

bin (R. id.) chhiú-sân lêng-bin, skil-
ful in managing matters; competent. sin-
keng ké bin, too anxious; nervous. bin-
hoáit, active; clever. chhong-bin, clever.

*bin (R. id.), a surname, bin sùn thoа chhia, Bin Sun (one of the 24 models of filial piety) drew a cart, to amuse his aged parents.

面

bin (R. bîn), the face. bin-hêng, shape of face. u bin-jiet, on friendly terms so as to be pleased on meeting together. bô bin bô bák, headless and rude; foolishly offending people. khoa bo bin bák, so dark that nothing can be seen. kô bin-phê, careful of one's good name. hó bin-chêng khiaí, treating a man with special courtesy, often from interested motives. hó bin-
chêng tong, id. khoi lô-bin, to change from good to bad manner; to go back on a bargain. pi khoa bit ki bin, to look so fierce as that bin tâu bin, openly and manifestly; face to face. chhi'-bin niu-zê ê, the ugly demon with which children are threatened to quiet them. bô hó bin sa-khoá, on bad terms with one another. bin-mau chin pà-ti, face very well filled. bin-pô si pâng, full-faced. chhi-khoa bin, sad, melancholy face. âm-bin, id. hoat bin-hông, to have a flushed face, symptom of coming illness. pech-bin-chhui, famous house of ill-fame in Foochow. bin chhiò tê iu, very unhappy though outwardly cheerful. bin jù thô-sek, face pallid with fear. kî-bin (+), said by im-
mate of house of ill-fame, of a brief visit (v. klí). li-phóa bin, said of woman going astray.

蜜

bin (R. id.), honey. chhiá-bin, to gather honey of bees. bit-pâng (+), cells of honey comb. bit-lâh, bees wax. koah bit, to cut out the comb, so as to extract the honey. siu bin, to collect honey from the comb. khoeb bit, to extract honey by squeezing the comb. chhiá rang-bit, best winter honey, for feeding new born infants.

kam-bit, celt; catechin. kam-a-bit (+), tomatoes. bit-tôa, preserved jujubes.

bit, teh pi-bin (+), the weather is changing for the worse. chhut-bin, when two of the dice thrown are the same and so the throw reckons. bô chhut-bin, the three dice all different. si-bin-a, an instrument used in gambling, like a teetotum, with four sides, lâk-bin-a, do, with 6 sides. tsâp-jî-bin-a, box in which one of 12 counters is placed by gambling manager, and bets are made as to which it is. chit-
pêng tsôe bin, this is the right side of the cloth, paper, etc; this side up. piâu-bin, the outside. piâu-bin-chhâ a, from an external point of view; considered from the outside. li-bin (+), the inside.

khui bin, to take the veil from bride's face; to pluck hair from bride's face previous to marriage, done by lucky woman; open face of watch (not hunter). khui-bin-
le, fee paid to lucky woman for doing this to bride. kng-bin, open face of watch, hâp-bin, hunter watch. chhiá-bin, a bevelled edge.

tsôa-bin, a paper mask. ké-bin, id. thîn-bin, an iron mask. thîn bin-phê, shameless; brazenfaced. kâu-bin-phê, id. ti ka-koân-bin, to be ashamed to meet a man (and so require to wear a mask). kâ-
bin-kû, false face; mask for children's toy. thâu-bin-têng lâng, members of upper classes. bin-têng sa, good clothes.

bib (R. bîn, meal). bin-sek, pastry; pudding.

biô (R. biâu), a temple. biô-ú, temples in general. ka-biô, ancestral temple. sô-
tièn-biô, temples in which mandarins worship in spring and autumn. kûn-biô khi sin, "familiarity breeds contempt."

bit (R. secret). bit-îok, secret treaties.
bit-hâp, to coincide, as line or triangle-
bit-pô, secret information. bit-tiêm, a code telegram. bit-hông, to make minute search. bit-tsat, secret orders. bit-sek, private apartments. bit-hâm, a private letter. bit tôa, to manufacture clandestinely. bit thong, to commit adultery.

bit-su chhut, to export forbidden goods secretly. bit-su jîp, clandestine imports.

bit thâm-chêng, secret service; detectives. pi-bit ê hóc-gí, discussion in secret; secret session. siu pi-bit, to keep a matter or decision private. bit mai im, a woman who receives visitors secretly; unregistered prostitute. bit-chhièt ê koân-hê, a close relationship; intimately inter-related.

bit-lôh-khi, to sink into the ground, as foot of table, or grave. khoa kâu bit-bu, to look till no longer visible.

bit (R. id.), honey. chhiá-bin, to gather honey of bees. bit-pâng (+), cells of honey comb. bit-lâh, bees wax. koah bit, to cut out the comb, so as to extract the honey. siu bin, to collect honey from the comb. khoeb bit, to extract honey by squeezing the comb. chhiá rang-bit, best winter honey, for feeding new born infants.

kam-bit, celt; catechin. kam-a-bit (+), tomatoes. bit-tôa, preserved jujubes.
bök (R. wood). bök-koe, the quince.

*bök (R. id.), harmonious. hó-bök, agreeing together. chin-bök, id. put-bök, at variance.

*bök, to gasp, as man in water. bök chit-ē, id. bök-bök-kid, gasping for breadth, as drowning man. bök-bök-siu, to be in trouble and distress.

*bök (cf. būh, S, some say “bök”). hit-lūi hoe chin tōa bök, that is a very large flower; said also of things in general.

*böng — tā-böng tāng, a grown-up man, said in scolding a man for carelessness. kiet kui-böng, to form a lump. chiā koe-böng, to cut the leg of a chicken; to suck the fingers.


bōng un, to receive favour (s. forget). to-bōng, many thanks, bōng-kāu; said returning thanks for guidance and advice.

bōng (R. to perish). bōng-kok-lō, people driven from their country and in distress. bōng-lēng, title used in addressing spirit of a deceased person. chi-bāng, a spirit answering to an incantation though not the one called for; said in blaming a man for joining in a conversation unasked.

bōng (R. quick). bōng-tōng, hurried and careless, bōng-tōng-hān, such a man. bōng-tōng-kūi', id.

bōng (R. to forget). bōng-iōh, anesthetic medicine. bōng-iōh-hoe, a flower like the iris. kien-bōng, loss of memory; amnesia. bōng-lien-hoe, a meeting of old and young together. bōng-lien-kē kau-pōc, id.

bōng-hūn-soa', the mountain of forgetfulness, crossed after death. bōng-hūn-khi, the ravine of forgetfulness. chiāh bōng-hūn-sūi', to drink the waters of Lethe; said in scolding a person for forgetfulness.

bōng (R. blind). bōng hāk-hāu, school for the blind. bōng-a hāk-hāu, school for the blind and dumb. bōng-tiām, the blind spot in the eye.

*bōng (R. id.) gū-bōng, the gad-fly; the horse-fly.

*bōng (R. name of a tree). lēng-bōng, the lemon (v. lēng, S.). bōng-kō, the mango. sī bōng-kō, to become diseased as result of vice.

bōng (R. col. bang, a net). phah-te-bōng, to perform rites to deliver the dead from the net which enclosed wicked men.

bōng (R. col. bang, a large sort of snake). bōng-tsōa, the boa constrictor. tsōa-bōng, id. bōng-sūi', to embroider the dragon robes.
bóng

*bông*, to strike forcibly. **bông hó**-p̄-sí, to beat nearly to death. **bông toa-kīn**, to play volley-ball.

mộ

bóng (R. bō), a grave. **bông-ā-po**-, a graveyard. **pê-bông**, to clear up a grave. **pê sên-bông**, to do so the first year after burial. **thâm-bông**, to visit a grave to see that all is in order (s. look at, S.). **sûn bông**, id. **châu-ā-bông**, a grave without tombstone, etc. **bông-kau**, a channel round the circumscribed back of a grave. **bông-ā-thâu**, a grave.

hẹc bông-tòe, to require the removal of graves that ground may be used for other purposes. **lap-tiêh bông-ā-thâu**, to break a hole into a grave by treading on it. **pê kē-bông**, to make a pretended grave on another man's property, to see if he makes objection; if not, the proper burial takes place.

bông (R. = col. bông, to look at). **bông-ān-kia**, a telescope. **ān-bông-tái**, an observatory. **thâm-bông-chhu**, a lookout; an erection for watching movements of enemy, etc. (s. grave, S.)

hî-bông, to hope for. **hô bông**, to have good grounds for hope, (hô, thick); to have hope for the future, (hô, after). **iôk-bông**, desire; greed, **chhia-bông**, great expectations; very ambitious. **iú-bông**, hopeful.

ui-bông, prestige; reputation. **jin-bông**, popularity. **bêng-bông-ka**, a family whose members have distinguished themselves. **bông-khi**, an appearance of the heavens enabling experts to foretell weather or coming events.


bû (R. = col. bô, not). bû tîong chhū iû, when nothing suitable can be had choose the next best. **bû sô**-sû-sû, idile; nothing to do.

bû-i-lûn, agnosticism. **bû-sîn-tô**, atheism.

bû (R. id.) bû hâm, to injure by false accusation.


bû-bâk, a clue. chhû-tsû-bû, a land lady. chhun-thâ aû-bû bûn, spring weather is bad and trying, like step-mother's temper. hâm-koc-bû-â (a.), a sea gull. tsû-bû chi (a.), interest and principal.

bû li, id. chhâ-bû tsôe ki-hô, a congenital mark by which a man may be recognised. sêng-bû sêng-thien, Assumption of the Virgin Mary. **bû-têng-hiû**, mother cloves. oê-bû, words used in conversation without meaning; expletives; sometimes said when blamed for bad language, "just a way of speaking."

bûn

bû (R. to brandish). kô-bû, to urge forward; to stimulate. **bû-lông (+)**, to spend money foolishly. **bû-tiû**, to throw away. **bû-tâl**, a stage; a theatre. **bû-pê (+)**, malpractice on part of official.

âi-kien-bû, to express sympathy by letter or visit. siâ âi-kien-bû, to return thanks for such attention.


bû-sêng, the god Kwanti. **giá bû-sêng**, to have a procession in his honour.


bû (R. id.) tōa-thâu-bû, the thumb. tōa-thâu-bû lâng, a leading influential man.


bûm sim tsû-bûn, ask your own heart. **bûm sim tsû-ûi**, my conscience does not reprove me, bûm-lông cheng-sîn, to refresh and revivify the spirit (s. military, S.).

bû (R. affairs). sû-bû, matters; affairs. sû-bû-sô, a place for management of affairs; an office. sû-bû, all sorts of affairs; general business. sû-bû-khô, department of general affairs, in government office. chit-bû, business; occupation; chit-bû è sî-kan, office hours. hâm-bû, affairs of a bank or house of business. khûn-bû, to be employed in. gi-bû, work done without salary; duty (v. gi, S.). pûn-bû, duty. tsoan-bû, fully occupied with; giving whole hearted attention to. tsoan-bû è chhû-thê-îah, a general manager of a concern. góa-bû-pô', the foreign office. bû-pit-tiêh, certainly should do or be.

*bû* — liên-bûn, the rose apple (= liên-bûn).

*bûl* — chiôch chin tōa bûh, a very large stone or accumulation of stones. lâng kiet kui bûh, people gathered together into a band.

*bû* — o-bûi-â, a small insect with bite like a mosquito. bâng-bûi, id.

bûn (R. id.), literary. ék-bûn, a translation. goân-bûn, the original text. kô-bûn sek-gi, a valuable collection of essays with commentary. chhau-siê è kô-bûn, an ancient manuscript; a codex. bûn-hák,
bun (R. corner of mouth). chiap-bun-le, a kiss on meeting.

bun (R. = col. mang, a mosquito). bun-tiông, a mosquito nct.

*bun, to creep or crawl in or out. bun-chut-lai, to come creeping out, like white ants. mi-tai i bun tui to-ai khi, I don't know where he has disappeared to. bun-tsau, to run off. bun ti-tho-kha, to burrow in the ground. bun-khang, to make a hole by burrowing. bun-chhü, a mole; a firework which jumps about when lighted.

bun (R. id.) bun-thang-iön, medicine for worms; santotine.

bun (R. = col. mäng, to ask). bun-töe, subject for consideration; text. iü gi e bun-töe, ground for suspicion. höng-bun to make enquiries; to call on friends. Kâ-bun, an adviser. liök-kun e ko'-bun, a military adviser. chit-bun, to consult; to examine in court. chit-bun-su, a letter asking for explanation. ka-kî bun-sim, to consider one's actions; introspection. tsü-bun, id. tsu-bun, to consult, as officials consulting leading men. bun-chêng, to diagnose a disease. bun-chêng-tâng, a stethoscope.

bun (R. id.) bun-loân, confused; disorderly. gi-tiü² bun-loân, the meeting was in confusion. hong-siök bun-loän, violent customs rifle.

but (R. = col. mûl", a thing). tong-but, living objects. tong-bût-oan, zoölogical gardens. tong-but-hég, id. tong-bût-hâk, zoölogy. sit-but, members of the vegetable kingdom. sit-but-oan, botanic gardens. sit-but-hâk, botany. but-chít-kái, material sphere. chiân but-chít-kái lái kông, speaking from a material point of view.

i-but-tek, materialism: i-but-lun, id. kek-but, the study of nature; scientific investigation. but-li-hâk, physics. but-li, id. ki-but-li, inorganic matter. iu-ki-but, organic matter.

bût-phil, material objects; articles of trade. un-but, materials used in kindergarten training; "gifts." gi-but, relics. but-kê, price of things. kô-bût-siông, trade in old curiosities. but-gi, criticize; gossip about persons.

but khêng i tiông, the thing itself may be trifling, but the significance is great.

but-chêng goân-sî, the origin of species.

but kêng thien tek, natural selection; the struggle for existence. but kok iu tsû, things must not be recklessly taken and used, they have all their their own owners.

but-sêk-chî, oak galls (said to be imitation of a Persian word). but-sêk-chî sng, tannin.

bun (R. = col. mûg, a door). bun-teng, a servant; a door-keeper. bun-kong, id. bun-jin, a disciple (s. hear, S.). sip-jii bun-jin, the twelve apostles. kong-bun, the anns; the door of a yamen (s. literary).

it-ji jip kong-bun, kiū'-giu thoat chhut, when once involved in a yamen case there is the utmost difficulty in getting free.

tsoan-bun, a specialist. bun-siông, the fir placed at door of Japanese houses at New Year time.

không-bun, the Confucian school. không-bun chi hâ, a disciple of Confucianism. ka-bun put-hêng, trouble in the family.

bun-zee-hân, one who has no share in a matter; an outsider. bun-hô' khai hông, the 'open door.'


bun-hong to-lêk, to run off and hide, hearing of order having been issued for arrest.

C

che

che (R. tse), dregs. khioi lãng è che-tài, to imitate a man's words or methods without his power. bûn-tï tê che-che tâi, do not come constantly troubling me with your affairs. lòng si li è che-tâi, all the trouble is due to you.
*chê (R. to adjust, to compound). iôh-chê, a prescription (a. drugs). iôh-chê-su, a chemist and druggist. tiau-chê, to dispense medicine. tiau-chê-su, a dispenser. ti chiah jôa tsoc chê, how many doses of medicine have you taken? hông-huí-chê, an antiseptic drug.

災 *chê (R. tsa), plague, chiefly of animals; to wither, of plants. tihia teh tiôn guê-chê, there is cattle plague there. tihî giônâ-chê, said in scolding children.

chê-lôh-khi, to fail in growing up. tien-ä chêng-chê, rice suffering thus. tien-ä chê-chê, id.

齊 *chê (R. together). chham-chhi put-chê, in confusion and disorder; ragged at the edge. chê-chê, broad, of pen-point. chê-thien tia-sông, the monkey. Sun Gô-không, which became the equal of Heaven.

chê (C.) = A. chì. chê-hu, husband of elder sister.

制 *chê (R. to rule). kum-tsun-chê, monarchical form of government. tê-chê. Id. pl. tê-chê, to change to a monarchy; to restore the monarchy. kun-tsun tsouan-chê, antocratic government; despotism. kiong-hô chê, republican government. to-kun-chê, military rule; control by the fuchens. koa-chê, the system of magistracy in a district; official system. koa-chê kai-kek, to make changes in distribution and arrangement of officials. kai-chê, to make changes in manner of government (of smaller matters, not revolution). peng-chê, military organisation (s. debt, S.). hoat-chê, legal organisation. kiong-chê chê-fôi-toâ, forebode oppression; violent compulsion.

kau-chê, to be at variance. hân-chê, to fix a limit. chê-tsok, to prostitute by slight offers, so as to avert misfortune. chê-hôk, uniform of soldiers, scholars, officials (s. sacrifice, S.).

製 *chê (R. to compound). chê-tsô, to manufacture. chê-tsô-giàp, the business of a manufacturer. chê-phim, manufactured articles (s. sacrifice, S.). fêk-chê, specially made; very first-class. chê-thûg hêo-siâ, a sugar crushing company. chê-tsô-chhiâng, a factory; manufacturer. chê-ôh-soi, medicine manufacturer.

hông chit è thê chê, to imitate a pattern.

濟 *chê (R. to cross). chê-kip, to give help in distress. khi-chê è hông-hoat, means for relief of distress. khi-chê khi hù gui, to relieve from distress and save from danger. chê-se è i-i', a charity hospital.

teng-khi-chê, certificate of registration of property, taking the place of deeds. teng-khi-chê-chêng, id. chêng-li chê, matter completely arranged. chêng-kiat-chê, notice put on house intimating that the half-yearly cleaning has taken place.

kiem-tsan-chê, passed the censor.

keng-chê, expenditure; economies. chêng-ti keng-chê, political economy.

kuent keng-chê, domestic economy. keng-chê-kai, science of economics. keng-chê-chêhn, from the point of view of expense. keng-chê khor-thân, financial stringency; hard times. keng-chê-t'ai, id., especially in relation to money matters. put-chê, unreliable; useless, as man. keng-chê-tiâ, person in charge of receipt and expenditure of money. keng-chê-thân, cashier; persons in his office.

際 chê (R. a limit). kau-chê, friendly intercourse; international relations. kau-chê-hu, expenses of friendly gatherings; gifts to friends on special occasions. kok-chê, international relations (s. debt, S.). kok-chê tong-bêng, allied by treaty. kok-chê tiân-ko, treaty of alliance.

嘗 chê (R. tê, a year of life). tê-chê-gôa, more than a year old. tê-thit, 13 months old; and so on. èê kiâ, kiâ chê-it, bôe kiâ, kiâ chê-chhit, if a child cannot walk at 13 months, it will not walk till 19 months. chê kui, how much over a year old?

債 chê (R. id.) a debt. keng-chê, public debt. kok-chê, national debt (s. limit, S.). bô-chiip kok-chê, to invite a loan from the people. chihô göa-kok-chê, to borrow money from abroad. göa-kok-chê, id. lai-chê, national debt due one's own people. göa-chê, foreign debt. chê-koân, credit. chê-koân kok, a country lending money abroad. chê-bu, debt. chê-bu-kok, a country owing money to foreigners. chê-kang, debentures for national loan. kok-chê-phôe, id.

sa^n khiâm chê, said of man suffering without redress or paying money without apparent necessity, as if due a debt. ti khiâm kâu chê, said of man who gives because he must. khiâm hông-chê, said to very hard creditor demanding immediate payment, worse than emperor. khiâm peng-chê, to be in arrears with soldiers pay (s. rule, S.).

siâm-chê hi, a play on the last night of the year, creditors must not go there to demand payment. pàng âu-si chê, a debt irrecoverable in this life; to act so as to involve descendants.

tôa chê lài chhut-si, to be born with guilt due to sins in former life. khiâm li è si-lâng chê, said by parents in scolding troublesome children. tê thi conhe, said in scolding a child for spoiling things by carelessness. thô-chê-kia, a young man who causes his parents much trouble, as if paying debt due from former life. sôg-chê-kia, id. hêng-chê kia, a very filial son, as if repaying debts due in previous life. siu chê-kia, a filial son, who undertakes responsibility for his fathers debts. khiâm hoc-chê, said of loose woman and her lover.

祭 chê (R. id.), a sacrificial offering. chê-hôk, dress worn when making sacrificial offerings (s. rule, S.). chê sêng, to worship Confucius and other sages. chê-koan, a
chë

sacrificial hat. chë-tsä, the person responsible for arrangement of funeral observances, etc. (s. debt). chë-tien, to make offerings and libations. chë-tien, a festival. chë-jit, a festival day, observed as holiday. chë-ki, id. oah-chë, to provide specially good food for caulinal under sentence of death; a living sacrifice. chë-phin, sacrificial offerings (s. compound). pó-chë, to attend a sacrifice (as military officials at worship of Confucius).

pái-lo-chë, said of persons making offering where funeral passes, as mark of respect or in hope of reward.

bë-si', a priest. chë-si-tâu, the high priest. chë-si-thâu, id. sio-chë, burnt offerings. siök-tsöö chë, sin offerings. kâm-un chë, thank offerings. si-âun chë, id. siu-un chë, id.

chhít-ông-chë, service on 10:29 in memory of Prince Kitashirakawa, who died in Formosa, 1895. chhít-bhün-chë, service on 10:29 in memory of officers and soldiers who died in taking Formosa. liông-chë-tiên, these two services on successive days.

kok-tüz-kâm-chë-chë, the librarian of Chinese Imperial Academy.

chhun-kai (chhiu-kai), hông-lông-chë, spring (autumn) ceremony in honour of former emperors of Japan.

chë (R. tsö, to sit). chë khab kheoh, sit closer together. chë khab tsät, id. chë khab oä, id. chë khab lät, sit further in, i.e., further from the door. chë bök löm, cannot all get seated. chë bök dëi, to have no place to sit. chë koà-hâu, koàh be-so'ân, that, keeping out of a quarrel; neutral.

m-tiôh sa' chë, an error on either side must be put right. lih khi chë kha-khu, to arrest and imprison. chë teh teh bah, said in scolding lazy child who will not work, but simply cats and grows fat. chë hú kha k'ūi, very fortunate; wealthy and prosperous. chë m-tiôh, to acknowledge oneself in the wrong. chë put-si', id. kâ lang chë li, to acknowledge oneself in the wrong.

chë töz (+), to bear the responsibility for a matter. tsan-phó hâi chë tô, proverb of the responsible party who bears the loss when a matter goes wrong.

chë hé, to buy goods and store them up waiting for rise in price.

chë-löm, to be situated, of property. sìn-minh chë löm, where is it situated?

chë (R. chëk). chë sòa', make thread.

chë (R. tsö'.) hi-lâm-chëk, mark on skin, where fish scale adhered when person was young.

chëk (R. form). loat-chëk, evil doings. chhur-chëk, to come to light. siu-chëk, to reform; to give up bad ways. hëu-chëk, id. phán-chëk, chëk, to explain one's actions so as to justify oneself.

chëk (R. chëk), a candle; said in measurement of electric lighting. tsáp-lák-chëk, 16 candle light, etc. chëk-sò', candle power (s. a rule, S.; full, S.). chëk-kng-lék, id.

thiau-chëk, two pillars at graves of high mandarins, etc. chëk-tài (+), name of one-six domino. chëk-tài-tûi, a pair of such dominoes.

chëk (R. id.), to punish. chëk-bû, duty; responsibility. kôe-chëk, to be offended; to find fault (v. kôe, S.).

chëk (R. id.), to collect. chëk-siâu sëng-to, to gather together a quantity of anything by small additions. jît chëk goät fün, id. khî-khâm liáp-chëk, do. by great economy. khin-khô liáp-chëk, id.

tsú-chëk, illness brought on by drinking too much water (s. candle). kë-chëk, do, by eating fruit. thiong-chëk, worms. chëk-sit, dyspepsia. chëk-lông, sickness due to poverty of blood; said of matters gone wrong.

chëk ang-tâ, to fasten paper or silk images on screens, etc.; to make paper images. chëk-li-p-kim, profits or interest added to capital; amount earned by small regular subscriptions.

chëk (R. immediately). chëk ui, to ascend the throne. chëk-ûi-sek, coronation ceremony.

*chëk (R. to spin, = col. chëh). sëng-chëk, result; efficiency; achievement. sëng-chëk khab hô, more successful in his work. sëng-chëk-plâu, book containing statement of results, as of school examinations. sëng-chëk-sû, id.

*chëk (R. full). chëk-zâi, a hindrance; an obstacle. chëk-sô', nitrogen (s. candle, 8, a rule, S.). chëk-bhû-sû, typhus (Japanese imitation of sound; also spelt chi-hû-sû).

tiông chëk-bhû-sû, id.

*chëk (R. a rule). chëk-sô', grade of field accordingly to quality; taxes to be paid accordingly (s. a candle, S.; full, S.). chëk-sìa', id.

chëk (R. id.), a census roll. kok-chëk, national register. jîp-chëk, to be entered on registration roll, as belonging to the country; or wife registered on entering husband's home. jîp eng-kok chëk, to be naturalized as an Englishman. lâm-chëk, to have one's name omitted from registration. tsän-chëk, to have name removed to new place of residence. thoa-chëk, to have name removed from registration roll on belonging to a different country; to lose one's citizenship. thë chëk, to remove one's name from registration roll. kok-chëk sông-sit, to lose one's citizenship. tu-chëk, to deprive of citizenship. chëk-bin, persons who have been registered in foreign country; said in Amoy of Japanese Formosans. kek chëk, to remove name of offender from register; to outlaw. lut-chëk, id. chëk-koân, nationality. pùn-chëk, original place of registration. tsà-chëk, one's ancestral home; nationality. goân-chëk, id. hâk-chëk-phô, register of scholars, giving names, ages, addresses,
chêk (R. chick, chip, quiet), = col. chip.

chêk-phô, a "cheque", book.  chêk-tsôa, a cheque.  gun-chêk, id.  gun-chêk-tswi kha-khakhi, receiving premium on cheque.  gun-chêk tswi kha-lak, requiring to pay discount on cheque.  chêk-gôn, payment by cheque = Spanish in Amoy.

*chêk (R. chick, chip, quiet),= col. chip.

oân-chêk, to die, said of Buddhist priest.

chêng (R. chêng), a bell.  iô chêng, to ring a bell.  kêng-chêng, a warning bell, for use by the police.  pat-không-chêng, clock with octagonal frame.  tsôo-chêng, a clock that stands on a base.  nau-chêng, an alarm clock.  hû-lô-chêng, a clock driven by weights shaped like this kind of gourd.  khim-chêng, a clock that plays a tune at the hours.  mng-chêng, a clock which, on pressing a stud, strikes again the previous hour; a repeater.  nôa-chêng, a wall clock.  tiâu-chêng, id.  long-chêng, box clock on gimbals.  toh-thâu-chêng, a clock for standing on the table.  chêng-piô-tiâm, watchmaker's shop.  kôa chêng ê tsoân, a clock that rings when unlocked.

ê-chêng, dumb-bell.  tsôo kâng hôn tiâm-chêng, to work with fixed hours.  kê-tiâm-chêng, to be past the hour; to be late.  tsôo-tông tiâm-chêng, to take up time; occupy a man's time.  tin tiâm-chêng, id.  ên-chhiên tiâm-chêng, id.

ân-chêng-à (+), the tonsil.  chhûi bê khûi, ná-ab chêng-à seng khôn*a-kî', know what he is going to ray before he opens his mouth.

chêng (R. to dispute).  kêng-chêng, to compete; to dispute.  chêng-toal, to compete for.  chêng-piên, to dispute; to contest.  chêng-li, to contend for gain; to compete in business.  chêng-siû, id.  chêng-zî, to debate; to dispute; polemic.  chêng-lûn, id.  hun-chêng, to have a quarrel.  chêng-tô, id.  chêng-chip, to differ from; to disagree with.  chêng-toan, to contest a point; the point in dispute.

chêng (R. teng).  chêng-siû koan-sê, to collect maritime dues.

chêng (R. id.).  chêng-thô, to subjugate rebels.  chêng-hoát, id.

chêng (R. to increase).  chêng-bô, to add; to supplement.  chêng-hông, to raise a man's salary.  chêng-kip, id. (kip, to bestow); to add additional course in school, (kip, degree in rank).  chêng pêng, to increase the number of soldiers (s. minute, S.).  chêng-ka, to increase (s. Buddhist priest, S.).

chêng (R. chêng), to pound.  teh chêng bi (+), said of man nodding his head when sitting in chair (s. minute, S.).  chêng-mang tab hû, to go to a house violently demanding payment of money; to treat with violence.  chêng bô tiâm tab, to miss the vital part in striking.

chêng (R. minute).  tit-tiâm jit-goât chêng-hôn, said of part of dead body exposed to rays of sun and moon, so as to acquire supernatural powers.

chû-chêng, pure alcohol (s. cup).  â-phien-chêng, morphin.  hoân-chêng, aluminium.  chhô-chêng, acetic acid.  thîng-chêng, saccharine.  chêng-iâm, purified white salt.  chêng-thîng, refined sugar.  chêng bi, cleaned rice (s. pound, S.).  chêng-kim, pure bright gold.  chêng-peng, picked soldiers; trained soldiers (s. increase, S.).  chêng-chin, to exert oneself; to make progress.  hoân chêng, to recover good eyesight, as healthy men at age of sixty.  hoân chêng, to become dim, of eyesight.  chêng ek kiû chêng, to wish to improve what is already good.  chêng-liông, exceedingly good, said especially of things.

kông-ôe chêng-chêng, to speak intelligently, not like a mad person.  kông-ôe lêng-chêng, id.  kông-ôe chêng pâ-pâ, id. to speak very much to the purpose; to speak strongly but not act up to it.  kông-ôe chêng bâng-bâng, id.

chêng-khûn-siû, reward for regular attendance.

chêng (R. a Buddhist priest).  chêng-i, rooms connected with a temple.  chêng-pông, id.;  chêng-tô, Buddhist priests.  chêng-liû, id. companion of priest.  chêng-ka, the Buddhist priesthood (s. increase, S.).

chêng (R. the iris of the eye).  chêng-tsu, lens of eye.  chêng-tsu pîên chît, cataract of the eye.  gân-chêng, the pupil of the eye.

chêng (R. to steam).  piên-chêng, disease of children at 32, 64, 96, etc. days after birth.

chêng-chêng-tîh, steam power.  chêng-liû tsûi, distilled water.  chêng-hoát, to emit steam; evaporation.

chêng (R. to look secretly).  thâm-chêng, a detective; a scout.  chêng-thâm, id.  bit-chêng, id.  kông-chêng, police detective.

chêng (R. crystal).  kêt chêng-thê, to crystallise.

chêng (R. id.), a musical instrument with thirteen strings.

chêng (R. id.), circumstances.  tông-chêng, sympathetic.  thê-thiap i ê chêng, sympathising with him.  hûo chêng-i khah soc-li, kindly feelings growing colder; becoming estranged.  mêt ên-chêng-sê-sû, ignorant of the ways of men and the world.  chêng, li, hoat, sa*+ji long tôi, in managing a case a judge should have regard to character, reason and law.  bu-chêng (+), apathetic.  ai-chêng, affection.  bô sünk-chêng, disobedient.

chêng-koa, love songs.  chêng-xi, id.  chêng-sûi, id.  chêng-sûi, layers committing suicide together.  chêng-hû, an immoral married woman.  chêng-fin, levers.
chêng 17

chêng

ntsii-hé bó chêng, water and fire are bad masters. chêng-i put-kai, an offence against good feeling. put-kiiin jin-chêng, disdainful of humane considerations. lâng tsâi jin-chêng tsâi, grateful to benefactor whilst alive, (but neglectful of his family after his death). chêng bû put ti kâm, I can never forget your kindness.

kho'-chêng, miserable condition. gôăe kho'-chêng bôe móa"-tít, the cup of my misery will never fill; my troubles will never cease (said especially by women). kho'-chêng bôe móa"-tít, my miserable condition is quite plain, said, e.g. as reason for not paying debt.

chêng (R. chên), before. chêng bô jôa-kû, not long ago. chêng-khu, one who goes in advance of great man to make preparations; a forerunner. koân chêng kô' aû, to be careful in speech and action, so as not to give offence. chêng-kia", an antecedent. chêng m bat siü", said penitently of last opportunity. chêng-chhùi-kin, part of price or purchase paid in advance of sale paid in advance to a lawyer on his undertaking a case. chêng-kin, id. chêng-chhùi, id.; also of deeds of property, earlier deeds. chêng láng gô-si au lãng, said of man's evil actions as influencing after ages. chêng láng tsâi hau, aû láng im-ûng, man acting so that posterity profits; also of man meeting adversity, houses and lands passing to others.

tyâi-sû chêng-jiên, orderly.

chêng (R. id.), to put in order. chêng-îi (+), to manage; to arrange. tâi-chî iâu-bè chêng-li, matter not rightly in hand; not properly managed. chêng-li chêng-chhó, finished; wound up. chêng-li-liâ-tek, id. chêng-li tsâi-chêng, to put money affairs in order.

tiêt-sû chêng-jiên, orderly.

chêng (R. chên), to swell. tsâi-chêng, swollen; tropical. phô-chêng, id. hu-chêng, id.; ödema.

chêng (R. chên), sced. hit chêng ê láng, that kind of people. chêng-chêng ê miên-kiâ", all sorts of things. piên-chêng, to change quality; to vary. hoân-chêng, id.

pên-chêng, the white races. ñê-chêng, the yellow races. o-chêng, the black races. âng-chêng, the red races. tsang chêng, the brown races. chêng-tsôk kek-bêng, racial revolution; rising against foreign control.

chiâ" chêng, genuine breed. kái-liâng-chêng, improved breed. kên-chêng, to select seeds for sowing; to breed from selected stocks. chêng-chêng, inherited; hereditary, of qualities, not of property or offences. chêng-thîng, id. (v. thîng, S.). pâng láng-chêng, said of fabulous being who created man. pâng chêng, said of dissolute man. thô chêng, of an unlicensed woman. zu-chêng-â, a cow that has not yet had calves. tî-chêng-â, a sow that has not had a litter. idâ-chêng-â, a young shag-goat. lâk-tsâp-jit chêng, a kind of potato, ready for gathering in 90 days. chhît-tsâp-jit chêng, hoân-chêng, tsâ-lâk chêng, other kinds. eng-kok chêng, a kind recently introduced. sông-chêng, an old kind.

bi-lông-chêng, breed of pigs, from name of place.

hun-chêng, the poppy; the tobacco plant.

châm-chêng, silk worn eggs for breeding.

iôh-chêng-siông, business of druggists.

kâm-chêng, to cover in seed, with plough, not with harrow.

chêng (R. chên), to sow. khui-chêng, to clear ground for cultivation.

khui-chêng ōng-lai, to clear ground and plant pine-apples. chêng gâ-tâu, to vaccinate. chêng-tâu (+), id.

chêng (R. testimony). chêng-jin, witnesses. pô-chêng-jin, a surety; a guarantor (s. correct, S.). pô-chêng-su, a certificate. chêng-bêng-su, id. siu-giâp-chêng, certificate given to scholars who have passed at close of year. pit-giâp-chêng, do. at close of study; graduation certificate. tsut-ziâp chêng, id. chêng-kî suâ, copies of documents put in as evidence.

kong-chêng, to notify authorities of a transaction so as to have it witnessed, less formal and expensive than registration.

lên-siù-chêng, a receipt for money, etc. niaân-su-chêng, id. în-chêng, to adduce as proof.

chêng (R. id.), correct. kâi-chêng, to alter. keng-chêng, to correct. hoân-chêng, to reform (by way of revolt rather than direct progress) (s. disease, S.). sim chêng put phâ saî, the upright in heart need not fear evil spirits.

chêng-tông, proper; in due form. chêng-tông, id. chêng-tông ê tsu-kêh, qualifications fitting a man for a post. bô chêng-tông ê li-iû, no valid grounds for action. chêng-sêk, in proper order; in due form. chêng-phâi, upright; virtuous; well-behaved.

fài-chêng goân-nî, first year of reign of Japanese Emperor, Taisho, 1912. chêng-kim ê câm-hêng, the Yokohama Specie Bank.

chii-chêng, a butler; a cupbearer.

chêng-tô-î", a masonic club.

kông-bêng chêng-tai, a matter open and above board, without concealment. kông-bêng chêng-hù ê, openly and fairly done; rightly acquired. chêng-kiong, land tax. chhiêu töe chêng hoat, to arrest and behead without trial. pô-chêng, a Formosan official under Japanese rule (s. testimony, S.) (v. pô, S.).

kiâm ủ pât chêng, only that and nothing more, said at close of sentence.

chêng (R. id.), a disease. hoân-chêng, to change from one sickness to another (s. correct, S.). piên-chêng, id.

chêng (R. chên), all. chiaâ chêng peh-sî", all these people. kêh chêng, to differ from everyone else; to dissent.

chêng (R. government). chêng-tî, government; politics. chêng-tî-tông, political parties. chêng-tông, id. chêng-tî ê keng-giâm, experience in office; political
增

增 (R. cheng, to add): ke-it-cheng, to give 110 catties whilst reckoning 100; to rise higher, as mercury in thermometer; to be raised up, as outer robe. cheng-bah, a swelling in the flesh. cheng-jo, a cape of land.

静

静 (R. id.), quiet. tong-cheng (+), to make a noise; to disturb the silence. kô-jin ê tông-chêng, movements of individuals. bô tông hô chêng, no news; no response. cheng-lêk, static force. cheng-iông, to take rest for regaining health. chong chi-hê, very quiet; nobody there. cheng chiâu-chiau, to consider quietly; contemplation.

赠

*cheng (R. to present). kî-chêng, to make a donation; to present. kia-chêng, id. chêng-tû, id. chêng-phîn, gifts; presents. hong-chêng, to grant title of nobility to relatives of distinguished man.

*cheng — chêng tsâ kau tâ", from the beginning till now. chêng sôe-hân, since childhood. bê chêng bê, acting too previously (v. Rê, S.).

支

支 (R. to separate). chi-tiâm, a branch establishment. chi-thia", subdivision of a Ting. chi-po, a branch department. chi-bêe, an out-station connected with an organized church; a branch society.

chi-chhut, to take out money. chi-hut, payment. chi-chhut chêng-kîu, an application for payment of money. chi-hut ê jît-kî, date of money transaction. chi-hêng, order made by court in response to claim that a man is due as money; if he makes no reply within fourteen days, the case goes against him. chi-tso, short of funds. chi-chhi put tsu, unable to meet calls of bank or house of business. chi-chhi, to take payment; to draw upon. chi-chhut ê hê-mûh, to go goods from shop, selling at end of month. chi-chhi tso-pê phô, a pass-book for this purpose. thêng-chhi, to stop advances; to suspend payment.

chi-êng, supply and demand; to meet the demand for. chi-êng-kêk, pay-office for troops. pin-tîu-chhi, an order for money drawn on house of business. pin-toa-chhi, id. sin-chi koat-soan, statement of income and expenditure. chi-phò-chin, a manager. sai-si chi-khôan, current account with bank.

china, China. chi-chhi tso-pê, noise made in eating; also said of man annoyed at being asked for money.

脂

*chi — io-chi, the throw of the ace at dice.

技

*chi (R. kî). chi-lêng, ability; talent. chi-gê, skill of handicraft. chi-sût, skill; cunning.

*chi — chia chi-la-kah, acting disgracefully (Malay).

穏

chi (R. tsâ), small round soft cakes. khah-tî ng moa-chi, very very soft. moa-chi-hang khiâ-khi, phat-chhi-koe kong-ôe, said of a weak man using brave language. liâu chi, checks hanging down with fatness.

枝

chi (R. id.) chi-chhîn, Hawthorn. chi-sit, a medicine; dried seeds of citrus aurantium.

旨

chi (R. id.), an imperial decree. tsong-chi, the purpose; object of action. só tsûn ê tsang-chi, the object in view. iä-zhî, the chiel purpose; the important object. chiâu-chi, an imperial decree. tîi hông-zê nia' chi, receive command from the Emperor. ké sêng-chi, to forge imperial decree.

i-chi, resolution; purpose. kam-chi, good tasty food. kam-chi chin hô, the flavour is very fine. chî-chhîu, first class liquor.

子

chi (R. tsâ, a son). kek-chiâ, a needle gun. tsâp-chi, field produce, including grains, beans, etc. o-pê-chi (+), chesmen having 16 of each colour, 32 in all.

紫

chi (R. tsâ, purple). chi-tin, a purple flowering wine, with yellow berries (? Honolulu creeper).

只

chi (R. only). thâm chít ê lî-chi, making small profits. put-chî, not only; more than that (s. prevent).

鰭

chi (R. a small fish). bong chî-chhî, to play blind man's bluff.

指

chi (R. a finger). chi hên chiu-chi, a finger ring. chiû-chi-tsô, the bezel of a finger ring; the setting for the stone. pi chiû-chi pân, to take the measurement of a girl's finger for marriage ring (done by girl's parents for go-between, with piece of red paper). chiû-chi-pân thê tô-tâg, to ask loan on home of business, fish, goods, for goods. chiû-chhi tsap-phê phô, a pass-book for this purpose. thêng-chhi, to stop advances; to suspend payment.
chi

chi (R. cheng, rock-crystal). ts'ai-\(\text{chi}\)-pit, pen with crystal point. ts'ai-\(\text{chi}\)-bâk-\(\text{chi}\), spectacles with crystal lenses.

chê (R. cheng, the heel). chê tôa kiû, to play football. kâa-\(\text{chi}\) kûn-thâu, to attack violently with hands and feet.

chê, a wedge. tsê gün chê bô, to coin money. chê gün, to mint coin by stamping chê kô-chê, to be miserable in body, alternately hot and cold.

chê, (R. cheng), to quarrel. sa-\(\text{ch}i\)-bê thia\(\text{a}\), everyone eager to hear.


chê, (R. chien, minute). pi-chê, to become a demon; said of person acting in a strange or hurtful way. tsê niâu-chê, to be a catamite. tsê sio-tî-ä-chê, id. sio-kîä-chê, too smart, said in blame of a child. hô-li-chê, a fairy fox.

chi (R. chien, before). nî-chê-kâa, space of ground covered by the eaves and a little more. khünk nî-chê-kâa, to sleep outside a house-door, as homeless beggars do.

chi (R. chien), a round coin. kông chi, to offer money as a bribe or ransom. hê chi, id. â chê, id. kông chi, to demand money as a ransom. kông tsûi chi, give bribe to the man who beats criminals, to soften the blows.

phái-chê, bad cash. tôa-không-chê, large good cash; originally meant cash coined by emperor Khong-hi, now said more generally. âng-tâng-chê, best cash made of good metal. pôh-sien-ä chi, thin cash, but made of good metal. bân-jü-chê, poor cash coined in time of scarcity by Ban-jî hong in Tainan. bân-jî-chê, oval cash stamped with character "ban." phû-tsgi-chê, made so thin that it will float on water. tsông-chê, good and bad cash mixed. chi-thôa, bad cash passed by being mixed with good cash. chi-thôa-chê, id. chi-kâi toh, counter in shop, with opening for dropping in cash; money changer's shop.

tôa than chi, to make much money; prosper in business. thân tôa chi, to make large gains, esp. in single transaction. chi ô bô ng-ê bôc tân, it takes two to make a quarrel. chi liâu, lăng hoán tsái, said in consoling for loss of money; or urging to spend money rather than get into trouble.

tâng-chê koah, to put to death by slicing off small pieces of skin. khia bô chi, to be shot up in prison.

chê gâu siu, careful in spending money. siu-chê-ô, a miser.

chê-boat-tông, Coinage Department of the Boards of Revenue and Works, Puking.

chê (R. chêng), a well. chê-kê, the edge of a well. chê-têng, shoddily built over well. kô-chê, a well; a well built round.
like drum. ch'ın ch'ín ch'him, the surface of the water is far down. ch'ın-ts'ui ch'ín ch'him, it or water very deep. ch'ín ch'hiên, the water comes up near the level of the ground. ch'ın-ts'ui ch'ín ch'io, there is very little water in the well. ch'ín-t'ê ê sôi-kêo, a frog in a well; inexperienced.

thien-ch'î, a covering opened in roof for ventilation, or to allow smoke to escape. thien-ch'î, id. thau-giâ kö'-ch'î m-i tôh jin, tattered so as to confess any crime, however incredible. khui ch'î hô'âng chiah ts'ui, to start or undertake from which others make profit.

ch'î,* tender. put-lâm lâu kâng ch'î, whether old or young. ch'î kâu-lâm, from childhood to old age. m ch'îa lâm m ch'îa ch'î,* middle-aged. k'ia lâm û-ch'î,* children still young, not yet able to earn money. ch'î-k'îâ bô pak-ûng, a young child without understanding of affairs; said sometimes in blaming a man.

ch'î,* to contradict. sa'-ch'î tôh ū ng ng làng, it takes two to make a quarrel. ch'î kâu êe khia-khi'-âi, to refuse to acknowledge defeat in argument. ch'î ch'îa ong, very disputatious. khia ch'î bang, id. sî k'ô ch'î kâu chia' ôâ-k'êh, to assert that black is white, as a dogged disputant.

ch'îa long, to go against the wind (s. arrow, S.).

ch'îa (R. ch'ien), an arrcw. siah ch'îa-bah, to sharpen an arrow, when making it. sîu ch'îa-bah, to bend the point of an arrow. ch'îa tsân khaâ ch'him, drive the arrow deeper. chiah phè-sî ch'îa,* to fight to the death; fig. of obstinate disputant. oan ch'î ê keng-ch'î'- tôô, to make a bend, as road. keng-ch'î*-pân khoah, the breadth of a bow.

mâù-ch'îa, the down on young birds, or on birds molting.

ch'îa hông, the sound of an arrow leaving the bow (s. contradist, S.). tûi pak-t'ê-pî ch'îa*-lôh-khî, to give a thrust with hand or weapon in the side of the belly.

ch'îa (R. chın), to stuff into. ch'îa-pân, to repair holes in wood for coffin, by inserting separate pieces.

ch'îa (R. chè, to lieck, cf. chî), to lieck. chûû-ch'îa ch'î'-lài ch'î'-khî, tongue moving about in mouth. chîî ch'îî ch'î,-ch'îî, lounging for some delicacy; wishing to speak, to join in conversation.

ch'îa (R. chè), here. kâu ch'îa tái, now; gen. said in contrast to past time, but now.

ch'îa, a waterfall; put after the name of the place (v. ch'ia). ch'îa who? ch'îa-ô, id.

ch'îa, here, said for chia.

ch'îa (R. a final relative particle). û-ch'îa, the remainder; the rest. sin-ch'îa, believera, it-ch'îa ji-chia, in the first place, in the second place.
chái (R. divine by lot). chái chí¹ bang tâu, to observe the heavenly bodies, as astronomer, or with a view to foretelling. bằng gèn chái chhi¹, of wise looking for return of husband. o'-chiam-bí, rice of inferior quality. chái-bí, id. pêh-chián bì, best quality of rice. chiam-a-bí, id.

chái (R. tsam), a lady's hair pin. chiam-á thâu-chhah, a woman's hair ornaments. tài'-thâu-chián, the lady's hairpin presented when settling the betrothal.

chái (R. a surname). chiam-sú-hú, Imperial supervisor of instruction. chái chiam, head of department. siâu chiam, assistant official.

chái (R. pointed). chit oâ chiam-chiam, a bowl piled up, as of rice. chiam-khi-lài, to heap up. dó kho chiam-khi-lái, id. chiam-le, very pointed.

chian liu-liu, id bin chiam-chi¹ chiam-chi¹, face long and pointed.

chim (R. a needle). chí-lâm-chián, a mariners compass. hong-chián, (better hong-á-chián), a barometer. pi-chián, the needle with which a sorcerer pierces his cheeks, tse-á-chián, a foreign pin with a large head. an-jian chiam, a safety pin. óe-seng chiam, id. gû'-lôe pin-chián, id. (from its appearance when open) ù'-tô chiam, a drawing pin. kau chiam, a crochet needle. bông-chián, knitting needles. chiam-tâng (+), a hypodermic syringe.

chiam huîh, to take out a drop of blood for medical examination. chiam hi-a, do. from lobe of ear.

chiam-thâu siah thîh, making small gains.

u khoâi'-ki¹ chiam-phí¹, bô khoâi'-ki¹ tôa sai-míg, careful about trifles but neglectful of important matters; penny-wise pound-foolish. u khoâi'-ki¹ chiam-phí¹, bô khoâi'-ki¹ tôa sai-míg, careful about trifles but neglectful of important matters; penny-wise pound-foolish. u khoâi'-ki¹ chiam-phí¹, bô khoâi'-ki¹ tôa sai-míg, careful about trifles but neglectful of important matters; penny-wise pound-foolish. u khoâi'-ki¹ chiam-phí¹, bô khoâi'-ki¹ tôa sai-míg, careful about trifles but neglectful of important matters; penny-wise pound-foolish.

chiam-thâu siah thîh, making small gains.

chiam-thâu siah thîh, making small gains.

chiam-thâu siah thîh, making small gains.
chiām (R. id.), to receive. chiap-thái-só, reception room. put-chiap-it (+), discontinuous; failure of supplies; talking disconnectedly. chiap-li, to succeed to the management, as of bank. chiap-kha é tsan-hú-kiá, second wife of son-in-law, married after the death of one's daughter. sio-chiap, coming in succession. tit-chiap, dealing directly without intermediary; direct. tit-chiap sè, direct taxation. tit-chiap ming, to put a straight question. kán-chiap, acting through a third party; indirect. kán-chiap sè, indirect taxation. chiap-ché, to act along with; to give help. bò bi-ní chang, chiap-ché, no provisions with which to help. chiap au-síu (+), said of girl marrying widower. chiap bōe tiáu, breaking again after being joined or grafted. chiap bōe khi, cannot be united or grafted. chiap bōe ké in, imperfectly joined, so that the current chiáu-kía cannot pass. chiap pù, to graft with its own sort. kim-sa chiap kiet-á théu, orange grafted on lime. chiap-kut-táng, a grass the joints of which may be taken asunder and joined together again, used for cleaning traps, etc. 

chiāu (R. to shine). chiáu-thát, in proper order. chiáu théu li lâ, all proper and in order, as marriage ceremonies. chiáu-liáu, to look after; to manage; to care for, as piece of business, friend's son at school. chiáu-hóc, a communication between Chinese and foreign officials of same rank, or between civil and military. 

chiáu-bóe, to powder assistance; to treat kindly. chiáu-hó, id. chiáu-bí, to pacify, as savages, rebel district, etc.
*chianh—bàk-chiu chaiah-chiauh, eye sore and watering, constantly winking.
bàk-chiu chaiah-chiuh*, id.

前

chien (R. before). chien-kim, money paid in advance, as part of purchase money, expenses to lawyer, etc. chien chhiu kim, id. chien-khu, a forerunner; one going in advance to make preparations. chien-tó, id. chien-in, an antecedent. chien-kia*, id. chien the, matter of primary importance; in logic, major premise. chien-chin, to make progress. chien-ték, the vanguard; the enemy in front. chêng hù chien-ek, to petition to be sent to the front. chien-chêng è sê-tâi, the time of the Manchu dynasty, before the Revolution; in Formosa, before the coming of the Japanese.

chien-tò, the way in front: mostly figurative, the future (v. tò, S.). tsú-chien sa*pah ní, B. C. 300.

錢

chien (R. a coin). kui bun chien, a few cash; a little money. kim-chien è sê-tâi, a mercenary age. it-chien jù bêng, extremely avaricious and miserly (lit. regarding one cash as valuable as life).

chien (R. tham, worm). chien-hi, the bookworm, that eats books and clothes. chien-thang, id.

剪

chien (R. id.), to cut. ka-chien (+), instrument like shears, with toothed blades, for cutting cells. ka-chien-hoc, a reddish flower with long narrow leaves. chien-hoát, to cut hair; to cut off the queue. chien hoát kái tsang, to cut off the queue and adopt Western clothing. chien-hoát-tiam, a barber's shop. hó láng chien-khi, to have money stolen from pocket. chien-tsâm, to test metal by cutting it open; to take a squeeze off money entrusted to us. chien-châu tû-kun, to finish a matter thoroughly, so as to cause no further trouble.

jìn ji chien, crossing another one as beavers in form of St. Andrew's cross. tsûn chien-lin-tjung, to wear ship.

薦

chien (R. id.), to recommend. pò-chiên, to recommend, as for a situation. tâu-chiên, to join in recommending. su-chien, a letter of recommendation (s. fight, S.).

戰

chien (R. to fight). chien-tò, to fight. chien-tò-lâm, a cruiser. soan-chiên, to proclaim war. hà chien-su, id. (s. recommend, S.). soan-chiên-chan, the question of declaring war. soan-chiên-in, the reason for fighting; causa belli. khiâi-chien, to enter upon war. chien-tiû*, a battlefield. jip chien-tiû*, to go to war. ka jip chien-hoán, to join those already at war. chien-sûn*, the fighting line. au-chien, the war in Europe. chien-o, the trenches. chien-kau, id. chien-khi*, id. chien-ho, id. chien-la, military tactics. chien-si, in time of war. jip chien-si è kim-chien-phîn, contraband in time of war. chien-li-phih, booty gained in war. tài-kek-chien, a very great war; Armageddon. chien-si, to die in battle. kõa bién-chiên-

chih

pái, to acknowledge defeat and ask for peace. thêng-chiên, an armistice. hieu-chien, id.

tsú-chiên, to have the decisive voice as to war or peace.

chien hong, to go against the wind, of boat or people walking. chhiâa* chien chhiâa* tsau, to fight rearguard action; said fig. of keeping on business, etc. though not very successful.

chien, to play as children. kha-chhiû-chien (+), to piffle; kleptomania. chhiû-tôe-chien, id.; a slave to gambling.

折

chiet (R. a joint). chiet-iông, careful and economical. chiet-iok, id. chiet-sêng, id. gâu chiet-chê, careful in management, avoiding extravagance (s. break). chiet-thiong, to consider one's means in making purchase, etc. so as not to exceed; to act in moderation (s. break, S.). su chiet, to die for one's country or for a principle, as a martyr. piên-chiet, to marry again, as widow.

ki-goân-chiet, anniversary of Emperor Jimmu's accession, 11th February. seng-thien-chiet, Ascension Day.

捷

chiet (R. to break). chiet liók-pat, to reduce to dollars weighing 6 mace 8 candareens. chiet hoc-ki kim, to reduce to American dollars.

thể-chhû-chiet, to accept a composition or percentage. chiet thiong, to meet one another as to price; to weigh opinions; eclectic (s. a joint, S.). chiet chiet poch chiet, to pay less than price agreed on, making deductions on various grounds. chiet-chê, to control, as parent; to restrain oneself (s. joint, S.). iôh chiet, to make a reduction in price, as of railway tickets, etc. phah chiet-sia*, to take off discount. chiet-khâu, discount.

khiok-chiet, pretty; well made; picturesque; ingenious. kông-oe à khiok-chiet, to speak in a winning way. kâu khiok-chiet, cunning; crafty. ti-tích sim-miêh khiok-chiet, for what reason? what was the cause? bô khiok bô chiet, no proper reason. lòng si li ê khiok-chiet, said by mother to troublesome child, constantly asking for one thing or another.

chiet (R. quick). chien-chiê, to be victorious in war. pô-chiê, to announce victory in war, success in examinations, etc.

截

chiet (R. to cut off). chiet siâu, to close an account. chiet-lú-suî, an operation in surgery involving cutting off a member of the body. chiet-tông, to cut off; to cut short.

chih (R. chip). to receive. chih-bin è tsâ-hô-kiâa*, the second wife of one's son-in-law, married after the death of one's daughter. chih-bin è tô-ô-chê, the second wife of one's brother-in-law. And so with other relationships.

chih bô, to go to meet but not find the person expected.

bô chih-lat, unable to sustain, as of too slight a support, or man too weak to walk.
chih (R. siiá), the tongue. lí m kia tāng kōsh chih (+), said to man telling falsehoods about another man. chih-thâu sa* pah lák, very talkative, chih chài kóa siang chih, id. chhūi-chih chih chiam, id.

leng-chih, name of a fish (? the young of the thoo-ši-e). sai-ti-chih, a saltwater bivalve like a mussel, considered very good eating. se-si-chih, id. named after a famous Chinesian beauty.

chih (R. cihet), to break, chih u, the insep of a crushed foot. tōn a-jo* chih pin-tā*, to fall when halfway through a matter. chih-tsám, to stop short of destination; to suffer interruption; not consecutive.

chim (R. to pour out gently). sa* chim (+), said of 2 boards of wood meeting at ends.

*chim, a pointed instrument like a steel chisel; to strike with such an instrument. chim-ā, id. gū-chim, such an implement for felling an ox. chim chū-ē, give a blow by bringing a hammer down on it, e.g., so as to pierce the head of an ox. eng tsa-ā thoah chim, striking a man with a brick while dragging him along.

hō-sim hō lūi chim, a good man struck by lightning; said by person who has done a kindness to another and receives no thanks but rather blame.

china (R. sim), a crab. chim bō kha bēe kiā lō*, a man in want cannot get on without help and money.

chim (R. a pillow). fēng-kak chim, a pillow for corpse, shaped like this fruit. koe chim, a pillow for corpse, with cloth representing fowl.

chim-thâu-kū siā*, said of man acting as told to by his wife. iâu-bē u chim-thâu tsung, not yet married, of man; not means enough to marry.

chim-bōk, railway sleepers.

*chim (cf. chim). chim-ā kāu, just arrived. (chim-mā=chim-mā*).

*chim, to strike down forcibly on the top of a "chim."

chim (R. id.), to steep. chim-thâu, thoroughly wet; saturation. pit-chim, a holder for pens, keeping them moist. chim-tsūi chim-chiap, of woman's hands suffering from doing a great deal of washing; constantly at work.

chim-sin-kāu, the Baptist church.

chim (R. id.), real. chim-chin s̀i, really and truly is. chim-chin sam-kō, id. chim bi chiā* kā*, made of the best materials. chim bi chiā* kā* è kiā*, one's own child, not bought nor adopted. so chih lān-tit kē, truth will out; the true state of the case will become unmistakable. chim-chin, thin and watery, as badly cooked congee.

sit-chin, to become falsified or corrupted, as statement or doctrine.

sía-chin, a photograph (v. sía, S.).
chíō (R. chic) is a footstep. háo tsâu chíō, prosperous and fortunate, as household (of which the kitchen fireplace has been properly built). phái tsâu chíō, household unfortunate; everything going wrong.

chíō (R. sék), a stone. chíō-khút, a stone quarry. chíō-li, a stone ink-slab. phia-chíō, a steep rock, like a wall. chíō-khâm, a precipice. chíō-zám, id. gâm-chíō, id. tō-khâm chíō, an over-hanging rock. chíō-liâu, stone for building. chíō-liâu, a long slab of stone, as for paving or bench. chíō-tiâu, id. chíō-pang, stone pillars with pointed ball on top, placed in front of grave. chíō-chiá, stones used for crushing sugar cane. un-chíō, lava. tü-chíō, meteoric stones. lü-chíō, id. chíō-tek (+), the pink. chíō-lâm, salt made up into blocks for transport.

chíō-thóa, coal. chíō-thóa-säng, carboilic acid. kim-kong-chíō, the diamond. án-chíō, the ruby. án-chíō, id. chíō-chên-téng, a stalactite. chíō-chăng, a stalagnite. chíō-iú, kerosine oil. chíō-in, lithography. chíō-pán, id. láh chíō, yellow quartz. ké é chíō-soa, artificial rockeries; erections of stone, with tables and passages. dêng chíō, famous stones.

phah chíō-pang chíō-khàng, to bore holes in rocks for blasting. phah-chíō-á, a stone-breaker. liân khi kông chíō-á, to arrest and put to labour on the roads. chíō-chhú, the prison of the Municipal Council at Amoy. khünk chíō-chhú, to be imprisoned.

tái-li-chíō, fine kind of stone; alabaster. núm-chíō, fine stone (from the Pescadores) used for seals. hünk-bú-chíō, variegated colour stones; talc. hünk-chíō, marble from Yunnan. o-sim-chíō, a very good hard wood, used for bedsteads; maple. núm-lái-chíō, id. núm-sim-chíō, a kind of wood from which pouches for tobacco are made. hünk-tâng-chíō, a rocking stone. hünk-suí chíō, stone or rock near a grave bringing good luck. kái-chíō-chhip, boundary stone; landmark. chíō-lim, the disease of stone; lithiasis.

thâm-lê-chíō, stone thrown by thieves from the top of a wall, enabling them to judge from the sound as to depth down, nature of ground, etc. chíō-thâu núm, when the stone becomes soft, that is, never; said to dead person when placing stones in the coffin.

khiet héc-to-chíō, to strike a light with flint and steel. tông chíō iá chíō-khíng, an influential man requires the help of his supporters. chíō-sai iá tông làng tâu tsái, however powerful a man is he should avoid making enemies, eng künk-thâu-bû cheng chíō-sai, to make a cat’s paw of a man.

chíō, a milestone, said in Singapore. chit è gōa chíō è hâg, more than a mile distant.

chíōk (R. a foot), enough. chio-kú, all good, of cash. chíōk-chhip, id. chíōk-u’-kim, pure gold. Chíōk ni, a full
year of 12 months. sa'-ni chioK, 3 full years, (36 months, not simply 27 months). kē chioK, more than enough; more than full amount. chioK ti to bō', very wise and able to give advice.


chioK (R. a ceremonial cap). ngō-téng chioK, the five ranks of nobility. chioK-iā, holding one of these ranks; a member of the nobility. chioK-tsū, id. a chioK-úi, id. sian chioK-tsū, son of nobleman during his father's lifetime. sê chioK, hereditary nobility. chioK-phái, the nobility. chioK-sōe, one of the nobility who is also commander of soldiers.

chioK (R. to order). chioK-thōk (+) ê kau-sū, a teacher not on the regular staff; a visiting professor; a substitute taking place of absent professor.

chioK (R. to pour out). chioK-tū, a woman who acts as waiter in restaurant.

chioN (R. end). sū-chiong, an easy natural death. sāng chiong, to see to proper funeral arrangements for parents. bō thang sāng chiong, said of son dying before his father, or absent from home for a long time. tsōe chiong, for the last time (s. chapter, S.). tsōe chiong ê sūn-si, a final visitation. chiong-kui (+), in the long run, not necessarily in a bad sense.

chioN liēt-chia, the last train. chiong hū, extreme unction.

chioN (R. a chapter). hun-chiong, a decoration; order of merit, bestowed by Emperor. kien-chiong, epaulettes. bō-chiong, a badge on the cap. sū chiong, stripes on the cuffs. niā' chiong, marks on collar indicating rank. hui-chiong, a distinguishing badge, worn at entertainments, or by soldiers. gong-chiong, a mark of mourning, as band on arm. ki-chiong, an ordinary badge. sin-chiong, medals for merit, granted in Formosa by Governor-general. siong-kong hioK jīt ê hun-chiong, order of the Rising Sun, with double edging, gold and silver alternately.

chioN-thēng, regulations; curriculum; programme. hē chiong, a circular calling meeting or conveying invitation, to be signed by those whose names are attached and returned. poān-chiong, game at dominoes, a favourite with the mercantile classes, in which 2 pairs are served to each player. tsōe chiong, to playout dominoes, beginning the game (s. end, S.). thâu chiong, the first set of 16 dominoes played out.

*chioN (R. jade stone). lōng-chiong, to have a male child, said in congratulation.

chioN (R. to follow). chiong-chien, formerly. chiong-chéng, id. si-chiong bū-ko'n, imperial guards in attendance upon Emperor or Crown Prince. chiong khoa, to act mercifully and considerately.

chioN (R. sequel). chiong-chiong, of all sorts; all kinds of; and so on, at end of enumeration.

chioN-tsōk, a race; a family of mankind. chiong-tsōk è kek-beng, a revolt against foreign domination. pek-chiong, the white races. hōng-chiong, the yellow races. ēng-chiong, id. hek-chiong, the black races. hōng-chiong, the red races. tsang-chiong, the brown races.

tsūi-sien-chiong, finest quality of tea, costing $1 the taél. tōz-găm ê ki-chiong, an equally good quality. bōk-koa chiong, a good quality.

chioN (R. to praise). chiong-le, to reward; to give a prize. chiong-sōng, id. chiong-su', id. chiong-kim, to give a money prize. chiong-hū, to give traveling expenses at close of engagement. chiong-chiong, a prize medal. chiong-kip, to grant, as medal at exhibition. chiong-phío, coupon entitling holder to prize. chiong-toa*, id.

chioN (R. the palm of the hand). chiong-siông tîn-tsū, a dearly loved child. chiong-tsū, id. chiong-tiông pan, actors who work puppets with their fingers. ko'-chiong tân bêng, one man alone cannot accomplish a matter.

ah-chiong, the webbed foot of a duck, made rich for eating by standing it on hot iron, so drawing the blood to the place. gō-chiong, do. of goose.

chioN (R. all). ti-tai-chiong è bin-chéng, in the presence of all (s. military officer, S.). hoān chiong lō, to act so as to call forth public indignation. hoān chiong ò*, to incur general hatred. chiong-jin ó*, hated by every one.

chioN-gi'-t, The Lower House of Representatires.

chioN-khi, unhealthy poisonous vapours.

chioN (R. to separate). chiong-gái, to obstruct. chiong-gái-but keng-cheng, an obstacle race.

chioN (R. high military officer). t'ai-chiong, general; an admiral (s. all, S.). tioān-chiong, lieutenant-general; vice-admiral. sū-chiong, a major-general; a rear-admiral. chiong-hau, military or naval officers. tsū-chiong, senior officer. lōng-chiong, a strong vigorous man. a-phien-chiong, a "terrible" opium-smoker; a thin emaciated man. hun-sai kow-chiong, id.

chioN-iā (+), the tall giants in procession. chioN-iā-hōe, an association of the men who act in this way.

o'-chioN (+), the black king in class. ēng-chioN (+), not said; ēng-ong is the correct name; the red cards have the character "sōe" on them not "chioN").

chip (R. to hold). chip-hēng, to carry out a decision. chip-hēng lūt-hoát, to execute laws. chip-hēng ui-pān, Executive Committee.
chip

chip-tiâu-tiâu, extremely obstinate.
chip-bù è sí-kan, office hours. chip-tài-li, a messenger of the law courts.

chip (R. chék), a census roll. gün-chip, a cheque.

chip (R. id.), to assemble. chip-hóc, to meet together. chip-háp, id.; an aggregation. chip-gi, to meet for discussion. it-chip, a first reader; a first volume. ji-chip, second reader, etc.

寂静

chit (R. id.) oán-chip, to die, said of Buddhist priest.


chit (R. the backbone). chit-tsui ê tông-bút, vertebrate animals. chit-kut ê tông-bút, id.

chit (R. i.gu), to weed. chit-kang, weaving; the weaving industry (s. rank, S.). chit-tsó chhiú, a weaving establishment. chit-tsó-kêk, id.

tso-chit, to institute; to organize; to set on foot (v. tao, S.). tsau-chit, id.

chit (R. the backbone). chit-tsúi ê tông-bút, vertebrate animals. chit-kut ê tông-bút, id.

kiâm-chit, a ridge pole rising higher in the middle to an edge, plane away on both sides. he liâm kau chhiú-chit, said of a finely stuccoed house.

chit (R. i.t), one. chit-lâng chit-lâng, man by man; each man. chit sùi chhut, chit-suí pêh, said of diseased rice, each ear as it comes out turning white. chit khang chit khut, all holes and puddles, of a bad road. chit jît kâu am, the whole day morning to night. chit lôì lâi, all along the road. chit lôì pêng-an, a prosperous journey all the way. chit khang chit khiaí lóng tsái, knowing thoroughly all the details of a matter. siang chit lâi-bin, living together in one house.

iâ u chit ê bô, certainly there is; denying the statement, "I do," iâ u chit ê n, certainly there is not.

thi chit ê thâu, get one's head shaved. sôe chit bia, have a wash. chiah chit ê pâng, to take a meal.
chiù (R. id.), to approach. tsò-chiù, to do or make anything and bring it a conclusion; to effect. "ōc tsò-chiù-tit ē siāu-lien-lang, a young man worth helping, chiù-bin, to go to sleep; lethargic condition of silkworm, when about to change its skin. chiù hák, to go to school. chiù chit, to begin work. chiù giāp, id.

chiù an-nī lài, come as you are. tsè: khi chiù i, go and make up a quarrel with a man; to reconcile. lāh khi chiù i, id. chiù tōe chiù niu, to earn money in the place to which one has gone; of troops, to subsist on conquered territory.

chiù (R. chiong), starch. koān-chiù (+), grain ripening. jip chiù, id. pā-chiù, fully formed.

gi-tau-chiù, vaccine lumph. chiù-ā, native opium. tō-chiù-piā, enkes of native opium. pī-lō-chiù, balsam of Peru. tō-lo-chiù, balsam of Tolu.

chá (R. id.), to differ. chha bō hiā, not so very different. chha ti ti tsōe, very different. chha tī hi thien-len, very widely different. chha-jī, different.

chha it tiök, ji tsōan kiök su, a single slip sufficient to ruin the whole. chhe chit ji, id. chha chit ki, id. (one card). chha-tiām, the point of difference.

koā chha, lii chha, lāi jín bō chha, said by messenger from yamen, the fault lies with the officials, I am not to blame.

chā (R. tsāi), to search minutely. chha siāu, to look into one's accounts; to adjust accounts. āi chha kun-ū, to investigate, in good sense, or too inquisitively. āi chha kun chha niu, too inquisitive and curious.

ché (R. chhai), wood. chha chhé, wood, to cut down trees. phā chha, to cut up wood for firewood. tsām chha, cut wood into shape. sīn chha, id. chha chha, wood recently felled. tsōn chhiā-chiā khīa-teh, of a wife, to live in the house getting meals but not the right of a wife; to leave to himself, as unfaithful son or unwilling scholar. tsōn chhiā-chhiā, id. sīn chha, unseasoned wood. tām chha, id. kū chha, seasoned wood. sek-chha, id. kū mā-chha, resinous wood. phā chha, inferior wood. chhaū chha, very inferior wood. kau chha-kī, to gather dead branches and twigs of trees. chha-kau, bamboo with hook for this purpose. kau-chha, bent wood. kàp i thāi kau-chha, to straighten out a quarrel with a man however troublesome.

chhā-hi, Japanese fish dried and smoked; the bonito. chha bāk, inattentive; unobservant; heedless.

chá (R. chhái, this). tsā-hông chhái sī-tsūn, yesterday at this time. m bō chhái-sī tsōc, must not act thus.

chái (R. sōng), above; placed after a word means, in reference to; as regards. kēng-ché-chhiā, from the point of view of expense. sīh-hōc-chhiā sō tē ē chek-séng, duties owed to society. chhiā kho-hā-chhiā, from a scientific point of view. būn-ji-chhiā, speaking literally.

teng chhiā pō, to publish in the newspaper. tēng-kiē pō u chhiā i, it was mentioned in a previous number.

chhiā-tsāi chhiā, freshly caught, of fish.

sē-chhiā, on earth. chhiā-kōa (+), to ascend. koe-chhiā ē khu-tiū, the head man of a ward in town.

chhiā soā iā si chit jīt, lōn hái iā sī chit-jīt, said of two forms of work for either of which one is prepared; it's a day's work either way.

chái (R. chhái, to cut). lōn chhái, to be coffin. jip chhái, id.

chhái (R. chhái, to fry. chhái pūg, rice fried with meat, etc. chhái hī pū, fish kedgere. chhái chhái tē, shellfish sliced and fried. chhái-bī, rice roasted for infusing and making drink; puffed rice. chhái tē, to fire tea.

chhái (R. chhái), to make a disturbance. chhái chhái, to quarrel; to bicker. iau-pā chhái, hungry or full, always quarrelsome and noisy.

chhái (R. chhái, to insert. chhái chhái-koh (+), hands resting on side of the body, with elbows bent out, as in drill. bāk-chhái māg tō-chhái, ingrowing eyelash; trichiasis. chhái-pāng seng, a scholar entering a class already formed, tāi lōh-chhái chit-e, let us take a bet who is right. chhái kē-mōng, to put feathers in an envelope, indicating great urgency. chhái kū, a parenthesis, an-chhái, to provide accommodation; to billet soldiers. chhái chhaim, to present gold or silver hairpins on occasion of betrothal.

*chhái — mā-kā chhái-chhái, to be conscious of wrong or weakness, so as not to dare to come to a quarrel; to be afraid to speak out.

chhái (R. tsāi, to cut). sīn-chhái, physical; bodily form. tē-chhái, id.; outline of essay. chhái tek, to trim the ends of
chái (R. colored ornaments), kiohr chái-chái, to seek omens for guidance, as in arranging marriage.

chái-phió, lottery tickets, táo-chái, tickets winning a large prize; the first five winners, sió chái, tickets winning smaller prizes; a tip to waiter in restaurant, hóc-chái, a small sum deducted from the amount paid to the winner in a mutual benefit society, to be raffled for by all the members, thâu-chái (+), the winning throw, ió thâu-chái, to win this throw, tôí thâu-chái, id.; also to win the first prize in a lottery, jí chái, the second throw.

hoáu phín-nâng chái, to require a man to present red cloth to temple and distribute areca nuts to neighbours, as acknowledgment of offence. hót teng-chái lau-hiói, id., with lantern added.
líên-chái, to throw out fingers at norra; to applaud, hat-chái, to applaud. hoán-chái, id.

chái (R. id.), to pluck. töc chái-té, to perform a play of gathering tea, done by two performers, (improper). chái-tê-koa, song sung by these performers. chái-song, to gather mulberry leaves; name of a play.

chái-êng, to make use of; to employ. chái-iông sin-kóàn, to take into consideration old customs in settling disputes. chái-hóng-oân, a newspaper reporter. chái-hóng-kêk, Government board for considering claims of merit, with the view of erecting memorial arches, etc.

chái-chhôa, to pull away from a person, as child unwilling to be fed. chái-tang, to take possession of a man and make him hiser, as spirit does. bó chái chihui, not worth a hearing; fruitless. n chái kang, worth the trouble; worth while; seldom said except in reply to "bó chái kang."

chái (R. id.), vegetable. Áng chái-thâu, best-root, sng chái, pickles, chái-khok, kohrab. tsuí-chái, water cress. chái-thâu-pêh, a kind of potato. chái-thâu-sng, turnips sliced and pickled. hêng-chái, spinach. chái-sim, the heart of a vegetable. chái-thâu, a vegetable dish. chái-kh, a female vegetarian. chái-kok, id. é-kau chái, a vegetarian without reciting the ritual, chái ok-chái, to be a vegetarian, and yet act oppressively. chái

chân (R. the silkworm). chhi chám, to rear silkworms. lóng-chám, id. lông-chám-sô, a silkworm establishment. chám-sek, the rooms in which the silkworms live. chám-giap, silkworm industry; sericulture. chám-giap-sêng, a student of sericulture. chám-kê, implements used in this industry. chám-thai, trays in which silkworms are fed. chám-pôk, id. chám-kâm, id. chám-kê, frames for holding these trays. chám-chêng, silkworm eggs. chám-ng-tsôa, paper of silkworm eggs, (each paper carries one mace weight of eggs). chám-kiên, a cocoon. chám-ki, silkworm just chám of the eggs. chám-pùn, silkworm excrement. chám-pi, silkworm disease. thi chám-si, to wind off the silk. chám-i, a cocoon which has been opened, and the pupa
thrown away, used as medicine. sū-kūi chhām, silkworms breeding four times a year. chhām-yēo, the silkworm moth.

*chhām (R. id.) chhām thia, to egg out; to stir up. chhām-gien, words stirring up strife.

chhām (R. id.), wretched, chhām-khok, misery caused by oppression.

khu chhām chhin tsai, said of anything done just at the right time, as if one had known what was going to occur; as insuring a house just before a fire, gathering in crops before a typhoon. khu chhām gōа kāi kōng, (he knew all about my case) as well as if I had told him. khu chhām tiān-kaung khi diō i, said of man coming just when wanted, as if he had been sent for. khu chhām khuı lōk-ni, said of anything rare and difficult to get (lit. doer's milk).

chhām (R. id.), to foretell. chhām-tsā, a paper figure used in incantations. chhām-tsiu bin, an ugly, stupid face.


chhām (R. chhān). chhām-pēh, white hairs among the black.

chhua (R. a feast). tsa-chhau, breakfast. tâu-chhau, id. ngō-chhau, noon-day meal. iā-chhau, evening meal. tāi-chhau, dinner; the chief meal of the day. chhau-thia, a dining hall. sēng-chhau, the Communion; the Lord's Supper. pō-chhau-chhia, communicants.

chhān (R. tiēn), an irrigated field. chhān-bah, the upper soil of a field. chhān-chhien-pōh, fields with no deepness of earth. kōng chhān, inferior fields, with poor soil. kūi chhān, to cultivate irrigated fields (lit. kneel to them). hōan-chhān, to prepare fields for a new crop. kōa-thi-chhān, fields that grow rice, but depend on rain, non-irrigated. lūi-kong chhān, a field that has been struck by lightning and so less valuable, chit loān chhān, a strip of fields; a stretch of fields, on the same level on a terraced mountain. chhān-chhān (+), the part of a field nearest the road and so less easy to work; said of obstinate self-willed man, (s. creal). chhān-thau-kong, the spirit of the fields. chhu tōa-chhān-tan, to have small-pox. tōa-chhān-i-seng, a small-pox specialist.

*chhāu — hōan-chhau, disordered, said in obscuring a child.

chhāng (R. chhōng), an onion, iā-chhāng, Spanish onion. pā-chhāng, id.; pak-chhāng, id.; a kind of onion not forming a head, the stem and leaves are eaten. ta-chhāng bōe chhāng, doing a small business.

chhāng, to hide. m-tsai chhāng ti tō-ni, do not know where he or it is hidden.

chhāp (R. id.) to meddle with. chhāp i sō-kap lài, to come along with him. chhāp-tsāu, exclamation of person irritated at irrelevancy or contradiction. If chhāp-

tsau teh kōng, you are speaking of a different matter. ści chhāp-tsāp, interfering, meddles in matters.

chhāp (R. id.) chhāp-biēt (+), to test the relationship of a claimant with a dead man by dropping his blood on a bone of the body; or to test genuineness of mark made by man as signature.

chhāt (R. investigate). chhāt-toāt, to investigate and settle a case.

chhāt (R. id.). to blot out. chhāt-iōn, iodine for external application. chhāt oe e iu, shoe polish.

chhāt (R. chheck), varnish. chhāt-pōh, to put on colouring wash on idola trous paper. chhāt-tōh, varnished table. kau-i chhāt-tōh, good furniture. hē-chhāt (+), matches. pē-chhāt, copal varnish.

*chhāt, said for chhāk. kōan-im chhāt, a picture of Kōan-yin.

chhāt (R. chhōk, a robber). chhāt-pō, a female thief. tsa-bō'-kīa* chhāt, a married daughter who steals from her parents to take to her husband's home. chhāt-ā phiai, kleptomaniac. lāu-tōa chhāt, an unjust headman. tōa-chhāt-kō', leader of band of robbers; a thief who effects great robberies. chhāt-niau, a thief who pilfers small things (so called because cats can see in the dark). chhāt-sim chhāt-hēng, covetous. chhāt kia pē chhāt, jū-hi kia pē-tōa, thieves stealing from one another. chhāt-bin chhāi-kong sim, having a suspicious appearance, but really an honest man. chhāt kha kō ngān, a thief who, so far from confessing, turns on the injured party.

chhau (R. chhō), to drill. thē-chhau, drill; gymnastics. peng-sek thē-chhau, military style of drill, as taught in schools. jiū-loān thē-chhau, ordinary school drill. phō-thōng thē-chhau, id. iū-hi thē-chhau, calisthenics. kōa* chhau, to inspect troops, etc. at drill. chhau-lien, to drill.

chhau-chhōa, to instruct and guide, as elder person does to a youth. chhōa chhau, to lead, esp. to lead astray into bad courses.

chhau (R. chhōn, a chhau, griefed). chhau-liēk, to have much fatigue.

chhau (R. id.), to copy. chhau-hōng, to confiscate. hō-chhau chhau-pōn, a document giving family details, issued by police to applicant.

chhau, to exterminate. chhau-ka bīé-tōsk, to confiscate the properties and exterminate the families of rebels.

chhāu (R. chhō), grass. chhāu-bōk hōe-chhāu, trees and flowers. so-chhau, to weed a rice-field. hoan-chhau (+), to do this a second time. soah-chhau, to give up the operation for the season. thīp-chhau, to make stacks of grain. chhāu-pō, such stacks. chhāu khōn, id. chhāu-nā, jungle land with high grass and few trees.
chhau, to make bedding, soft (more worked than chhau-si').
chhau-chheng, id. chhau-
kho', a circle of straw worn by sons at
funeral. chhau-khian, a circle of straw
for resting rice-boiler on; a fender for
junks. hoan-chhau-phi, to take up the
roots in a rice-field, preparing for new
crop. hoan chhau-phi", to take up soda of grass,
as to make law. chhau-kho", the broken
ends that fall into the threshing-tub.
chhau-tu', a straw heap. au chhau-khu,
a receptacle for weeds in which to rot.
chhau-kó', straw (ko, stalk); the strawberry
(kó, fruit).
hoat-chhau, to become grass grown.
si'-chhau, id. puh-chhau, id. ló' chhau
soan kau bát-bát-khi, road very much
grass-grown. cov' ya, prov. of man coming
to house gable; coat of grass worn by very
good people. chhau-moa", id. hun-
chhau, tobacco; a cigarette. ien-chhau, id.
tsám chhau ting kun, to exterminate
so as to prevent future troubles; to cut off
all connection with, as in death ritual.
tsám chhau, to exterminate. kát chhó kí ki
chhau-chhi", to make excursions to the
hills, looking after graves, etc. chhau-oé-kong, a man
who left possessions in Chinchew, the proceeds
of which come to the latest chhiong-goan.
khau-chhau (+), said of quarrelsome
man. chhau-ji-thau, the 140th radical.
tiong-heng-chhau, a herb used as cure
for opium (combretum sandwicense).
chhau (R. hiū), bad-smelling. chhau-
táng, old brass, spoiled with age.
chhau-thih, old rusty iron. koa lai m-tát
chhautáng chi", objects lose their value after
losing their beauty; prov. of man losing
his welcome. koa-thai tsé chhau-láng, to despise; to
ignore; to neglect. chhau-tsók, said of object
of which we have heard or seen too much.
chhau-chhi", having a raw taste. chhau
hé tsé, scroched; singed; smoked.
chhau thau, a damp earthy smell, as from
soil or rotten hay when sudden rain comes on.
chhau-chien-á, malarial fever.
chhau-chien-jin, a worthless character; a
prostitute.
chhau sim iu", to suspect without good
reason, out of badness of heart. sim chhau
kau o' lok-kok, heart very rotten. hái
tsui chhau-chhau-mí-si khi hong si hah
lón-hó, a heavy smell on the sea is a sign
of wind or rain. gò kun han-tsú
chhau kau poeh-tsáp-it niú", all gone to
the bad, said of affairs or persons (lit. potatoes
rotting so that they have gained an ounce
in weight).
chhau (R. paper money). chhau-phio,
banknotes; chques, etc.
chhe (R. chuîi), to cook by steaming.
chhe-hi, fish with scales stripped off, ready
for steaming; said of child or man lying
about without proper clothing. chit bé ná
chhe-hi-ni, id.
chhe (R. chuîi), a fork. tek-ko chhe, a
forked support for bamboo pole. lók-
kak chhe, forks of deer's horns. chhe
láng é ám-kún, to take a man by the
throat. noæh tóa chhe, taking too much
of the condiments. tóa chhe tóa pë, of
badly trained children.
chhè (R. chiuhn), to send. kau hó' goân-
chhe, to hand over to the constable for
detention. tóan-chhe, a brief appointment;
temporary office. tng-chhe, permanent
appointment. kóh'-chhe, an unpleasant
official duty. iu-chhe, a good profitable task.
chhe-seng (+), gratuity given to constables
when they serve warrants.
chhe-hong, to confiscate; to take posses-
sion of goods in default of payment.
chhe-
ah, id. kô chhe-ah, to seal up property
of defendant in a case, lest he make off
with it and defraud creditors.
chhè (R. chuui), to blow. hong-chhe
chit-thau pâng chit-thau khi, sending
the kite higher and higher by letting out the
string. hong-chhe tng-liâu sòa, ke-hé
khi chit pòa", to lose a large wager at kite
flying. hong-chhe to, a knife fastened to a kite string
for cutting other kites' strings.
chhe (R. chhe), a previous wife. hó'-
chhe, wife married after death of the first.
goân-phò-chhe, first wife married by bachelor.
ke-chhe, a widow who re-maries; a second
wife (s. send).
tiong-liên sit chhe tài put hêng, to lose
one's wife in youth is a great misfortune.
ok-chhe gek tsú, bò hoat kho tì, what
can't be cured must be endured.
chhè (R. sôi), a long thin rod. siu-
chhè-á, a switch for beating a child.
chhè-
á-ki, a stake placed for a climbing plant,
or as mark in the sea. kí-chhe, a cricket
bat. kiên chhe, a battledore.
kiên chhe-á, the man who beats
criminals.
chhè (R. id.), to fold together. jin-
ji-chhe, to arrange at right angles, in form
of the character. hi-lân chhe, clouds
shaped like fish scales, indicating fine
weather. hi-lân-chhe è liân-á, watch-
chain with links over-lapping, like fish
scales. chhé-á, to press together, as in
making links of a chain. am-lài chhe-khi,
taking on an average.
chhe (R. chuûi), brains. kí-tok-káu è
chhè-chhè, the essence of Christianity. su-
láng è théu-khak-øa' chhè, said of violent
man who will stop at no villainy. am-chhè,
the good quality of well-cooked rice water.
bé kún chhe-chhè káu long bo liáp, rice
boiled very soft so that all the crusts have
disappeared. noa'-chhè-chhè, id.
chhè — exclamation of displeasure.
chhè m-tiô, oh! that is very wrong.
chhè (R. chuûi), brittle. phó-chhè,
rough, as throat; coarse, as voice. phó-
chhè koe-bû, a scolding woman. làng
mià' chü-chhè, man's life is uncertain.
thang-chhè, quick at understanding and
ready to respond, of man; talking wisely,
as child; easily settled, of a matter; sometimes with less favourable implication. chhé-chhé, of man, good-natured and easy-going. khâh chhé-thâu, ready with words; speaking roningly.

chhé (R. sim.), to search. kan-khô' chhé, troublesome to find. chhé m tôh só'-ts'ai, to search in the wrong place. chhé bô tôh só'-ts'ai, to seek for a man (or thing) without finding the place where he is. chhé kau bô sien-sî', to try all the physicians in vain. chhé gôa chhé, come and call on me. bhîn sà' chhé, hide and seek. chhé — the fifth note of the musical scale. liû-kông-chhé, a vagrant: a wastrel.

*chhé'a (cf. chho). chhé'-chhau, in great abundance, of food.

*chhé'a — chhé'-khûi, having an unpleasant uncooked taste. chhâu-chhé,a id.

chheh (R. chhek). chheh-â-kûi, a demon such as is described in the chheh-â. tân-tôh chheh-â, to offend such a spirit on a path. siâ chheh-â, to burn incense and make offerings, as an old woman does for us, in the place where we trod on such a spirit. chhûa' chheh-â-kûi, to scramble for food. gû chheh-â, a cow's stomach (so called from the folds). tê-jî chheh, volume two.

chlek (R. chlik), to make shorter. sôc phài chlek hê-siû, to shorten life by evil courses. chlek bê-sê, to get into a crouching position with legs apart, as when shooting. chlek-lài chlek-khi, to arrange by mutual concession; to allot the time to be given to various matters of business. chlek khî chiû i, to compromise.

chhek (R. id.) chhek-eng, to treat with courtesy. gû chhek, a wrong method. sî-bîn-chhek, plans for colonisation. sî-bîn ê chchêng-chhek, method of rule in new colony. thô-hûi ê chhek-zoân-tôe, the place in which plans were made for a rebellion. siên hô'-chhek, wise plans for the future.

chhâi (R. connections by the female line and by marriage). i kap gôa bô chhin bô chhek (+), he is not related to me; I have nothing to do with him.

chhek (R. siô), rice in ear. kô' chhek, to look after rice when ready for harvesting. chhek hâp, ear of rice forming when flower falls. thô chhek, to demand payment of rent in kind. phah chhek, to thresh rice in the tub; to collect rent in kind. khâ chhek, to beat out the few grains that remain after threshing: done by poor people. phah bô chhek, to fail in buying rice or collecting rent. phâ' chhek chheh-jip hô bi-nâ', said of useless man engaged by wealthy family; poor wife married to rich husband, etc.

chhek (R. to fathom). chhek-liông, to survey; to sound the sea-bottom; to consider; to calculate. chhek-liông-su, a land surveyor. chhek-hâu-so', an observatory.
chhêng (R. siông), bän-liên-chhêng, the fir-tree, so called as being evergreen. chhêng-chhêng-oe tsöe tsäng-thá¹, to use fir branches for decorations. chhêng-chhüâong chiu² thi², said of stranger in a town knowing no one, like the fir-tree god in heaven. hoc-chhêng, croton; foliage plants.

chhêng (R. siôn), to dust. koe-chhêng, a split bamboo for driving away fowls. phoa koe-chhêng, to chatter. pò-chhêng, a mop; a swab.

chhêng (R. thêng), chhut-chhêng, to interfere in what is not our business, without being asked (? next character).

chhêng (R. to invite), to make application to the authorities. chhêng-hú-khó, to apply for permission to act. chhêng-hú, a contractor. chhêng-tsoan-li, to apply for a patent. chhêng-kuí, to apply to have a matter looked into. bêng-ü-chhêng-kuí, an action for libel. chhêng-pó-hó, to ask for police protection. chhêng-chiio, to ask for a passport. chhêng-chêng, to request the court to call witnesses. chhêng-goân, to petition. chhêng-zoân-su, a petition; a statement of willingness to subscribe to act. chhêng-tsé, to make confession of faults to a superior. chhêng-hó, to seek reconciliation, said of countries or individuals. chhêng-chhü-hun, of an official, to confess fault and ask for judgment. chhêng-kâ, request leave of absence, as mandarin. chhêng tui-tso-kim, application to compel payment of rent.

*chhêng — chhuh-chhêng, short-sighted (lit.).

*chhêng — kiah-chhêng, a temporary stone hut, built in water as a shelter for fish; it is surrounded by a net and then knocked down, whereupon the fish are secured.


chhêng-hái, weapons of war. hai-chhêng, the time gun at Anoy, fired by the Gustons. ngô-si-chhêng, time gun (Firearms). chhêng-še, jujus for identity. by-chhêng, by-chhêng-sat, id. chhêng-pô, the pole on which the touch powder was laid. hong-chhêng, an air gun. khong-khi chhêng, id. tek-kông-a-chhêng, a pop gun. chhêng-ti, a manrod.

păng chhêng khang, to bore holes for blasting rocks.

chhêng-lâu, a guard house. chhêng-kúi, id. chhêng-khut, a depression with small earthwork in front; a rifle pit. chhêng-u, id. chhêng-lo, the range covered by a gun; an earthwork thrown up to protect a village from the enemy's fire. hâu-tiôch lârm ê chhêng-lo, to be exposed to fire; fig. to incur a man's anger.

păng khang chhêng, to fire blank cartridges. phah pái chhêng, to fire a volley. chhêng kiah phông bê, to point the gun higher than the object aimed at, so as to allow for gravitation. chhêng kiah tô chhi, to carry a gun pointing down; to aim low. chhêng pàng chiêu¹ koái², to fire into the air. chhêng pàng óng thien, id. chhêng phông khi chiêu, to raise the gun to the shoulder. chhêng pàng pô, to fire, with two bands. chhêng phông chiêu² chiêu, id. kiá-chhêng tüi bâk, take aim with gun at eye. kiá-chhêng kah bâk, id. chhêng kiah hân heng, to fire from the waist. chhêng kiah pê sin, id. tek-tâng chhêng, firing down from a height. chhêng kia o tiâh, skillful shooting. lau-chhêng, to make a trial shot with a gun after it has been out of use, to see that all is right. kah-chhêng, id. kâ-chhêng, to instruct in musketry. soc chhêng, to fire off a charge that has been some time in the gun. kip chhêng, to receive a gun from the authorities; to give out arms. kip chhêng pài, to take out a gun warrant. kú chhêng, present arms. chhêng pàng hê, to ground arms; to stack arms. chhêng a jip chi, the gun is loaded. chu chhêng, miss one's aim. ke héh chhêng, property all spent without result. m-thông chhü-chhüi chhêng-chhêng (+), said to children, must not play in a disorderly manner.

chhêng (R. chiông), to ascend. phông-chhêng, vain and fond of display. không-không chhêng, to rise high, of waves. chhêng-phe¹ kòj, un-noa² tah, said of articles badly made, easily coming to pieces. chhêng hâng, to write a character too high in essay or poem by mistake; to become bad, of food; to rust. thiê hâm chhêng-kôái³, clouds lifting. chhêng-kôái³ (+), to rise high, as prices, mercury in thermometer. phuh chhêng, hasty; hot-headed. lăng chinh chhêng, very forward and talkative; wishing to take the lead; self-confident. chhêng-kó, such a man. chhêng-hia³, id. chhêng lang bo töe, such a man cannot be relied on, has no permanence.

tô-ôn chhêng, the heap of earth thrown up by a worm. chhêng-ông, id. chhêng hâi-hông, to take fresh air at the seaside.

chhêng (R. chiông), to wear. chhêng-sio, to dress warmly. kô-sin-chhêng, to be careful about one's clothing. n kam chhêng, stinging oneself of food and clothing. kô chhêng bô kô chhêng, indifferent as to dress, but careful as to food.
chhi

chhêng o'-sa\nchâm o'-thiau, a man
takes the side of his own
class of people.
cchhêng kân tiû-tiû nâm-niû, wearing
very good clothes.

chhi (R. su.). ám-kûn chhi, the neck.
chhi ám-kûn, to take by the throat;
to stop a man in his talk. ti\' ú ám-kûn chhi, id.

chhi (R. id.), stupid. chhi-ko, a man
who acts foolishly when passing women.
chhi-su bông-siông, foolish imaginings;
utopian. chhi-chhi, stupid.

chhi (R. chhi), chhi-chhi-kûn (+) is
rather the sound of water coming to the
boil, "singing" (cf. hi?); sound of boiling
is phi-li phok-lok.

chhi (R. id.), to hold. tái-chhi chiong
án-ni chhi-teh, leave the matter as it is for
a time. chhi-siû, to guard carefully. gùn-
kê tia'-tiông chhi-teh, rate of exchange
fixed without rising or falling. chhi-tsai,
to be a vegetarian. chhi' kiong, to take
forbible means, relying on self and not
applying to law.

chhi (R. id.), a tooth. chhi-kho, dent-
tistry. chhi-kho-i, a dentist. chhi-mû-
hûn, tooth-powder.

chhi (R. si), to try. chhi' lâi thia, come
and give a hearing. chhi-ziâm, an
examination, at school, etc. chhi-êng,
probationery. chhi hâp, a match; a
competition.

chhi (R. chhi), to pierce. bôe bîen-
titû chhi-kêk tî-teh, cannot but be that
offence will be taken; cannot help feeling
pained. hêng-chhi, to assassinate.

bêng-chhi, a visiting card.

chhi (R. chhi), a thorn; small bones
of a fish. am-chhi, small bones in flesl
of fish; said of meeting unexpected difficul-
ties. kap si akh chhi-kiû, to have a quar-
rel with a man; fig. from rival sorcerers.
chhi kû-û (+), said in blaming a man for
excessive fierceness.

chhi-chhi (+), rough and uneven, like
the skin of a custard apple or pine-apple.
to lâi chhi-chhi, knife very sharp. chhi-
lê, fierce and overbearing. chhi-giâ-giâ,
rough and untidy, as hair of head or badly
thatched house; very fierce and aggressive.

chhi (R. id.), a market. chhi-tû, a
market place. chhi-tin, a market town
(of medium importance). chhái-chhi, a
market for sale of vegetables, etc. chhi-bin
chín läu-jiet, trade very brisk. chhî-
chêng, the state of the market. chhi-sê,
rent of stall in market. sôa\nchhi, market
dispersed. chhi-le, market regulations.
chhi-tião-sô-Ê, id. chhiô-chhi, headman
in charge of a market.
chhi-kê, prices current.

chhi-bin, the people of the ward. chhi-
lâi, living in town, said in address of letters.
chhi-khu kái-chêng, city improvement.
tông-chhi ê sô-tsâi, a busy part of the
town; place where trade is lively. chhi-â-
chhi-tiû-tiû, id. chhiô-chhi, good trait
of trade. hô chhiô-chhi, said of child,
smiling pleasant face. nêng chhi, trade

chhi (R. chhi), indigo; blueing.
chhi (R. chhi), of clothes, to be washed
with blue (s. fresh, S.).

chhi (R. chhi), green. thâu kha
chhi, with leaves fresh down to the root;
said of student who has passed through
regular course of schools. thâu khâm
chhi, to dye more thoroughly.

chhâm chhi, to plant a slip of a tree or
flower. teh chhi, id. phô lâi teh chhi,
to adopt an infant in place of one that has
died.

chhâm-chhi-bû, a somewhat poisonous
serpent. chhi-bin nâu-zê-ê ôe lê, the
ugly demon is coming, said to frighten
children. chhi-ba-tsêng, the area palm;
of man, simple and stupid; a blockhead.
chhi-chi, capers. chhië-chhi, to guard
growing crops. chhi-sê-lâi, a kind of medi-
cinal salt.

chhi thâu-o, Formosan 10-dollar notes;
greenbacks. chhië kha-chhâm, id. chhi-ô-
chhi, a small yellowish bird.

chhi (R. chhi), raw. chhi-chhi, unskilled;
iexperienced. chhi-khu-khê, a stranger to
the locality; new-comer.
chhi-khê, id.; new hand at cards.
chhi lâi, coming fresh to a trial of strength.
chhi tsû, unboiled water. chhi tsû tsû
ê, put on to boil with cold water; simply
boiled in water, without addition of oil or
condiments. poa-tsêng, liap-gû, careless;
ignorant of proper behaviour.
poba-thâu poa\nchhi, id. tsû-liû poa\nchhi sek, half cooked; uninviting food.
chhi-chhi, lettuce; salad (s. green, S.).
chhi-biû, (+), strange; unequainted. bin
chhi, id. chhi-hûn, id. chhi-chhî hông,
a sudden strange gust of wind. chhi-tsê-
eôe, words spoken hurriedly; ejaculations.
chhi-thû chhin bin, irascible; touchy.
gau tsâ chhi, early afoot; up early.

thêh tûng-kang chhi, to take a sum of
money in advance before it is earned, and
so less. thêh tûu-a chhi, to take before
hand the price of cropping beans, promising
to produce the beans at harvest, or give
double the following season. pàng tiêu-bê
chhi, to advance money on a crop of
rice.

chhi-khê, stupid and ignorant. chhi-
khu chhi-khê, having an unpleasant
sickening smell. chhi-lâi, cold and sharp,
of water of mountain crops of beans, promising
to produce the beans at harvest, or give
double the following season. pàng tiêu-bê
chhi, to advance money on a crop of
rice.

chhi (R. chhi), indigo; blueing.
chhâm chhi, of clothes, to be washed
with blue (s. fresh, S.).

chhi (R. chhi), green. thâu kha
chhi, with leaves fresh down to the root;
said of student who has passed through
regular course of schools. thâu khâm
chhi, to dye more thoroughly.

chhâm chhi, to plant a slip of a tree or
flower. teh chhi, id. phô lâi teh chhi,
to adopt an infant in place of one that has
died.

chhâm-chhi-bû, a somewhat poisonous
serpent. chhi-bin nâu-zê-ê ôe lê, the
ugly demon is coming, said to frighten
children. chhi-ba-tsêng, the area palm;
of man, simple and stupid; a blockhead.
chhi-chi, capers. chhië-chhi, to guard
growing crops. chhi-sê-lâi, a kind of medi-
cinal salt.

chhi thâu-o, Formosan 10-dollar notes;
greenbacks. chhië kha-chhâm, id. chhi-ô-
chhi, a small yellowish bird.

chhi (R. chhi), raw. chhi-chhi, unskilled;
iexperienced. chhi-khu-
kê, a stranger to the locality; new-comer.
chhi-khê, id.; new hand at cards.
chhi lâi, coming fresh to a trial of strength.
chhi tsû, unboiled water. chhi tsû tsû
ê, put on to boil with cold water; simply
boiled in water, without addition of oil or
condiments. poa-tsêng, liap-gû, careless;
ignorant of proper behaviour.
poba-thâu poa\nchhi, id. tsû-liû poa\nchhi sek, half cooked; uninviting food.
chhi-chhi, lettuce; salad (s. green, S.).
chhi-biû, (+), strange; unequainted. bin
chhi, id. chhi-hûn, id. chhi-chhî hông,
a sudden strange gust of wind. chhi-tsê-
eôe, words spoken hurriedly; ejaculations.
chhi-thû chhin bin, irascible; touchy.
gau tsâ chhi, early afoot; up early.

thêh tûng-kang chhi, to take a sum of
money in advance before it is earned, and
so less. thêh tûu-a chhi, to take before
hand the price of cropping beans, promising
to produce the beans at harvest, or give
double the following season. pàng tiêu-bê
chhi, to advance money on a crop of
rice.

chhi-khê, stupid and ignorant. chhi-
khu chhi-khê, having an unpleasant
sickening smell. chhi-lâi, cold and sharp,
of water of mountain crops of beans, promising
to produce the beans at harvest, or give
double the following season. pàng tiêu-bê
chhi, to advance money on a crop of
rice.
lék-tâu chhi¹, light green. té-chhi¹, apple green. soat-chhi¹, light heliotrope colour. chhi⁴-lái, pale green.

chhi⁵-chhái, vegetables in general (s. raw, S.).

chhi¹ (R. cheng), blind. chhi⁵-mi chhi⁵-tak, scolding a person for bungling about, breaking things.

chhi¹ (cf. chhi¹, chhi³, S.), to go against.

chhi⁵ tsúi, to swim against the current. a cutwater. chhi⁵ làu, id. chhi⁵ tsúi, to swim against the current. a cutwater.

phah khi-tò siang-thâu chhi¹, beginning a journey before sunrise and returning after sunset.

chhi¹ (R. seng), awake. chhi⁵ láng é bák, attractive to the eye; said also of books one likes to read. chhi⁵ bák, id.

*chhi¹ (cf. chhi¹, chhi³, S.), to go against, in the various phrases.

chhia (R. ku), a carriage. chhia-sim, axle of wheel. chhia-sún, id. chhia-lün sng (+), the pin for fixing wheel on axle. chhia koai¹, the spokes of a wheel. chhia lién, the wheel of a carriage. chhia tái, the body of a cart. chhia au, the base on which a large coffin is placed for carriage by bearers to the grave. chhia phäng (+), the movable cover of a cart.

chhia sōa¹, to spin or wind thread. chhia-á sōa¹, sewing cotton. chhia-á sōa¹, a comb. a wooden bobbin. chhia-á, id. hé-chhia, an engine; a railway train. hé-hun-chhia, id. hé-len-chhia, id. hé-lün-chhia, id. khec-chhia, a passenger carriage. hé-chhia (+), a freight truck; a barrow. liet-chhia, a train of carriages. chit tò chhia, id. húc-chhia, a mule car; a passenger wagon and freight wagon. phô-thong chhia, parliamentary stopping train. kip-hêng-chhia, an express. lim si-chhia, train not marked on time table, as freight train, or special train. mó-tök-chhia, motor car. oe-bó-chhia, a windlass. ki-koan-chhia, locomotive engine; power engine. khi chhia, id.; automobile; motor car. hé-chhia-liáu, a railway station. thêng-chhia-tiú, id. hé-chhia-thâu, id.; a locomotive. chhia-thâu, id. hé-chhia-bà, a locomotive engine. thâu pang chhia, the first train of the day. chhia-tsâm, a stage between two stations. chhia-tiú, engine driver; train conductor.

chhia-pí¹, cover of carriage. chhia hi, a fish brought from Ningpo; the pomfret. chhia-hu (+), railway workmen, porters, etc.; ricksha coolie. chhia-chiàng, train conductor. chhia páng, an engine room. chhia-pang hú bòe tiöh, to be too late to catch the train. tôa hé-chhia, the main line. sió hé-chhia, side lines; narrow gauge railways. gô-hun-chhia, narrow gauge railways. chhii-hun-chhia, medium gauge railways. hoié-chhia, a palace car; ricksha adorned with flowers for bride; card with flowers at funeral.

jìn-lék-chhia, a jinricksha. lâng-chhia, id. tang-tiú chhia, id. chhii-hu-chhia (+), id.; a barrow; also sewing machine driven by hand. kha-tâh-chhia, a sewing machine driven by foot; a bicycle. thoá chhia ê (+), a ricksha coolie.

tôk-liên-chhia, a bicycle. tôk-lüm-chhia, id. tsú-tsoán-chhia, id. tsú-tông-chhia, an automobile; a motor car. hong-chhia, id.; a windmill. sa¹-lién chhia, a tricycle. si-lién-chhia, a trolley car.

tsúi-chhia (+), a water-carrying cart. gîn-ná chhia, a perambulator. chhái-pông-chhia, a sewing machine. khang-khê-chhia, id. chiam-chhia, id. chhia chiam, needles for sewing machine. chhia-â tsóe-é, made by machinery. bêh chhia, a stocking machine. lâi-sa¹-chhia, a machine for making underclothing. chhái-chhia, a lawn-mower. schhia, a snow sledge. siu-koan chhia, a reaping machine.

chhia-tâm, the footstep of a carriage. chhia-chhïng, a turner's lathe. chhia-kê, id. chhia-ko, the shafts of a cart. chhia-kao¹, the yoke; the spokes of a wheel; bar on carriage for laying hold of in mounting or disconnecting. chhia-póa¹ (+), the travelling bed of a printing machine. chhia-lú-kau, the rut made by a wheel. chhia-lün-kau, id. chhia-phio, a railway ticket. chhia-toa¹, id. chhia-á-hú, railway fare. chhia-chi², id. hé-chhia-ke, id. chhia-tsú, id.

ám-chhia, screw-propeller. kng-chhia, side paddles. siang-chhia, twin screws. chhia-liap, the blades of a propeller. mó¹-chhia, full steam. tòa-chhia, id.; chief engineer. pàng-tóa-chhia, go full steam ahead; said in joke of man snoring in sleep. lâi páng tóa-chhia, let us go to bed, said esp. at a late hour. póa²-chhia, half speed. khui póa²-chhia, to start at half-speed. phah tò-chhia, to move backwards. thêng-chhia to stop, of steamer or train. tôa ê chhia, a steering wheel. koân tóa-chhia, to steer.

phang-chhia (+), to turn a wheel. lét chhia, id. ka-ki chhia bôc tò, said of
chhia (R. chhiah), to invite. ih chhia, good bye, said by guest. ho-chhia, Sin-sien, to call spirits to attend at ceremony. ka put chhia, tsan, to remove an idol from a place of danger. u chhia bò chhui, to neglect proper ceremonies; to treat discourteously. ho chhia, gaa bò eng, said in declining to give help or undertake commission. chhia kào si, to refuse firmly to meet a person. chhut chhia, to interfere in a matter without being asked. ih chhia t'ai-ke chhia, let us help ourselves; also said by guest when leaving feast. ho ngia chhia, very hospitable and obliging. ho khi-chhia, willing to oblige when asked, as doctor or influential man. bo khi-chhia, disobliging.

cchhina (R. chhèng), to hire. hó lang-chhia, obliging; ready to do an errand for a friend.

cchhial (R. chhèek), to sew. chhia hêh, to knit stockings. chhia chhiah, plain stitch. tò chhiah, purl stitch. hé-chhiah, a fire shovel. ng-chhiah, small space for lifting young rice plants.

cchhiah-thò, to cause retching by touching the throat. cchhiah chhiu, to hurt the hand on a sharp object, as broken bottle handle. fám hông chhiah, uncomfortable feeling, as when sultry south wind is blowing. jit-thau chhiah ia ti, sun already high (said e.g. in scolding a man for sleeping too late).

cchhiah (R. chhèek), red. chhiah khâo-khô, pale, as poor foliage; bare, as hill side. cchhiah láh-lâh, pale yellowish colour. chhiah bê, rice becoming ripe.

cchhiah-chhù, a kind of rat; poor man driven to stealing. cchhiah-chhù chéc-gôan tsái, a thief has the abilities of a senior wrangler. ang-tsâoa chhiah-chhù, all bad characters; a set of riffraffs.

cchhiah kho-khô, very destitute and miserable. chhiah-kiâ chhut sin, rising from poverty to wealth. chhiah-kaia-sien, an uneducated secondrate doctor or teacher. chhiah-kaia-e, a woman with natural feet; a female slave. chhiah-kaia-e jip jôk, chêng-ôe-e chiah bâh, rich people get the gain of the labouring man's toil. chhiah, overbearing and rude. cchhiah pé-pé, id. baí cchhiah, discontented and envious.

chhiah sip-jia, Red Cross Society.

cchhiah-kham sia, old name for Tainan (aboriginal term = Saickum). cchhiah-kham lau, Fort Prudentia, in Tainan. cchhiah-kham thâg, sugar from Formosa.
chhiap

chhiap (R. to steal). chhiap-tó, to steal; to pilfer. chu chhiap, id. chhiap-tó-chéng, kleptomania.

chhiâu (R. slightly). chhiau-an, becoming more at ease and comfortable. khah chhiâu-chhiau khi chiah tài kóng, wait a little before speaking.

chhiáuh, to hobble, as a lame man does.

chhiên (R. id.), to migrate. chhiên koan, to bring out the coffin from the hall. chhiên-tông, to remove a corpse to another grave. chhiên hung-suí, id. chhiên khah chhiêm, to get into deeper water, as boat that has been aground. chhiên-tsó-sek, ceremony of removing idol shrine or tablet of sage, on occasion of repairs, etc. chhiên-to', to transfer the capital to a different city.

chhiên (R. a thousand). chhiên chhúi lān hun, a long fruitless discussion; no amount of explanation will suffice. chhiên kho' lān hun, id. chhiên-chhiên hit jit, on that day of all days. chhin chhiên, happening just exactly then. chhiên-lién-kok, the millenium. chhiên jit tióng jì jít tóán, in prolonged prosperity should remember the possibility of sorrow or death.

chhiên (R. id.), shallow. khah chhiên, weaker, of spectacle lenses. tsóa chin chhiên, spring soon reached so that well need not be deep. chhiên-šó é töe-tián, an exposed situation. seng-khu bó chi, tióng tui chhiên tè chia* soa* (bec. no money to hire landing boat), a poor family must consider their expenses, and not seek to rival a wealthy one.

* chhiên — beh chhiên oe ám-ni sì chin hó, if it carr be so arranged it will be well. chit è mih chhiên ná òe sión gáa sì chin hó, would that that thing belonged to me! ná chhiên a sim-mihi hò ióh, if there were but some good medicine.

* chhiên — chhiên-khóa*-mái*, leave the matter undecided in the meantime.

* chhiên, to dig. chhiên-khóa*-mái, dig and see (s. previous word.)

chhiết (R. id.), to cut. chhiết-chho, to teach; to instruct (lit. cut and polish). chhiết-chhiêt, intimate; closely related to. khap-chhiết, omitting the occasion, as words fitly spoken. chhiết-sit, earnestly; decidedly.

chhiết-chhiût, postage stamps. siong-chiết-chhiût, postage stamps used in place of small change; a bank draft or cheque. säng-kim é sio-chhiết-chhiût, a bank draft. bàng-sek é sio-chhiết-chhiût, a cheque to order. phó-thong é sio-chhiết-chhiút, a bearer cheque.

chhili, to bend down. chhili-lóh-hái, to fall into sea head foremost.

chhili (= jhi), to crush. kióng-tó'-tó- (tö-) chhili, to force a man to act; to force one's way. chhili-ôa, to press near, as when about to give a blow. chhili khim, to play the piano or organ.

chhín — chhín-chhín, chhín-chhíh, to mutter; to whisper. gau chhín-chhín, chhín-chhíh, inquisitive. chhín-chhín chhíh-lâu-chhíauh, sound of birds twittering.

*chhin — pêh-chhín pêh-chhín, poor colour, as of badly dyed article.

*chhin — ăng-ko chhíauh chhín, fresh red colour, of person in robust health.

chhim (R. id.), deep. khah chhim, of lenses, stronger. chhim-hô’ é töe-tián, profound sympathy. chhí* chhim, the surface of the water in the well is far down. chhí'-tsuí chhim, there is much water in the well. chhím bô' óán lú, to be thoughtful and anxious about affairs; discreet. chhím kau, a deep ditch (kau, a ditch); to have intimate intercourse (kau, to associate with).

chhim (R. id.), to embezzle. chhim-liók, to take unjustly; to encroach on. chhim-khoán, to embezzle. chhim-hàng, id. chhim sit, id.; obsession. chhim-chiâm koan-iú but, to steal government property.

chhí-a (R. id.), to sleep. chhim-bók, railway sleepers. chhím-sek, a dormitory.

*chhim — sa* chhim, the ends of two beams or planks not merely pressing against one another but overlapping and rivetted or mortised.

*chhim (R. sm, to judge). chhim láng é i-sú, to endeavour to find out a man's meaning. chhim-sit, to make enquiries in order to get at the truth.

*chhim — chhim-tim, to slight; to ignore (cf. chhin, S.).

*chhin — chhin-chhin chiang-chhiang, sound of running water; murmur, as stream.

chhin (R. id.), related. chhin-tsók hia*p'-gi, an agreement among relatives. chhin-tông, elder relatives. khah bák bô chhin, alone in the world. kú bôk bô chhin, id. ông-chhin kok-chhek, relatives of the Emperor. hông-chhin, id. chhin, very closely related. jin kau chhin hó'-hó, to recognize as a very close friend. kap gôa jin chhin-lâng, related to me. chhin-bók, friendly and harmonious. ông-hoát bô chhin, law shows no partiality. sa'-hun chhin khah-iá* pát láng, even a slight relationship is better than none.

chhin-tông, attendant of a mandarin. chhin-teng (+), subordinate revenue officer at Singapore. chhin-tién, a private letter to be opened by the receiver himself. chhin hu, to go in person. chhin-koàn-chiá, mother acting as guardian of her child after death of father. chhin-hí thía*-ki, to hear with one's own ears. chhin-chêng, personal rule by monarch coming of age.

ji-hun chhin (+), second marriage of widower. chhíauh ji-hun-chhin, to marry a widow. chhin-kí chhiâm-kíam, friends becoming estranged.
chhin (R. chheng), a steel-yard. chiam-a chhin, a steel-yard for accurate measurement, shown by two pointers coinciding when beam is level. phi-chhin, to give wind and weight to chhin. chhin ai sai chhin, i.e. chhin bo kau, id. soa chhin, hai tau, inland weights are heavy, sea-side measures are large.

tiu chhin, a lever for raising heavy weights, chhin-kun-chhin (+), a yardarm of steamer for loading goods. chhin chu, to level the floor of a house; to throw down the walls of a house to be rebuilt. chhin pi, to make even, as stones of old courtyard. toeh chhin (+), a hook with long handle for levelling floors. bo chhin tang, using liberally, as materials in building; said also generally, not bound by strict regulations.

chit chhin, ten catties, (sometimes reckoned 20 catties). nng-chhin piaa ji-goku, done quickly; done without difficulty; all the same either way. nng chhin piaa, id. triap chhin-thau, to give into the bargain. triap chhin-thau, a child by former marriage brought by mother (widow) when she re-marries. sag chhin, a tripod with pendant weight for testing levels.

chhio — chhio-chhut-lai, projecting out; salient.

chhio — hong chhio, the wind is high.

chhio (R. siun), to laugh; to smile. chhio pi, a matter for laughter; an object of ridicule. chhio koa, a comic song; to sing a song (less correct). hoan chhio, to show by change of countenance that one is pleased, as at good news. pan chhio bin, to meet a man whom we have offended with a pleasant manner. chhio pin bo chhio chien, to despire a man for being poor, not for evildoing, a sign of modern degeneracy. chhui khai khah chhio bin, to build a house so that it is more visible from the front. chhio-chhio thian chhia, to be a beggar (holding hand with palm up). "chhio" is the side of the cash with Chinese characters, "klap" the side with Manchul characters.

chhioh — chhio-chhioh-si, to die a sudden death, not wasted by sickness.

chhioh (R. chhek), a Chinese foot. khan-chhioh, a carpenter's square; a folding foot-rule. ban-kong chhioh, a measure of which a foot is equal to about a foot and a half.

tsii gun chhioh, a spirit level. phan-thi-chhioh, instrument for directing distant gunfire; a quadrant or sextant. tsii chhioh, a water gauge, showing depth of water in boiler, tank, etc. gui-ni-chhioh, a lactometer. iu-chhioh, an oil guage; glazed tiles. hoat-tiau chhioh, a measuring tape that winds up with a spring. kong tiau chhioh, do. of steel.

chhioh-a, tiles nominally one foot square, but really smaller. rchhioh-ji (+), tiles one foot square. chhioh-si, tiles one foot two inches square.
chhiông (R. to get loose). phông-chhiông, fond of lavish display and foolish pleasures. chhiông-lam-sá, a public showplace; a newspaper reading room, etc.

chhiông (R. to be first). chhiông gi, to start a discussion; to inaugurate a matter.

chhi (R. id.) chhiông-chhi, the oak-tree.

chhip (R. to join), chhip-pô', to arrest. chhip-lô, id. chhip-su, to confiscate goods. tiâ chhäng to chhip, to apply to have criminal arrested. phien-chhip, to compile (v. phien, S.).

chhit (R. id.), seven. chhit chhut é tiaû-lê, poe chhô a têu-khôa, fifteen reasons for divorce. chhit-â, domino with seven points (s. wipe, S.). chhit-â tui, a pair of such dominoes. chhit-lôk (lôk) sù-kia', miscellaneous matters; odds and ends. chhit-â khoâ-kî, the vernaculars spoken in the prefectures of Chiang-chiu (7 districts) and Tôan-chiu (5 districts). chhit sêng poe chhô pài, a 7th month child lives, but an 8th month child dies. chhit put chhut, poe chhô cûi, (in the first month), it is unlucky to go from home on the 7th day or to come home on the 8th. chhit ni', poe thi', kâu sa, tsap bô hûn, a saying of children, giving the results of different throws of the dice. chhit chhô thâ, jî gôt tui, said to man carrying large supply of provisions, some on hand, some hanging down. chhit phon-lô hûng, a long distance away (not necessarily 70 li). kông-âi li thi' chhit phon-lô hûng, speaking unreasonably, without regard to right. chhit-ông-sû, popular name for the shrine of Prince Kitashiragawa in Tainan.

chhit (R. seek), to wipe. hê-chhit, matches. hê chhit hé, to strike a match. chhit-â, india-rubber; rubber for blackboard (s. seven, S.).

chhiu (R. id.), autumn. tiong-chhiu piâ, cakes used at 8.15. khiu-chhiu, continuous rain. chien-chhiu, birthday greeting, may you live a thousand years (s. swing). chhiu kûi, autumn reason. chhiu-sô, autumn fever. chhiu sjû, autumn harvest. ni pha' tiong-chhiu, chê pha' tsap-kâu, because at these times they are as good as finished. chhiu âu, when autumn has passed. chhiu âu xi', a deserted wife (like a fan when winter is come). chhiu chhô, urca.

chhiu (R. id.) teng-chhiu, a swing. chien-chhiu pi', the seat of a swing. chien-chhiu-kê, supports of swing.

chhi (T. liu). chhiu âi chhiu, said in refusing to grant a request: you should be ashamed to ask (gen. accompanied by action of finger rubbing one's own cheek); said familiarly, otherwise might give serious offense. i tê kâ i chhiu, he is refusing to give him it.

chhiu (R. raw), beard, etc. ji-pachhuiu, mountain clime-kông chhuiu, a gateee. hô chhuiu ñ lâm-tôa, said of young man interfering in matters belonging to older people. o'chhiu, a middle-aged man (s. bird, S.). pêh-chhiu-chhek, a sort of padded, sôa-chhiu, a thread tassel. si-phâ-chhiu kîo, sedan chair with tassels for a four corners. âng chhiu, race of men with red mustaches. puie chhiu-chhiu, to break a piece of sugarcane between two men, the one whose part has longest fringe wins. chhiu-chhiu soe, comb for combing mustache.

chhiu, a troop. chit chhiu lô, this road. chit chhiu tuól, this stream of water, hun tsôe sa' chhiu-tsui, to divide into three bands, as for preaching, (not nec. soldiers). chit tsôe chit chhiu, thieves keeping together without dividing.

chhi (R. id.) o'chhiu, small black-feathered bird, very fierce, hawks are said to fear it (s. beard, S.). o'chhiu-niá', the ridge of a cow's back; so called from this bird riding on it.

chhi (R. sonowel). in-chhiu, mournful; sad. chhiu-lông, a sad appearance. chhiu-gân, id. phih-chhiu-khô', wrecked. chhiu-hoán, troubled and apprehensive. chhiu-tông-chhiu, very unhappy and miserable.

chhiu (R. chhiu, to grasp firmly), to pull toward us; winding, as road or coils of a rope. chhiu kau n chit ki pi', to pester people with questions till we get a clue. chhiu tsûi, to swing against the current, as a fish.

chhiu (R. siú), a hand. t'ân chhiu, to shake hands, foreign style. pai chhiu, to clasp hands in ceremonial fashion. hâp chhiu, to close the hands. chhiu phô-sô, to clasp the hands. chhiu-thi-khui, to open the hand. phah chhiu-tôc, to slap a child's hands. phah chhiu-tôc, id. phah chhiu-chhiu, to applaud. tah chhiu chhiu, to laugh at a man. chhiu-lôk (+), gloves in general. chhiu-lông (+), a muff. chhiu-siú, id. kông chhiu-bâk, to rap the knuckles. chhiu aû-khiau, to bring the hand up to the shoulder. chhiu tsat (+), the wrist. chhiu páng tît, let the hands hang down. chhiu kê chhek, hands reaching below the knees without stooping, sign of one designed to be Emperor. phah-chhiu chhiu-kut tien-tô fông, arm stronger after having been broken and healed; prov. of gain after loss. chhiu-thâu án, hard up for cash. chhiu-thâu khaô, sufficiently well off to be able to spend money freely. só' chhiu-thâu oe, what one is able to do. chhiu-thâu than-ê, earned by oneself. bo chhiu-thâu, having no power to act, as sons during lifetime of father.

seng hê chhiu âi kiong, the first in a quarrel has the advantage. in kâ chhun kha chhu t chhiu, timorous and backward in an enterprise. chiau aû-chhiu, to act as confederate to a thief (remaining outside). chiau aû-chhiu, to receive a bribe. tek-sim êng-chhiu, things going prosperously, according to our wishes. tek-chhiu, id. khen chhiu khiau, to sleep with head on folded arm; of baby, to sleep in mother's
chiú (R. ugly). chiú thài, ugly, mean, sycophantic conduct. chiú-siáp-hú, women engaged in immoral occupation.

denberg - pha-jí-ťáp ê kʰa-chhng, to give 20 blows. kʰa-chhng kʰa-h thong siá-míng, said of man with powerful backing.

e-chhng, the hold of a vessel. e-chhng, the lower deck. tiong-chhng, the main deck. chhng bin, the upper deck. thâu chhng, the aft hold. bé chhng, id. hō-i-oń-chhng, powder magazine on board ship. chhng uí, carrying capacity.

e-chhng (R. chhng), a bed. näng-chhng, a stretcher. the-chhng, a sofa. po-lé-chhng, an operating table. an-chhng, to prepare bed for newly married couple. khi-chhng, to get out of bed after illness. kʰi-be to chhng, will probably die. hō bin-chhng-phó, comfortable bedding; a good bed fellow. bin-chhng-dí phái, position of bed unluckily.

chiú (R. chhiong, a shed). kʰang-chhng, a workshop. tsún-chhng, a shipyard. kʰi-kʰi-chhng, engine manufactory. tʰâu-pʰ∅-chhng a mint. chlo-chhng, a soup kitchen, in time of want.
chhung, to seek. chhung-ziah, avariciously taking every opportunity of making money. chhung iah, id. un-un-á chhung, to eat carefully, as fish, to avoid bones; to investigate carefully, the meaning of a statement. thang teh chhung, worm gnawing.

chhung — chhoan-chhung, to be always wishing to act contrary to others.

chhung (R. chhoán), to string together; also to strike a thrusting piercing blow with pointed weapon. kei-chhung (+), a number of prisoners fastened together.

chho (R. id.) hi-chho (+), to be only fish, not fish and flesh in general. iu-chho, flesh and fish. chho-iú, id.

chho (R. to polish). chho-siong, to consider carefully; to deliberate. chho-zi jau-kong, to consider together important public matters.

chho (R. to hold firmly). the-chho, gymnastics; drill. pong-sek the-chho, military drill. kun-sek é the-chho, id. phó-thang the-chho, ordinary school drill. jiu-fean é the-chho, id. the-chho-tiá, drill ground. thé-chho-sek, a gymnastics. khi-hái é the-chho, gymnastics with apparatus. a-lé thé-chho, do, with dumbbells.

chho ka-bú, to manage family affairs.

chhó (R. plants). chhó-kho*, pitch in its original form, before slicing down; a life-belt. chhó-khoán, a life-belt. iu chhó, to cut round the pitch into thin slices. chhóthat, a cork for a bottle. chhó-iú, pitch shavings, used for packing and for medicine.

chhó-tiá, a rough draft. pán-chhó (+), the original draft. beh kong mi bên chhó-kó, able to speak without preparation; matter quite plain, does not need long consideration. chhó-chut chit tiá*, to write out a rough draft. chhó-an, a draft resolution.

chhó-bók-lán, botany. liang-su-chhó, the wisps of twisted straw hung in Japanese doorways at New Year.

chhó-ki-liók, roughly speaking. chhó-ki-tai-liók, id.

chhó (R. chhok, mistake). chhó-biá, a mistake. siá-chhó (+), to realize that one has made a mistake. chhó-ké ki-hoc, to neglect an opportunity.

chhó (R. id.) thé-chhó, said (less correctly) for thé-chho, gymnastics.

*chhó, explanation used in driving away pigs.

chho (R. id.). coarse. chho-pí-tit, ordinary; plain. chho-iú-oc, capable of all kinds of work, coarse or fine. chho-ló, coarse, of men or things; prosperous, encourage. chho-chhoán, acting in rough and ready way, without skill. chho-kha-tang-chhiá, clumsy and awkward in handling things. tóa chho, very coarse paper in large sheets. siao chho*, ordinary coarse paper. chho-phóa, broken leaf tea (s. beginning, 8.).

chhó-pa lín-nau, pock-marked and ugly. é-tâu bch chhó-lo* (+) chit tug, I am intending to take a large dinner today. li ê chháng-khè chín chhó, your work is very coarse; you are very heavy to carry (said to avoid the use of the word "tàng").

chho* (R. beginning). chho-hóe, the first time. chho-chhú, id. chho-pó, first proclamation. chho-séan, primary election. chho-pán, first issue. chho-khau, beginning of friendship. chho-hoán, first offence. chho-chho-hôe-bin, a first meeting. chho-téng, primary; elementary. chho-pó, first step; primer. chho-hák é hák-seng, a beginner in school. chho-phóa, best wine, first drawn off (s. coarse, 8.). chho-si gô, tsi si kó; a first offence may be reckoned a mistake, a second offence is intentional.

chhó (R. id.). ki-chhó, a foundation (fig.). tsáu-chhó, foundation of comb placed in hive for bees to form comb. lánh-chhó, id.

chhó (R. id.), vinegar. chhó-kiong-sng, acetic acid. chhó-chheng, id. siáu-bin chhó, superior kind of vinegar from Shau-hing. chhó-sah, pork cooked with vinegar. chhíah chhó, meeting trouble; domestic unpleasantness. chhó-sin chin tàng, exceedingly jealous. lông-phóh chhó-éng, said of women of household quarrelling bitterly.

chhóa (R. tsá, to collect). bin chhun-chhóa, face well-filled.

chhóa — chhóa-kut, lazy and careless.

chhóa (R. tó), to lead. chhóa-ké, to accompany the bridgegroom when he goes for the bride. phái* chhóa, difficult to guide, as unwilling pupil; difficult to rear, as sickly child. chhóa-thau, to take the lead. phái* chhóa-thau, a bad example; leaders to evil. chhóa-chhóa fái thin*, come and bring your friends to hear. koe-bú-chhóa é chheng, a machine gun (firing a number of consecutive shots). tit-tit lién-pang koe-bú-chhóa, to fire such a gun.

chhóa (R. chhú, chhú, to marry). hó-chhóa é lâng, friends of the bridalgroom. chhóa sin-tsü, on morning of marriage to bring to the house the tablet of the woman to whom one was previously engaged, but who died before marriage.

chhóa* (R. soan, a wooden pin), to cheat a man out of money; to swindle. chhóa* khang, to threaten with a view to extort money; to blackmail. liáh chhóa, to have a splinter, as wood; to have a hang-nail. chhóa-chhóa*, rough on surface; unplaned.

*chhóa* — chi* chhóa*, form of gambling. = chi*-thoa*.

*chhóoa* — chhóoa* koan, to usurp power.

chhóoa* (R. chhán, to smooth off). chhóoa-kí, to graze, as an arrow or bullet.
*chhu (R. a pivot). chhu-bit-i', the cabinet. chhu-bit-i' é kô-bùn, the Genro.

chhui (R. to take). ú sîm-mî* chhut-chhu, what is to be gained by it? (s. adjust). bô chü' chhui, no result achieved. put chhìm put chhui, honest in dealings; not avaricious. chhú jîn-sîm, to win men's hearts by long-sighted kindness. chhû gi, to seek the meaning. chhû-in-sô', stock exchange. hîen-kim chhû-in, ready money business. tó-jô' chhú-tû, to take down houses for the improvement of a road. chhû pô (+), to seek for treasure. chhû-thê, to regulate; to administer (v. thê, S.).

此 chhû (R. this). kô-chhû sit-pi, to lose one thing while attending to another. jù chhû jû chhû, as aforesaid; in this way; eteetara. sê-kan ê tâi-ji chhû jû-chhû, things in this world are generally like that. tûi-chhû, for this reason; hence, kô-chhû id. (v. reason, S.). tûi-chhû bô sôe-ji chiah û sit-pai, for want of care matters have gone wrong.

處 chhû (R. to adjust). chhû-hun, to manage an affair; to discipline an offending official. chhû hun hôt-long, to punish by deducting salary. chheng chhû-hun, to confess faults and ask for punishment. chhû-hun sô-bâ, to manage affairs. chhû-hun-kûan, power of managing, chhû tê (+), to manage; to arrange. li-chhû, to adjust an affair.

chhû-hông, a prescription. chhû-hông-chiên, blank prescription form. tiên-kê' chhut-chhû, the original source of a quotation; authority for a quotation (s. to take, S.). dici ku id chhû, cave-dwellers.

鼠 chhû (R. a rat). chhû-tsák, rats, mice, etc. niâu-chhû-pí', bubonic plague. niâu-chhû-chêng, id. chhû-êk, id. chhû-un, id. niâu-chhû-tôk, plague virus.

bûn-chhû, a mole. chhân-chhû (+), id. phông-chhû, a squirrel. chheng-chhû, id. hoan-chhû, a guinea pig. chhô-chhû, a field mouse. tek-chhû, the bamboo rat. tê-chhû, a kangaroo. géh-chhû, a mouse (supposed to breed once a month). só-chhû, a mole-rat. só-chhû, shrew mouse. so-chhû, pole-cat. hê-chhû, a kind of mouse, bite said to be poisonous. gûn-chhû, an ermine. gûn-chhû-phê, ermine. kông-chhû, kind of narmot, so named from its sitting up and begging movements. lé-chhû, id. pe-chhû, the flying squirrel. hui-chhû (+), id. hui-chhû-sêk, brownish grey; drah colour.

chhô-chhû, a rammer for pounding mortar, etc. phâu châu chhû chhô-an, to ram off, hiding the face. chhû-chhiap, to piller.

唇 chhû (R. id.). a house. chhû-kêng, a house; a houseful. thia-phôa chhû, to take down a house with view to re-build.

kâ lang jip chhû, to make presents to a man entering a newly built house. jip-chhû, to receive the paper house when brought from the shop, with 12 kinds of offerings. tsâu chhû-lin, bad luck and ill-health, requiring change of residence. tôa chhû, euphemism for a coffin. jip tôa-chhû, to be confined. thi* thang-chhû, a ventilator on a roof, built like a miniature house. kim chhû-thâu, gûn chhû-kák, said when charging high price for small piece of land required by neighbour for housebuilding.

次 chhû (R. order). tsân-chhû, order; succession. ú tsân-chhû, well arranged. úi-chhû, place according to rank; position (s. place, S.). miâ-chhû, place in list of names. i chhû, in right order. chhû-tiú*, second in office; vice. chhû-chhû-sô', centre for distribution, as of newspapers, opium, etc., where retailers are supplied. chhû-chhû-siú, to think over again and again. múi chhû, each time.

趣 chhû (R. id.). chhû-piông, to have a liking for; to draw to. chhû-i-su, a prospectus of a new undertaking.


*chhû (R. a place). chhû-chhû, everywhere; in all places. úi-chhû, place; room (s. order, S.). i ê hó-chhû, his good points; good features in his character. kun-ki-chhû, Grand Council of state.

*chhû — chhû tiông-tsái*, to point the middle finger, very improper.

*chhû, to urge on. chhû kâu sa*-kâ, to egg on dogs to fight; fig. of encouraging people to quarrel. chhû tî, to drive away pigs.

chhû, to ground. chhû pûn, to thrust in a little manure beside each growing rice plant. chhû tîu-a, to thrust in, plant the young rice (more graphic than chhûh). chhûh kam-치ia, to plant sugar-cane.

*chhûh (= chhû). bâk-chhû chhûh-chhûh, eyes dim or nearly closed, so as not to see clearly.

催 chhui (R. id.), to urge. chhui-chiên, to challenge to battle (s. calculate, S.). chhui-miâ* kûi, said of man in poor health doing something that will hasten his death, or to child worrying parent in distress. chhui-sin, to press for a trial. chhui-bin-sût, hypnosis.

推 chhui (R. thui, chhui), to calculate. chhui-sû, to decline; to refuse. chhui-kông, to extend; to enlarge; to widen. chhui-heng, id. chhui khi, to investigate. chhui-chiên, to recommend (s. urge, S.). chhui-chhûa, to consider a matter. chhui kû, to recommend for promotion. chhui-tô, to overturn. chhui lân, to consider; to inform. chhui-lân-sek, a syllogism. chhui-li, to reason; to argue. chhui-sû-đân, assessors in the Amoy court. chhui-liông, to conjecture; to calculate.

吹 chhui (R. id.), to blow. kô-chhui, to applaud; to take the lead; to urge forward. kô-chhui kek-bêng, to stir up revolution. phiêu tô im chhui, si ji tsâng, forgery, gambling, drink and opium, all four.
chhui (R. chhui, tsui), the mouth.

chhui-phang, pleasant taste in mouth after eating; said of man who having had a successful meal, to make another trial.

chhui-bé phang, leaving a pleasant taste.

chhui péh, difficult to please with food, either naturally so, or due to illness. hó-miá chhui, particular as to food. chhui fó, mere talk without reality. hó chhui-fó, unreal, deceptive language.

soh chhui-lé to eat a little of something, such as sugar or salt, at close of meal, or after taking medicine. soa chhui bé, to follow another speaker. khiong lâng é chhui-bé, to make use of another's saying as if they were our own. tóa-kim chhui, said in scolding a man for speaking of trouble and so bringing it to pass.

kek chit ki chhui, to speak right on without listening to reason; to revile a man whom we are unable to fight. tsâp-chhui káu thâu-bâk, too many musters; "too many cooks." tâ chít é chhui, óa chit é lé, it is just a little change of speech and ceremony that is involved.

chhui-chêng, the front part of the mouth.

chhui-chêng óe, words said from force of habit, without meaning; expletives. khui-chhui ló-hí, said of house open in many directions and difficult to guard. khui-chhui chhoh, never opens his mouth without reviling. khui-chhui chhû, id. soa nà khui-chhü-tióh lí chhü há hoa-hí, whatever I say you find fault.

chhui-sè, the formation of the mouth, especially as regards speaking. kút-chhui, easy to be spoken; said without thinking.

chhui hun chhui tê, offers of tea and tobacco made as matter of form, not meant to be accepted. chhui-that, misconduct of relative that stops a man from criticizing others.

thih-kii chhui, points on train or railway line. chhui-khâu ké, muzzle placed on calf's mouth to prevent it from sucking milk. gú-chhüi-kê, id. iâu-bê siu-chhui, wound not yet closed up.

chhui (R. id.), broken to shivers. khui chhui-tiáu, to draw up a detailed statement of account. chhui-kut-hun-si, corpse of man cut up and scattered.

chhun (R. id.), spring. sâng chhun, to bid farewell to spring, as poet or young man growing up.

chhun-sek, gay; cheerful.

chhun-chè, spring worship at tombs.

chit-søn teh tsöe chhun, it is spring time now.

kô chít é chhun-á, paste new motto on wall or shop-counter at New Year time.

chhun-chêng, sexual desire. pün chhun, to blow the trumpet at the New Year.

chhun tsuí mî hó, rain at Chinese New Year, falling during night.

chhun-piâ, very thin cakes; spring cakes.

chhun-hoe, an artificial flower, red and yellow, worn by women in the hair for good luck, at New Year or times of rejoicing.

chhun-hoe, to wear such flowers. pün-chhun, to distribute such flowers to friends at marriages. hêng-chhun, id.
e (R. ko, o). soán-bô e, a cup like this hat inverted. kâu-bú e, another shape with lid.


*é (R. úi, ui) to fall and die as rice plants for want of water (cf. ehe, S.).

é (R. ki, he). é-é khi, all went.

é (R. hái, below. th-thau, southern side; lower side. chit-é (+), one time. tók-ióh chit-é chiah chiú sí, as soon as he drank the poison he died. chit-é, this time, tsap é tsap, ten times ten. chit-é lái, Jáu-búe bat khoáa-'kí', since coming this time I have not yet seen it. Kóng bô chit-é-á kú, to speak but for a moment. bô é-chhiú, no purchaser for goods bought.

é (R. bô). sî a chit é é, to meet with this misfortune. é-kun, what will prove a source of trouble in the future, as an unsatisfactory settlement of a matter. khi é é-kun, an old trouble reviving.

*ê (R. id.) tûng-am-â, having a very narrow neck, middle, or a cork whose ends are thicker than the middle; said also of a child.

ê (R. lek, calamity). hôan-tióh tsuí-chë, to be drowned. Kê-eh, to escape from great danger.

ê (R. to increase). kong-êk é sú, a matter of public advantage. ek-siú-kâng, a life policy.

*ê (R. id.) ek-soat, a hypothesis. ek-lun, a theorem. ek-chhek, a supposition.

*ê (R. id.) chit-ék, a hundred thousand; sometimes a hundred million.

ê (R. id.) ek-cheng, the plague. ek-tsu, plague serum, chhêng ek-tsu, to inoculate for plague. chêng-ék, id. hông-ék-pé', board for taking precautions against plague. hông-ék-só, their office. hoat-ék é sí, a time of plague. gû-ék, cattle disease. kiam êk, to examine for plague, as on board steamers.

ê (R. seconds). tian-ék, the essential part; the richness or strength (as cream of milk); chymie. u-ék, gastric juice. huîh-ék, chyle. liâm-ék, mucus. ek-thê, liquid.

ê (R. id.) thong-ék, to translate. phông'-jim thong-ék, a translator in local court. khoá-ék, oral translation. hoàn-ek-keat', a translator in government yuán. ek-bun, a translation. ti-ék, literal translation. i-ék, translation according to sense; paraphrase.

ê (R. id.) iok-ék. ek-kang, a bathroom. ek-thàng, a bathtub. kô-ék, to wallow in mud, as buffalo. hái-tsuí-ék, sea bathing.


*èng (R. to dance). èng-seng, performers at sacrifices to Confucius or Imperial ancestors (v. lét, S.). bû-ék, to perform these dances.

èng (R. arm pit). chip èk seng kià, to collect small pieces of fur to make a coat; said gen. of collecting materials for a work.

èng (R. id.) kê-ék, to plan; to scheme; to arrange. tiû-ek, id.; to estimate cost.

èng (R. continuous). lôk-ék put-tsoát, passing or coming in a constant stream, of busy thoroughfare, etc.

èng (R. hero). eng-tsó'kâi, the English Concession at Shanghai or Amoy bund. chôh eng, quartz. chêng-eng (+), secret power; essence; inner virtue.

èng (R. id.) eng-thô (+), the cherry. eng-hoé, cherry blossom. eng-chhiú, a cherry tree.

èng (R. an infant), a sharp in music.

èng (R. parrot). eng-ko (+), a kind of potato. eng-á bok, prominent eyes; eyes looking askance. eng-ko-phi', an aquiline nose.

èng (R. id.) âng-èng, a small yellow bird. niau-thâu èng, a kind of owl.

èng (R. eagle). sin-èng, a bird of prey; a falcon; a vulture. èng-jiau'-chhiú, fingers crooked. èng èng, clean Mexican dollars.

hê-ki' èng seng pàng thô, to let go the rabbit as a lure before seeing the eagle; said to man wanting pay before doing his job.

*èng (R. id.) èng-èng, to fire a fusil-lade; to cannonade. ñèng èng ek-ké-si, killed by cannon fire or lightning.

èng (R. hân), leisure. chiah èng-bi (+), to have sufficient means not to require to work. chiah èng-pâng, to be well off; to live on one's parents. ñi chiah èng-bi, mind your own business, said to person interfering needlessly. èng-sin (+), having only light work to do, as woman. ñi èng-chhiú bô èng, his hands are full; he has no leisure. tài-chi nà bô iau-kim chin bô chiah èng thang lâi, unless the matter be urgent, I have not leisure to come. èng-fâng oc phâ-chhek, a matter of no consequence.

**èng** (R. id.) èng-ú, a surplus; balance over.

**èng** (R. a firefly). èng-hé, a firefly. èng-kong-khiok, a school-song, quoting the example of Chhia Un, who being very poor studied by the light given by fireflies.

**èng** (R. t. e ocean). tong èng, Formosa. tong-èng tsu-i*, a school in Amoy for Formosan children. se-èng, the Pescadores.

**èng** (R. a shadow). èng-hióng (+), effect; influence. siú-tiõi i ê èng-hióng, to be influenced by him. nu-chhien ê èng-hióng, the effect of the war in Europe.

kài chhiok hit hó èng, the ghost appears in that form. èng-siá, to mislead; to delude.

**èng** (R. to bubble up). èng-sô, a groundswell. èng-chhiiú, surf. tí èng-sim teh nîg, of a boat in the heart of the waves.

**èng** (R. id.), perpetual. èng-kíu, in perpetuity; for ever. èng-oân-tso, perpetual lease. èng-tiên, mortgage in perpetuity. èng-oân ka* kim, imprisonment for life.

pá-èng, white cotton cloth (v. pá). pah-èng, id.

**èng** (R. sharp). èng-ngô*, bright; clever; intelligent.

**èng** — èng-chhun-á hí, a kind of fish.

**èng** (R. ëõng). tsúi-èng, a sort of water convolvulus. phâi* èng-chhái, carrying a load of this cumbersome vegetable;

**gái** (R. id.), stupid. gái-pûn, heavy and stupid. kô-gái, stupid at catching with the hand; awkward. gái-kía*, a simpleton. chit hó kah chit gái, bô ning hó thang sa*paí, “no rose without a thorn.”

**gái** (R. id.) seng-gái, mode of life; livelihood; a lifetime. thién-gái, very distant; uttermost ends of the earth. thién-gái lô-hûng, a very great distance away.

**gái** (R. id.) siong-gái (+), interfere; hinder; injury. bông-gái, to hinder; an obstacle. chek-gái, id. that-gái, a stumbling-block; to cause to stumble.

**gák** (R. music). im-gák, music, im-gák-hóe, musical association. im-gák-túi, an orchestra; a band. gák-seng, musicians at the worship of Confucius. kô-gák soan-thien, sound of music reaching to heaven.

said of man encumbered with a large family.

**èng** (R. to answer). èng si-xè, to follow a fashion. èng sê-sã, to hold friendly intercourse; to act perfunctorily, as nec. to holding office. siá-hóe ê èng-siá, social intercourse. tap-èng kô-sã, to act perfunctorily, from indifference or force of habit (v. kô, S.).

èng-si, to enter for examination for Kujin degree. èng-si ê si-tso, candidates for this degree.

**èng-sông**, practical; applied; right method of use. kiong-kìp chit lé-pài ê èng-sông, provide sufficient for a week’s needs. èng-koán ê gîap, a property which one has the right to control. èng-hêng ê sù-gí, behaviour proper in the circumstances. èng in ê iaû-kíu lái hûn-tû in, to instruct them according to their requirements; kiû-èng, to assist; to save. bân-èng tê-pia*, medicinal biscuits, good for many diseases.

lù-èng-kóng, spirit of wayside shrine for tablets of those who have no posterity (so called from inscription hung in front). lù-èng-kóng biô, these shrines. han-tsú-chhim hâu èng-kông, said by man who having had bad experience will not repeat it; “once bitten twice shy.”

**èng** — tô-ûn-èng, the heap of earth cast up by a worm. tô-kâu-èng, do, cast by the tô-kâu; so with others. già èng, to cast up snail a heap. chhêng-èng, id. hoán-èng, to do this a second time, when the first heap has been destroyed.

**èng** (R. ëõng), to use. èng-lô’ kék kông, use very wide-spread. chhi-èng si-ki, experimental stage. chhi-èng-kâi, id. sit-èng si-ki, practical stage. sit-èng-kâi, id.

**gâm** — goá kap i chin gam, I am very intimate with him. si-tláam gam-gam, exactly four o’clock.

**gâm** (cf. lam, S.), to make a show of something we have and others have not. goá hó’ li bôe gam-tit, you need not think to excite my envy.

**gâm** (cf. gam), precipitous; overhanging. thó gam-gam, ground, as of river bank, overhanging. khoé koam gam, river undermining the bank. m-chhêng kiat gam-kî, must not walk on the edge of the bank. phâih kiah gam-chhut-lái, bricks of a wall leaning outwards. khang-kî si* gam-kha, the uker is undermining the skin.

**gâm** (R. a cliff). soa* gam-gâm, a mountain cliff. gâm-chiôh, a precipice. chhi-èng gam, id. gâm-tê, very fine tea, so called from a cliff in the Bohea hills.
*gám (R. khám), a notch; shoulder or tenon, as in carpentry or masonry. lién ă tűg-té gám, the wheel has a flange. lōh-gám, a movable piece of furniture or mechanism falling into its place. iâu-be lōh gám, it is not yet; also of roof of house in same line with other, but on a lower level. lêk-gám, id.

眼

*gân (R. the eye). siang-gân-khiâ, a binocular; a fieldglass. too-zân ê bák-khiâ, monocle. chheh-gân (+), +holes made in Chinese books for binding. gân phiau, to look with lustful eye gân-tsû, eye-balls. gân-khiû, id. gân kien, an eye-witness. kiô chit-ê lâi gân-tông, call a third party to be witness of a transaction. jiôk-zân só khoa-kâ ê mih, visible material objects.

jiôk-gân bû tsû, wanting in discernment, and so making mistakes in treatment of persons. gân-tôe mî-chêng, failing to recognize state of affairs, acting foolishly. gân-tiong bû jîn, to despise people. lêng-gân khoan-thài, to treat with special favor. lêng-gân khoan-thài, to treat unkindly; to look coldly on.

gân-kong, eyesight; outlook; point of view. gân-kong ê leuân-kê, power of vision; perception. gân-kái, field of vision; viewpoint. gân-kái khoa-hôah, having one’s eyes opened; enlightened. gân-kai khoa hoah, id. gân-kái tōa khui, id.

tiâm-gân, to touch an idol’s eyes with red pigment; to touch eyes, with medicines. hông-zân-tsôa, paper ruled in squares, for graphic representation, etc. chhù-hióng-gân, having eyes differing from one another. jît-zêh-gân, id. iâu-be lōh gân, not yet properly in place, as parts of furniture, etc. fitted together (v. gân, S.).

gân — gân- tôh, chilled, as in one’s skin.

顱

gâm (R. id.) hûn-zân, the wild goose, insignia of the fourth rank of civil officials.

*gap, of cash lying with Manchu characters uppermost (= phak).

賢

gâu (R. hiên), clever. khia gàu, child able to stand, but not yet able to walk. gàu phôa-pi, constantly unwell.

*gê (R. gài), in great perplexity. kia àu gài-khi, scared out of one’s wits. thia-lâu chin gê, very much irritated on hearing what is said.

gê — pi lâng gê-sôe, to be caused irritation. ti kap gôa teh ndzô-gê, you are opposing me with ridicule. kap gôn-nâ gê-lâng, to annoy children.

牙

gê (R. a tooth). ngî-gê, of man maintaining positively he is right. gê-chhîng-kut, the maxillary. bûn-zê, incisor teeth. minz-gê, id. gê pi', elephant’s tusks. gê-khoân kin pi, lockjaw; tetanus. lâng gê, to triumph mockingly over an enemy (fig. from fighting crickets). lâng hôl peh-gê, to irritate man to an extreme.

kiâk-gê, to keep on talking; talking back when told to do anything. kiap chhûi-gê, to clatter continuously. tâng gê-tsô thîn chhûi-khi, of man talking so that no one can silence him.

攅

gê (R. gà), a young sprout. toa-bôh-ôchô, malt of barley. siô-bêh-gê, malt of wheat.

芽

gê (R. gà). ge-mûng tsông-thia bû hoat-chhek, you cannot grow rice in a yamun courtyard; said by yamun runners when demanding fees.

*ge — bâng-ô pô-zê, mosquitoes very numerous, making a noise at nightfall.

bit-phang teh nau'-zê, bees buzzing about in front of hive.

*ge — sàu-zê, to sweep a house.

*gê, to gnaw (cf. khôe).

藝

gê (R. id.) bû-zê, military profession and duties. bûn-zê, literary studies. kî-gê, handicraft; mechanical skill. gê-sût, art; skill in working. mai-gê, to give a performance to earn a little money, said of a reduced professional. gê-ki, a geisha.

pi-kang-gê, to play at trades, as children do. kông-kô-gê, professional storytelling. sip gê, kiô put sêng, “jack of all trades and master of none.” gê chêng jîn pîn, a skilled artist remains poor, (whilst his employees or scholars may be making money). thia kô gê siâu, to treat a matter as an old tale, of no importance.

gê — bê-lô-gê, a burnisher.

月

gêh (R. goâl), the moon. khia géh, the odd months of the year, first, third, etc. siang géh, the even months. géh-gôa jît, more than a month. chî géh khaâ-kê jît, id. géh pôa jît, a month and a half, nîng géh pôa, two and a half months. ji géh pôa, the 2; 15. pûn géh, the present month. âu géh, next month. chêng géh, last month; a previous month. kêu, at the beginning of month. géh lâi (+), interest reckoned month by month. hô géh, a good month for business. toâ-gêh-lêng, id. siô géh, bad month for business. géh-hun-pâi, a calendar; a date block. géh khia chîit kak, a month a little past the full, or as in an eclipse. si tsôe khang 4-sî chhâu géh, are you on day’s wage (or piece-work) or for monthly pay? gô-kâ i thê géh, I deal with him by the month. lâng jît bô lâm géh, constantly coming or occurring, sometimes missing a day, but never a whole month.

geh-bâi (+), crescent shaped. geh-baî-thang, a semi-circular window, as over a doorway. geh-bái-toh, one half of a round table. geh hiên, an arc.

seki-khah géh, colour light and bright. phîn géh, medium blue colour; to reckon by the month.

hôn lâi géh, moon overcast. geh-knô-mi, a bright moonlight night. pôa* thi èn-lâu chîit ê geh, good fortune suddenly occurring, beyond expectation.

gêk (R. id.) gêk-liâu, to conjecture, to anticipate. si lâm sô böc gêk-liâu—
(glāh) 49

lit, it will more than do. pōa* glāh, half-
fare, as on railway.

gōa ē glāh, my share, duty, or turn to act. kōng-liāu sàng if ē glāh, now that you have spoken you must accept responsi-
bility. thôe lăng chhiā glāh, bear the respon-
sibility for a man.

bō glāh, no funds to meet a cheque, ac-
cceptance refused. bō hit ē glāh, id.

*glāh — kūn-thâu glāh-glāh, bones sticking out.

(giām) 49

Rig (R. id.), stern. giān-gāī, id. kāi-giām, martial law. kāi-giām lēng, proclamation of martial law. kāi giām, put an end to martial law. giām-kōa chhut kāu chhiāt, undue severity leads to increase of crime.

*giām — giām-tiāh, to dislike. gōa kap i tūi giām, I cannot get on with him.

(giām) 49

Rig (R. id.), to examine. hōa-giām, to make a chemical analysis. sit-giām, demonstration; experiment. sit-giām-sek, a laboratory. ü si-giām ē lăng, a man who has actually had the experience. kēng-giām, experience. ü kēng-giām, has experience; has passed the test.

giām tōa* (+), to examine tickets, as on board ship or train. giām-kōng-ōan, an ocult. giām-bāk-sek, a room for the examination of eyes. giām-kēng-ōan, examiner of essays preliminary to chief examination; inspector of tickets in theatre, etc.

*giāng — kā lăng giāng-giāng, to reprove a man noisily (cf. jiang).

(giāp) 49

Rig (R. id.), property. chit-giāp, business; occupation; profession. kāi-giāp, industry; workmanship. lōng-giāp, agriculture. līm-giāp, forestry. sōng-giāp, trade; business; commerce. chē-tsō-
giāp, manufacturing industries. sin sū-giāp, recently introduced industries. koan-giāp-to, superintendent of industries. chāi*giāp, man's business; property; occupation. hō-giāp, additional side business. tāi-su-giāp, the business of a public scribe.

sit-giāp, industries. sit-giāp ē sit-pāi, destruction of industries, as by war. sit-giāp-ka, persons having business or profession of their own, not in the employment of others. sit-giāp-thōan, trade unions. sit-giāp ē hāk-hau, technical schools. sit-giāp-seng, scholars in such schools. sit-giāp ē bān-pāi, a diploma from such a school.

hāk-giāp, extent of attainments; extent of learning; to learn a trade. siū-giāp, to enter a school; to matriculate. siū-
giāp-liāu, school fees. pit-giāp, to com-
plete school studies; to graduate. tōu-
giāp, id.

giāp-hō, the owner of a property. bīn-
giāp, property of people, as opposed to governmental property. If ē tiāp lāng, goān bō giāp, said to wealthy man, you have property, we have none; by play on words, you are wretched, we are fortunate (s. next word, S.).

(giām) 49

lō-giāp, very miserable, esp. as owing to repeated misfortunes. an-sim lōk-giāp, at rest and peace, esp. after trouble.

(giàp) 49

Rig (R. giet, very wicked). tsōe ē tsōe giàp, misfortune brought on by misdoing. giàp-chē bē mōs* *giàp, my cup of misfortune is not yet full. tsōe-giàp, crime as bringing retribution. chit-lāng giàp chit-iāu, bō lăng sa* chin-chhiā, each one has his own unhappiness.

*giàp (cf. giūah, S.), to lay hold of, as bird of prey.

*giāu (cf. ngiāuh, giāh), to extract, as thorn; to carry single burden on a pole.

(giāu) 49

Rig (cf. giāh, S.), to lay hold of, as bird of prey.

(giān) 49

Rig (R. language). giēn-lūm tsū-iū, right of free speech. giēn-lūm-ka, public speakers; critics. kēk-giān, wise and good words. giēn-hēng, speech and be-

(giēn) 49

haviour. giēn-hēng-tōan, a biography.

bō giēn khō tap, put to silence; to have nothing to say in answer.

*giēn (cf. giēn), lean, from illness. bāk-
chüi giēn-giēn, eyes sunken and lifeless.

(giēn) 49

Rig (R. id. cf. ēng). giēn-kīu, to investigate; to study.

(giēn) 49

Rig (R. ēn), a craving. giēn-siēn, a man craving for opium, but unable to get any. giēn-pī, eager for; desirous of; pleased with. giēn-pī chīt pī* hī, wish-

(giēn) 49

ing to see this play.

bō giēn, do not wish for; will not; rather a rude way of refusing. bō giēn khī, I won't go.

tōa teh giēn-sēn-kō, a man without occupation, unable to get what he wants.

(giet) 49

Rig (R. iet). tsūi giet, the grub of the dragon-fly.

(giet) 49

giet, to jest at a man. ō chīn giet, very unfeeling cruel words. kōng-ōe phōt kōa giet, id.

(giet) 49

Rig (R. id.), very wicked. giet-ōe* (+), words spoken on purpose differently from other people. chīn-giet, very extraordin-

ary. koāl-giet, id.

*giēt (R. id.) giet-sī, the provincial judge. giet-tāi, id.

(gim) 49

Rig (R. id.) zhōng-zīm, the broad step of a house on a higher level. ē-gim, a lower step. khā li gim-kī* kīa, home-

less.

(gim) 49

Rig, to talk over a man by spious talk. gim-zī, to discuss; to talk over a matter. gim khōn* māi*, think it over together.

(gim) 49

Rig (R. gim, kīm), flowered silk. gim-
pī, a flowered screen; name of a four-six domino. gim-pin-tūi, a pair of such do-

minoes. gim-pin-hong, a flowered screen
for draughts; a species of convolvulus, piên-tê-gim (+), a kind of firework.

*gim*, the end of a bough; a sprig; a spray; the sub-divisions of a head of rice. gim-â, id. sa*-gim, the ends of things meeting, but too long to lie flat, and so starting up, as rails, etc.

*gim* — gim-gim, hanging the head in a listless way, as a sick person does. gim-kâ, id. láu gim-gim, old and feeble.

gim, to grasp. mih hâi long gim-tôa, thing given in pledge. chît gim tâig, a span long.

gîo (R. giâu), a cocle (smooth-shelled; ribbed shell is “han”). gîo chhûi, edge of knife turned. it gîo, ji tâng-nî, the closest relationship is to bear, unintelligent.

giô (R. giâu), kiâh-thâu-giô, the two bow-oars in the dragon-boat race, giving stroke. chiâ chhiûi giô, rowers on the port side, working oar with right hand. thâu giô lôn tsûi, to start the race. khaî giô, to practise for the race; said gen. to practise together for sports; to begin to study.

*giô* (R. lîu, cf. liô), to give a rapid glance with the eye. gîo chhûi, to make signs with the mouth. giô pan tsûi, to talk and act in a light improper manner.

玉

*giôk* (R. id.) giôk-thê, polite expression, your person, in enquiring as to health. giôk-tsô, the imperial throne.

*giôk* (R. id.) giôk-chêng, malarial fever. giôk-chêk, id. giôk-bû, chronic malarial fever;ague-cake. giôk-hui giôk, a continuous fever, with symptoms difficult to diagnose, considered very dangerous.

*giô (R. lûi), to grasp. soh giô khah koâi, raise the rope higher, so as to let person pass under.

*gô* (R. gó, ngô), a goose. chhâu-gô, the common goose. ti-gô, the pelican. tâng-gô, id. khî-gô, the penguin. khîa-gô, id. thién-gô, the wild swan; the crane. hâi-gô, the wild goose. göng-kiêng-kô, a goose quill. göng-pit, a quill pen. göng-tôa, a good kind of glutinous rice. göng-thêng, light yellow; lemon colour.

*gô* (R. id.), to whir. kan-lôk phah bôe gô, to throw down a top that does not spin. kap i gô, to associate with a man. hî thoaî chêg gô, to be involved by him so that the matter cannot be settled. liên-gô, a spinning toy, made in sugar or with chalk. hô hê-chhiô gô-si, crushed to death by a railway train.
gșan (R. commencement). gșan-tâu, the standard measure of capacity. gșan-chhî, the standard weight. gșan-so, the chemical elements. gșan-chîit, original nature. hok-tô gșan-chit, to revert to the type. gșan-lâi, said at beginning of explanatory statement without much significance. gșan-lâi si, it is so-and-so.

gșan-lô, elder statesmen; the Genro. gșan-lô-t'hî, the senate. sam-t'iân gșan-lô, a statesman who has served under three successive sovereigns; said of old man who has lived through three reigns.

ki-gșan-chhîên, before the present era; in China, before the Revolution; in Formosa, before the coming of Japan; in Japan, the beginning of history; the years B.C.

chhông-gșan k'é, small cylindrical cakes made on the street for sale. chhông-gșan chhân, the very best irrigated fields; and so of other things.

thôat gșan-khi, to lose native vigour; to become feeble. hok-gșan, restored to health. gșan-bèng-bun, a kind of native medicine. gșoan-ké-kék, an association for protection of one's native land.

原 gșan (R. origin). gșan-liông, forbearing; forgiving; indulgent. gșan-lâî, land not yet brought under cultivation; waste lands. gșan-lhâu, raw materials. pêng-gșan, level ground. gșan-kó, the original MS.; copy for printers. gșan-bun, the original document; the original text. gșan-tsôa, the waxed paper used in making reproductions. gșan-tsîe, original sin. gșan-sên, native disposition. gșan-i, original purpose. gșan-in, the original reason; the ultimate cause. gșan-tông-lek, the source of power. gșan-chîit, office originally held (chîit, official duty); original nature; chemical elements (chît, natural constitution). gșan-chêk-tôe, one's native place.

kâu-iôk gșan-li-chî, according to the first principles of education. hit é gșan-thâu tit tô-ôî lâi, what was the origin? gșan-sî pok-tóe, refusal acceptance of a bill. lê-gșan-kiong, the seat of the soul in the brain. (Some of these phrases may belong to the preceding word, and vice versa.)

頑 gșan (R. stupid). gșan-kú, obstinate; foolishly opposed to progress; unreasoningly conservative. gșan hok, happiness coming undeservedly. gșan-tông, a stupid, stubborn youth. gșan-phê, skin thick and hardened with disease; said of perverse child, not fearing a beating.

玩 gșan (R. id.), amuse oneself. gșan-kâ, toys. gșan-bî, to test the flavour of a thing; to meditate.

願 gșan (R. willing). m-gșan, unwilling. m-gșan, slâk-thâu si, if you don't like it, you may go and kill yourself. su-sû chhâu lân ê gșan, everything according to our wish. hoa-sîm hi-gșan, heartily willing. chi-gșan, wishes; willing, chi-gșan-su, an application to enter school or society. gșan-su, id.; a document promising com-

pliance with regulations. jîp-hâk-gșan, statement given by pupil on entering school. chi-gșan-pêng, volunteers.

chhông-gșan, to petition the authorities. chhût-gșan, id. hû-khô-gșan, application for a permit. thân-gșan-su, a complaint to the authorities of wrong done to one.

月 gôât (R. the moon). gôât-hôc, a monthly meeting. gôât-tô-kông, the god of marriage (the old man of the moon); a marriage go-between. gôât-gôât-thê, an arc of a circle. gôât-gôât-hêng, id. gôât-biâu, last day of the month. gôân-chhîa-gôât, reclining, like setting moon. jît-gôât-thâm, Lake Candidius in Formosa.

外 gôe (R. out). gôe-kôan, external appearance. gôe-jên, extension; denotation. gôe-bû-sên, the Foreign Office. gôe-chhêng lôe-gôân, external misunderstandings and internal confusion.

愕 gôk (R. id.) gôk-jên, timidly; in alarm. kên-gôk, startled; astounded.

愕 gông (R. id.) gông-jên, stupid. gông-tô, foolishly. gông-hêng, id. gông-thâu, foolishly. gông-tông, a very stupid man. gông-chhî î-sô-i tôâ khài, said by man to spend money apparently foolishly, but with ulterior object. gông hok, good fortune coming undeservedly.

牛 gû (R. gû). a cow; in gambling=1000 units (lông). tôe-gû (+), an arrangement of levers for lifting heavy weights; in Singapore, the revenue officer. gû kâg phi, said of young man who has married and is leading studier life. pêng-gû, to lose an ox from the plough, etc. thân-gû, to urge on a cow, as in ploughing. hâm-gû, id. khoâa-gû, to tend cows. khoâa-gû, id. khan-tiôh gû, to catch an ox or cow. gû-bê thông, ox-tail soup. gû-long, the bar closing a cow-shed.

gôân 51

gû (R. gû).-a cow; in gambling=1000 units (lông). tôe-gû (+), an arrangement of levers for lifting heavy weights; in Singapore, the revenue officer. gû kâg phi, said of young man who has married and is leading studier life. pêng-gû, to lose an ox from the plough, etc. thân-gû, to urge on a cow, as in ploughing. hâm-gû, id. khoâa-gû, to tend cows. khoâa-gû, id. khan-tiôh gû, to catch an ox or cow. gû-bê thông, ox-tail soup. gû-long, the bar closing a cow-shed.

gû-chhâu tô, cow's stomach with rough inside. gû-tô-kun, towel with rough surface; a turkish towel. gûn-gû, a wealthy man. kông gûn-gû, to make money out of such a man, by gambling, capturing and holding to ransom, etc. gû-thâu, name for five-six dominoes. gû-thâu-tôi, a pair of such. si' gû-thâu, to have a swelling on the knee. iâu gû-mîng, after an earthquake, to collect the hairs that have fallen
from the great cow under the earth. 

lái-pak-gú, the bullock, between the shank and the haunch. lă-hák-a-gú, id. thâu thiu gú, the one in traces in front. găa-kă-zú, id.; the bullock drawing alongside the shaft. tióng-thiu-zú, the one in middle when there are three in tandem. lái-pak-gú sáí bó óa*, said of man constantly at work without relaxation.

kă kiă-sun tsé gú-bé, said of man slaving for money without getting good from it for himself. kău nía* gú-phé tséc chit têng kós*, said of punishing a child after repeated faults; having it out with a man after repeated injuries. gú phi bê-bák, a stupid man. chit chiah gú khi näng nía* phé, said of extortionate requirements. (two skins off one cow). it gú khi lióng phi, id. chéng gú-phé sa*, to have a fresh cow-hide put on one, it contracts when dry causing great pain; a form of torture for criminals. gú-lă-iă láng, a Malay (said for bô-lă-iă). chhi-gú a mi-bat hó*, said of man stupidly offending his superiors. chhe gú jip bě, to make use of an unsuitable messenger. sểk-zú bìh lóc-ău, of man shirking work. gú phi tǔ-tióh chhát-chhiú, said to man too strong for us to fight, you will meet your match some day.

gu (R. a fish). gu-kái-lúi, 'fish. hó-láng gú jiök, to be taken advantage of.

gú (R. to fish). gu-giâp, the fishing industry. gú li, fishing profits; said of private gains in general. gu-li chi tó, persons seeking selfish gains, often by unfair means. gú-bin, fishermen. gú-hó, id. gú-thoàn, fishermen's guild. gú-ka, a fisherman's family, esp. as living in boat with him.

gú (R. fool). gú-chhek, a foolish plan. gú-tióng, faithful even to one's own hurt.

gu (R. to rejoice). gú-lók, to amuse oneself. gú-lók ê ki-koan, means of recreation; games. gú-lók-sek, recreation room.

gú (R. language). kok-gú, the national language, mandarin; in Formosa, Japanese. kok-sú ńh, language school. eng-gú, the English language. tióng-gú, Chinese. se-gú, western languages. gú-lúi, a vocabulary.

gú-boat, grammar. sút-gú, technical terms. hák-zú, id. gien-gú ê pun-liâi, the parts of speech. gú-pó, id. gú-tso-sú, words used completing the sense; expletives. gú-zién bún-ji, spoken and written language.

bú-téng gú-khi, the infinitive mood. sít-chi gú-khi, the indicative mood. hu-gi gú-khi, the subjunctive mood. ki-sú gú-khi, the imperative mood.

gu (R. imperial). gú-pó, the imperial seal. gú-lóng, government use. gú-lóng-tát, a man who provides supplies for official use. pǎn-chhê gú-lóng-chê, a document discharging one who has been in temporary government employ. gú-chién chheng-

khek, music from the south (Chinching), greatly admired by the Emperor Khien-lóng. gú-ui-chhek, the place in Tainan where prince Kitashiragawa died. gú-lóng ê sin-bún, newspapers under government control; newspapers favourable to government.

gú (R. id.), to meet with. gú-chhùi-chhùt ê ö, words spoken thoughtlessly. thái-zú, to behave towards a person; manner of treatment. thái-zú gú chin hò, treatment very good. phóa-jim ê thái-gú, the treatment due to this rank; often said as given to those of lower rank on special occasions.

*gu (R. opposite). hông-zú, to oppose; to hinder; to prevent.

gúi (R. id.). gúi-tok, very dangerous, of illness, gúi-ki, a dangerous state of affairs; a crisis.

sêng gúi chiùi-kiap, to take advantage of a man's distress to make gain, as plundering at a fire; said of working on a man's fears to get a squeeze out of him.

gúi (R. deceitful). gúi-tiâu, a rebel dynasty like the Taiplings. gúi-kun-tsú, a hypocrite; a wiscrake. gú-chêng, false witness.

*gu (R. ní). chhi-gúi, the porcupine.

*gúi, name of man-eating tree. hó thang chiú gúi, good only for feeding this tree. said of a fat, useless man. ní gúi huíh, stained red with sap of this tree.

gûn (R. id.). silver. sió-gún, subsidiary silver coinage, 10 cent pieces, etc.; also money paid in these pieces, of less value than actual dollars, which are tóá-gún. lêng-á-gún, the Japanese yen. lông-á gún, id. eng-zú, Mexican dollars.

gún-hâng, a bank. gún-hó, a Customs bank; the dollar sign, $. gún-pè-kêk, the silver mint. höe-hông ê gún-hâng, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; chêng-kim gún-hâng, the Yokohama Specie Bank. gún-hâng-thoán, banking group; syndicate.

chit ê gún, one dollar. chit kho-gún, id. chit ê góa gún, more than a dollar. kho-góa gún, id. tóâ gún-kho' chiah öe bê-tít, not to be had for less than a dollar.


khán gún, alum: for money; coins made in moulds of powder. thâu tsa gún, forged money. gún pêh sim-koa* ö, the sight of money leads to evil-doing, but the fault is in the man, not in the money.

*gu (R. id.), to eat. gut-hâan, to eat rice. gut khui, to suffer wrong. gut-chhùo, to have trouble in the house through quarrelling.
ha, to breathe out gently. li kâ" khi ha l, will you dare to face him? will you dare attempt it? há-lak, to stand up to a man; to venture to quarrel with him. ha-lâng, id. göa ha-lâk i böc-tô, I am no match for him.

hâ (R. id.), a flaw. gêk-hâ, a blemish in a gem. hâ-chhû, a blemish of character; a fault.

hâ, to bind round. hâ-pau, a package girded on the waist. lû kap i kat hâ-pâu, you and he are inseparable. hâ pûa" kâh, to wear slung over one shoulder. tâ"-kâú saa* râ hâ-lâm-pûa", (better hâ-hâng), 18 baskets of treasure buried at Takow by the pirate Lim Tâi-khîên.

hâ-phâng, to reef sail.

hâ (R. hân, filial duty). hâ-lâi, within 100 days after death, within which time a marriage may take place. hâ-zoâ, from this period to the close of the 27 months.

hâ-tiong, during the entire period of mourning. móa" hâ, end of mourning. hâ-bê-kia" (+), said in scolding a child, good-for-nothing. hâ-bê (+), id. tóásâo hâ, to wear light mourning.


hâ (R. summer). hâ-kâ, summer holidays. hâ-û, rain in summer. hâ-lêng, summer time.

hâ (R. low). hâ-lû siâ-hôe, the lower classes. hâ-têng siâ-hôe, id. hâ-siôk (+), to lodge; a lodging-house. hâ-gi"-in, the Lower House of Parliament. khî-hôe lân-hâ, difficult to dismount from a tiger; a dilemma. fé hâ u jîn pit iû sô' kiû, he must have some object in being so ceremonious.

hâ-suí, preparation of fowl's liver and gizzards. hâ-lû, a maid-servant.

hut-hâ, to make sale or grant of government property. chhêng hut-hâ, to make application for purchasing government property. khîôk-hâ, to refuse a petition or request.

hâ-hû, to permit; to grant; said of authorities. kâm-tsat hâ-hû, permit to carry on an occupation. hâ-hû-góan, a request for such a permit.

hûa — chhîâ kân lâk-tsâp-sa", heh ôh pûn ha"-hûa", said of beginning study late in life; of man beginning to smoke opium when old.

hûa — tî hi"-hûa", to exchange greetings of a conventional sort. kap i bô hi"-hûa", not on speaking terms with him. hi"-hûa há-lâk, to have private talk with a man; said also of hearing imperfectly.

hâa, to growl. hâ"-khi-lâi, to rise up buzzing, as swarm of bees; of soldiers starting up from ambush, firing and shouting.

hâa, to lift the foot or leg over another person; and more generally, to step over. hâa jîp pâi-têng'-âi, to step over the threshold and enter the chapel.

hâa — lî chît hâ"-â, have but a small opening, a chink. mîng hâ"-têh, door ajar. tûi mîng hâ"-jîp-khî, to enter by slightly open door. nig ki tek saa'-hâa, two bamberos put together, as for strength; or too near together, as in hanging out clothes to dry.

kui-hâa, a swarm of flies, bees, etc. ê-têc iâu kui-hâa, there are still many underneath, as peanuts not fully gathered.

chîôh khoâa* û kîet hâa, to look if there is sufficient stone (to justify opening a quarry).

hah, to affect. hah bé-h-pho', to apply a poultice of wheat bran.

hâi (R. id.). lóng si li ê khe-hâi (+), continually asking for something, said by mother to troublesome child.

hâi (R. bones). lóng si li ê khe-hâi (+), continually asking for something, said by mother to troublesome child.

hâi (R. a boy). hâi-ji-phô, a simple grave with tombstone and arms. siang-chiû phô hâi-ji, chhiah ôe ki-tî ê pé-bû si, one remembers his parents when one has children of his own. hâi-tông, children.

hâi (R. hai, a weapon). kî-hâi, weapons; instruments. kûn-hâi, weapons of war.

hâi (R. id.), the sea. hâi-tôc, the bottom of the sea; out at sea; the place in an opium-pipe where the passage from the head comes down. tûa hâi-tôc, to live in a boat. hâi-tôc tiën-sôi*, submarine cable. hâi-kha, men who make their living by the sea; boatmen. hâi-sân, marine products. hâi-sân hê-šia, company for purchase and sale of fish, etc. (with monopoly). lôh-tâi (+), of river falling into the sea. hâi-tô, pirates. hâi-tô', a chart. hâi-kôân, sea power. hâi-kun, naval forces. hâi-gôa, across the sea. gôa-hâi, the outer sea. pûn gôa-hâi, to arrange for having essay floated into examination cell. hâi-sôi*, the coast-line; the littoral (sôa*, a line); a sandbank; harbour bar (sôa*, sandbank). hâi-hôa*, sea-shore; an embankment; a sea-bat. y. hâi-kâu, an animal with fine fur (? beaver). hâi-kîm-sôa, a kind of native medicine (? polypodium). hâi-lôk-lûa, a bathing place on the sea shore. hâi-dûn-kêk, office
for rice-transport, hoan hái-tong, the geranium (? legonium).

sam san, hái-tong, it hENT'EN, of the surface of the globe three parts are dry land, six parts sea, and one part irrigated fields. sê-kan si khô-hái, the world is a bitter sea (vegetarian phrase). kun-hái chiân kui hi, people at the seaside have to pay dear for fish; said of things different from what should be naturally. kähn hái ti gù sêng, hâm soan^ seek nHau-im, sea-side people understand the nature of fish, country people know the song of birds; each skilled in local affairs.

hái-gâ pêng-hô-hêe, the Hague Tribunal.

hái-lâm, Hainan. hái-lâm-a, a boy (Singapore); a Hylam. e-mêng hai-âu eng-kok tso'-kài, the British concession on the Annoy bund.

*hai*, interjection at beginning of sentence. hai, goa ting bôc khi, it is really too good of you.

hái (R. id.), to hurt. hai long liâu chi', to involve a man in expense. khê-hái, to spoil by rubbing; (and so with other verbs). iâu-hái, an important strategic point.

*hai* — hai-a, a small crab. pông-hái, id.

hai², implies discomfort, not necessarily pain (cf. ai); but is stronger than hi³, which is said of children.

*hai³*, to swing. pai-o hai³-lài hai³-khi, the pendulum swings backwards and forwards. hai³-soh, to skip with a rope. hai³ chhi-en-chhiu, to swing a swing.

hák (R. a school). hák-hâu, a school (s. hâu, S. hâu, hák-tong, id. ta'hák (+), a university. te-kok tâi-hák, Imperial University. thài-hák, Peking University. hák-pô², Board of Education. hák-buu, educational affairs; school business. hák-bu-kho, head office of educational department, as at Taipê. hák-bu-hê, local educational department. hák-buí-êân, member of educational committee. si-hák-kôn⁶, a school inspector.

hák-ki, a school term; a session. hák-hûi, scholars' expenses. hák-lêng, school age. hák-liên, id.; a school year. hák-chiâ, scholars; students. tsâi-hák-sêng, boarders. thong-hák-sêng, clay scholars. thong hák, id. hák-thü⁵, head of a department.

hák-lêk, scholarly attainments; standing; powers. lék hák, to study strenuously (+ S.), hák-giâp, scholarship; proficiency. hák-uî, attainment in scholarship; literary degrees. hák-sû, a graduate of the university. bûn-hák, bachelor of art. B. A. i hák-sû, bachelor of medicine, M. B. hoat-hák-sû, bachelor of law, LL. B. sin-hák-sû, bachelor of divinity, B. D. siô-hák, elementary education. sin-hák-phâi, students of new knowledge. kû-hák-phâi, scholars of the old school. iâ-hák, a night school. hák-kâi, the scholar class.

sit-têc kiên-hák, practical training on the spot. hák phinh kiam iu, said of good teacher, learning and conduct both firstclass.

ham-suat, theory. hák-li, a canon. hák-sût gû, technical terms. thung-sin-hák, correspondence classes.


*iták (R. id.). hák-chhiu, a tree like an oak. hák-chhiu-phê, oak-hák, used in medicine.

Itam (R. id.), a cockle. ham-hák-a gün, dollar so much stamped as to become concave. lêng-phö ham khui chhiu chhâu, Ningpo cockles sink when they die.
hap, to speak falsely. /lang gau hap-sien, clever at talking so as to gain his object; non* hap-hap, very rotten. phah-hap, to talk idly; to gossip.

hap (R. id.), to join; a fluid measure about 6 oz. (tap, "go"). tsap-hap chit-chin, 10 hap make a clun.
lien-hap, to unite. hap-peng, allied troops; to join forces. hap-si, timely. hap-sek, proper; fitting; becoming. hap-sit, id.

hap-toh, a folding table. hap-i, a folding chair. hap-kong, to make a united attack. hap-tat, to unite in action. hap-chiu, to sing together; sing a duch. hap-chiu, to hold the hands flat together, as in worshipping idol; fig. of clause in essay repeating the same meaning; tautological.

hap kun, to unite together; amalgamate.

hap-chit, a compound; composite. hap-tiam, a molecule. hap-it, union; to unite.

hap-beng siong-hor, a private joint concern. hap-tsu é hie-siä, a joint stock company. hap-kö, to take shares in a company.

hap-chiong-kok, the United States of America. chhek hap, rice forming a head when the flower falls. ring-tiau hap é ien-tiau, leads four to puen. hap-a-chi, cent. per cent. profit.
ta-hap, to conjoin together; a previous arrangement. hap-tang-ki, term of years for which agreement is made.

to-hap, occasion; opportunity; convenience (v. to, S.).

*hat (O. open), hat-bien, to remit taxation; to grant amnesty.

hat (R. hän, to limit). hat-o, destitute.

hat (R. hék), tho' hat-hät, earthy lumpy. tho' kui-hat kui hat, id.

hau — hau-phé, rough skinned, as toad or orange.

hau (R. hó, hong ?), hau-lak, rough head, to talk foolishly, using out of the way expressions. hau-lak hau-tak, id.
hau (R. hó, to cry). hau chhan, to cry in pain. hau bô in-tóa, to cry for nothing. hau-oon, to call for redress. bô-tit hái-hi, don't keep making disturbance, said to child or beggar.

chin hau-thia, most unfortunate; now we are in a bad case. pà-jit òc hau-thia, will suffer for this some day.

hau (O. id.), filial duty. iu-hau pé-bú, act in a filial way to parents. hau-tö, filial piety. iu-i-si-hau, the twenty-four models of filial piety. òc chi'-tie iu-i-si-hau, very filial; worthy to be reckoned along with these.

hau ké-sim, to make offerings to the departed, as relief to one's feelings, (said sometimes poetically in defence of the practice). hau ka-ki è pak-sö, making such offerings as an excuse for a feast. hau-pá, said sometimes in joke for "chiah-pá"; or in scolding a child for running off to play immediately after a meal.

hau-lóng, said for "hau-lâm", in scolding. lin tsó-kong tsong ti hau-lâm-sa, said in scolding a child for crying. hau-lâm-sia, a loud offensive voice. chenh hau-lâm sa, said in warning a man not interfering in a matter, for which he will be left to bear the responsibility. ná oć tsök hau-lâm, piên oć kia há-thing, I am unable to perform the duties of my office, you need not interfere.

hau (R. hó', after). to hau-si', growing young again. kha hau-si'-ke, youthful in appearance.

hau (R. hó), to wait for. goa bêh thêng-hau-tit, I cannot wait. goa teh chi-hiap-thêng-hau si, said by old man, I do nothing but eat and wait for death. hau-sin-sö, place of detention for accused persons. hau'-zâu-kú, see who will hold out longest.

khi-hau, climate. si-hau, time. chhek-hau-sö, a meteorological station; an observatory. chhiok-hau-sö, id.

hau, a tense in grammar. bi-an-tsai hau, the present tense. kia hau, perfect tense. poö-kia-si hau, imperfect tense. kia-kia ki-si hau, past perfect tense. bia-lai hau, future tense. bia lai ki-si hau, future perfect.

hau-lioh, to arrange; to settle; sometimes said when the speaker does not wish to be too definite. hit òc tách hau, how have you seen to that matter I spoke to you about? têc teh-beh hau-lioh, the ground is to be bargained about. ta³ hau hau-lioh, said in joke, come and eat, come to bed.

hau (R. to accomplish). hau-kö, fruit of effort; result. hau-lek (+), efficacy; exertion. bá hau, ineffective; no result. sit-hau, real effect.

hau (T.) hái-hau, a bit of a rainbow appearing only at the end (s. king-crab, S.).

hau (R. id.), the king crab. hau-khak-â gun, a dollar stamped so much that it has become concave. hiem-hau, a fresh-water insect, the same as tsüi-hau. hau-bé-to, a bayonet. hái-hau, a sailor who seldom lives ashore (s. rainbow, S.). hau-siha (+), sometimes said of scoop made of other material. hau-khok, id.

hó-hó hau giái kâu siai lau, a king-crab spoiled in the cutting up; said gen. of any mismanaged matter. cbuó hó lang tsôe hau-tiâ, to allow one's house to be used for immoral purposes. chit-té kong hau-hia, chit-té kong tsôa-si, said of two men who have concocted a story, but betray themselves by slight divergence.

*hau (R. by chang of tone from "kau"). hau-hau, a school. hau-siá, school buildings, esp. dormitories. hau-hau, principal of school. hau-tiâ id. hau-oon, school teachers. hau-hau-húi, total expense of running a school. hau-húi, id. hau-chi, the location of a school. hau-tsö, headmaster of school. hau-hong, the atmosphere of a school. hau-se, the
condition of a school, flourishing or otherwise. hâu-chiong, a school badge. hâu-tăng, school committee. hâu-sin, id. hâu-phin, school furnishings. hâu-zoa kho, studies outside of regular course. hâu-lúc, society of former students. hun-hâu, a branch school. siô hák-hâu, elementary school (in Formosa, for Japanese children). cho-têng siô hák-hâu, intermediate school. kong hák-hâu, elementary school for Formosans. hu-su-kong hák-hâu, girls' elementary school. siô-siong hák-hâu, advanced elementary school. tıông hák-hâu, middle school. phó-hông hák-hâu, of the same standing as middle school, but not recognised by government as such. ko-têng hák-hâu, high school. hâu-siôk hák-hâu, a school of lower grade connected with one more advanced. u-pi hák-hâu, preparatory school. sukoa hák-hâu, military academy.


hâu 1 (R. hiten, to hang up). ân-kia h'o koa-hâu hâu, hearing of case postponed. hâu-tâm-poh kú, wait a little. hâu-bi,n put off going to sleep at the usual time. hâu-hê-cho, id. deferred; put off. hâu-i hâu--khi, to be put off by owner of an article so that we lose it to some one else.

hê (R. oe, hoon). i-u-he, Portland cement. o-he, id. i-û-he, putty. khak-he, lime, from oyster shells. he-pô, unsaked lime. tô-pêc he-hên, best powdered lime. chêng he-chiôh hên, chalk (as used in medicene). he-giau, potassa nitrata.

liâm-he, to fix in roofing tiles with lime along the edge. kô he, id. hâng-he, id.; to fill in lime in the crevices of rows of bricks. kâ-he, to build bricks without mortar, but with lime along the edges. chinh he-tsêu, to whitewash. sùn he-tsêu, to see if the right amount of lime has been used, as in dyeing, refining sugar, making new grave. si-he hê-kien, said of matter revived after being considered settled. he liâm kau chit, said of a fine house, adorned with stucco up to the ridge.

hê (R. hâ), a shrimp. kâu-tsêat hê, shrimp marked into nine divisions. chî-chê hê, with spot of green on the tail. hông-he, like the tail of a phoenix. he-bi khun, to sleep curled up for warmth. hê-hê-iö, ka-tsâu thiâu, a waist like a shrimp and jumping like a flea, said of a fawning yokocant. hâu-niêh bò hi, péh-

hê khiê ké, when the best are not available the next best come to the front.

hê — hê-tiê, to knock down or run against. hê-tê, to knock down by rubbing against, as animal does.

hé (R. bô, colleague). tsê su-hê, of employee doing private business on his own account. tsûn-hê, a slip's crew. tsêc-hê, together with. chiâh hé-thâu, living with his sons, as father does after dividing out family property (s. fire).

hé (R. furniture). hé-hu, a cook (s. fire, S.). hé-thâu-kun, id. hé-thâu-pô, a female cook. kéé-hê-thâu, tools.

hé (R. hê°), fire. hé-hu (+), a stoker; a fireman (s. previous word, S.). hé-iü, kerosine oil. hé-tsê-lô, id. hé-tsêl, id. hé-siong, a burn. hê-bû, kindlings. hê-chêng, id.

hé-tsên, a steam-ship. hé-chhia, a railway train. hé-kâ, a stationary engine. khui hé-kâ, to open a power-factory (as eawmill, etc.).

hêng-he, electric light, carbon filament; the port light of a ship. péh-hê, electric light, metal filament. chhî-hê, the starboard light of a ship. chhut-hê, electric wire fusing and blazing up; also of electric spark when connection is made. chhut-hê jit, exceedingly hot weather.

pang-he, to set on fire and burn. tai-lang pang-he, to be guilty of great crimes. chhîû-hê-sio, to save things from a burning house; to plunder at a fire. hông-he-khî, a fire-engine. siau-hê-khî, id. phah-he (+), to extinguish a fire. khú-he, to give help at a conflagration. hé-hu-hû kîô, the fire roaring. hé tit-tit tôh-lài, the flames are spreading this way. pó hé-hiâm, to insure against fire. hé au, the centre of a conflagration.

hê-kiâ, a lamp reflector; a burning-glass. hê-lêng (+), lighted roll of paper in bamboo used by the Chinese for signals. hê-lêng hé-be, doing things hurriedly. fâk-tiêh hé-koâ ( + ), to get a bad wife or daughter-in-law. kun-hê, weapons of war. phâu-hê, id. hé-hôm-kông, a cartridge. hé-lô-têng, above the fireplace; on the mantelpiece.

thê-he, to remove from fire; to lessen the heat; to remove internal inflammation; to allow opium to stand so as to mature. hé-tsông, to cremate (v. tsông, S.).

hé-chat (+), sealing-wax. hé-chhâ, mantelsci; firewood. hé-chhî, matches. hé-pêi, id. khiet-he (+), to strike a match. chat-hê, id. tiâm-he, to light a lamp. tiâm chit ê he, id.

sân lâm kăn hê, thin people have much of the hot principle. lai-sioa hê-thôn, in mockery of the dark faces of country people. hé ngâu hoat, in a great passion; fruited with anger phû-he, irritating; short-tempered. hé-jâm-gân, a piastre. chhîû-tiong-sim plâ hê, to take steps in view of imminent danger.

lê (R. sôe), a year of age; said also sometimes of animals. lên-hê, years of age. lê kap góa têng-ê hé, he is just about
my age. gō-tsáp hê chiah pê, gō-tsáp ni chiah kia, supported by his father while young, and by his children afterwards; a happy lot. bōe hiáu hê, unable to reckon one's age.

hê (R. hêa, summer). lâh hê bê, rain on festival of lip-hê. jîp-hê sā-môa, constant rains at beginning of summer.

hê (R. hê, lower). kôu-riê-teh, to put a thing down. hê sî-chiâ, to lay a thing down in its natural position. chhiâ khoâ-hê-teh, let the matter rest.

hê pê hô, to make a vow for recovery from sickness. hê tsô-hôa-sî, to make a vow praying for good fortune.

hê (R. hê, a society). chê-bê-hê, to be responsible for the final payment of a mutual benefit society; gen. to bear ultimate responsibility for a matter. su bé-hê, to receive the final payment, and so wind up the society. sî-hê, members of the society who have already received the association money, and so pay the monthly allotment in full. oah-lê, members who have not yet received money, and so pay only reduced monthly rate. khi-hê, to reform the society for another term.

hê (R. hêng, to walk). sî-hêa, of sickness taken by a number of people at same time; epidemic.

hê (R. hêng, to threaten). hê-tsâ, to threaten. hêng-hêk, id. hêng-ô, to frighten a man by telling of coming evil, and cheating him out of money.

hêlê (R. to capture). hêk-kâi, to arrest. khou-hêk, to capture (s. place, S.). chihiok-hêk, id. pô-hêk, id.

hêk — hêk-thô, sorcerer cracking his whip and shouting, so as to drive away evil influences.

hêk (R. a place). khou-hêk, allotted district; sphere of influence; diocese (s. to capture, S.). tê-hêk, the size, condition of the land. sek-hêk, the seat of thought in the brain. chit ê koan-liam phû-chhut ti sek-hêk ê téng-bin, a thought arises in the mind.

hêng (R. elder brother). hêng-chi, brethren and sisters.

hêng (R. to prosper). chin-hêng, prosperous. hêng-pân, to start an enterprise. sin-hêng, interested in novelty; beginning to make a show.

hêk-hêng-hôe, a meeting for revival. tsâot-hôê tsâi-hêng, defunct family restored by young man being made heir.

hêng (R. hiong, wicked). phêng-hêng, to put on an appearance as if about to fight.

hêng (R. hiong), the breast. sā-á-hêng, the lapels of a coat. khou hêng, coat open at the breast. hien-hêng, id. bat-hêng, buttoned up to the throat. khou-hêng li-keh, to relieve a sense of discomfort and oppression by taking medicine. hêng-kham-khu, depression in middle of the breast. tsât hêng-kham-kut (+), according to one's ability. bô hêng-kham-kut, not strength sufficient for the purpose.

chhiû phô hêng, arms folded across the breast. chhiû lâm hêng, id. thêng hêng bôn Keng, to expand the chest and straighten the shoulders. gô lâu hêng-kham chiâ tâu-thûi, to starve till the ribs stand out.

hêng pin-chiam, a brooch; breast pin. hêng-chêng-pin, id.

hêng (R. to walk). hêng-ûi, conduct; action. hêng-sû, observance. sî-hêng, to put into operation, as resolution already come to. sit-hêng, in actual operation. hoiat-hêng, to issue, as book. sô beh sît-hêng ê hong-hoat, the plan we are going to adopt. chin-hêng, to advance; to progress. chin-hêng-koa, a march. chin-chin-koa, id. chip-hêng ê hêng-lêng, instructions by authorities to have legal decision carried into effect (v. chip, S.). hêng-kâan, to execute authority. hêng-sû úi-pân, executive committee (s. punish, S.).

hêng-khek, horoscope hurtful to relatives (khêk, to subdue); to assassinate (khêk, guest). hêng-chhi, to assassinate.
hèng (R. id.), form; hèng-sek, outward appearance; visibility, hèng-seksiông, from an outside point of view. ̀hèng-siông, possessing material substance, things, not ideas; iù-hèng, having outward form and visibility. iù-hèng è liê-tsim, zeal shown in outward actions. bù-hèng è liê-tsim, zeal in the heart, real though not visible. hèng-liông (+), to imagine; to describe vividly, hèng-liông-sü, figurative language; an adjective, mèr for discursive backing, etc. hèng-lông, a knapsack.

hèng-t'ai, the temporary residence of a magistrate when from home on business. hèng-seng, a territory about to be raised to be a province. hèng-lù pêng-jin, an invalid in strange land with no friends. hèng-ôm put hèng, lost, missing, of men or things; escaped as thief. sá-khi lâng è hèng-chek, to tell a man's life-story. gõa hèng it, I am the oldest of the family (s. return, S.).

hèng (R. id.), form. hèng-sek, outward appearance; visibility, hèng-seksiông, from an outside point of view. ̀hèng-siông, possessing material substance, things, not ideas; iù-hèng, having outward form and visibility. iù-hèng è liê-tsim, zeal shown in outward actions. bù-hèng è liê-tsim, zeal in the heart, real though not visible. hèng-liông (+), to imagine; to describe vividly, hèng-liông-sü, figurative language; an adjective, mèr for discursive backing, etc. hèng-lông, a knapsack.

hèng-t'ai, the temporary residence of a magistrate when from home on business. hèng-seng, a territory about to be raised to be a province. hèng-lù pêng-jin, an invalid in strange land with no friends. hèng-ôm put hèng, lost, missing, of men or things; escaped as thief. sá-khi lâng è hèng-chek, to tell a man's life-story. gõa hèng it, I am the oldest of the family (s. return, S.).
hi, a fish torpedo. hi-lái-thingga, a torpedo boat.
tò peh-hi, a game at cards. chiab pêh-
hî, to be stabbed by a long fish-like knife.
ãhî ã bah, ã tiûn chhài kah, vegetables
should be eaten as well as meat: prov. one
should not expect unbroken prosperity and
enjoyment.

喜 (R. to rejoice). i hoa*hî-gôt, he is
pleased with me. kâ li kiong-hî, I con-
gratulate you.

肺 (R. hî), the lungs. hi-lô, consump-
tion. hi-lâm, inflammation of the lungs.
hi-pî, disease of the lungs. hi-èk, pneu-
monic plague; Spanish influenza. hi jïet,
hectic fever. hi-lang-boat-hâm, bronchitis.
hi kiet hût, posterior tuberculosis.

戯 (R. jî), a play. hi-hông, a theatre.
hî-kîôk, theatres. iâ*hî, magic lantern
entertainment. tsôc iâ*hî, to give such
an exhibition. póa iâ*hî, id.; said of
employee neglecting his work. tiên-iâ*hî,
a cinema. hô hî, a wild beast show.
bê-hî, a cinema. hî-hó, musical drill; calis-
thenics; games. hi-hó, a frequenter of the
theatre; said of man careless at his work.
hi-thuai, id.

bûn-gè-hî, modern proper dramatic re-
presentations. bûn-bèng-hî, id. kâ-liông-
hi, id. kâu-kâ-hî, an inferior kind of play.
chhía-kîôk-hî, id. Improper. tek-bê-hî,
plays in the colloquial. póa tóa-chhut hî,
said of quarrel becoming serious.

耳 (R. jî, nî), the ear. hi-kô, the drum
of the ear. hi-ngê, an ear tweeker.
hi-sái, ear wax. hi-kau-thâu tsu, a pearl set
in earring.

hi-khang-lài ã le-a kô-a, ringing in
the ear. hi-khang hô iâ* tsôh-siû, said
to man who does not reply when spoken to
(swallows built in his ears). hi-thâu hi-
bê a thia*iâ*kî, I have heard of it: said by
person unwilling to incur responsibility by
mentioning names, etc. liâh tsôc hi-pî
hông, to pay no attention to what is said.
hi-khang that phô-pô id, pe kâu hi-
khang pî, to come to one’s knowledge.
hi-khang iah lài-lài, to pay close attention
to what is said. hi-khang pông khaît
tâng, do not believe all you hear. hi-a kâ i
tiôh-tiôh-têh, to twitch a child’s ear
to cure it of a sudden fright.

thâu sîo hî jóah, indisposed and feverish.
hi-êng, inflammation of the ear; otitis.
hî-hông, the hearing of the ear. chhèk
thô hî, rice forming a head (chhèk, rice);
to tie a bow-knot (chhèk, to tie).

*hiâ, said sometimes for hî, rejoice.

換 (R. kí, to reject). hi-sâk, to throw
away. hiâ-lái hiâ-khi, to swing backwards
and forwards.

*hiâ — hiâ-hiâ-thân, to work day after
day without intermission.

*hiâ — ã hiâ-ha', to exchange greetings
of a conventional sort. hiâ-ha' hâ-hâ',
demonstrates more intimate acquaintance;
also said of hearing imperfectly. tsâ teh
hiâ-hâ', now on speaking terms, as hus-
band and wife again reconciled.

*hiâ, said sometimes for hî, ear.

靴 (R. id.), a boot. khôi hia, short
boots. hia-thâu tsu, pearl on toe of bride’s
embroidered shoe, chêng o-hia, legs
black with sinking into mud. lôh-tôc hia,
boots which enable the wearer to sink into
the earth and move about at will.

鞋 (R. pi, that). tûi hia lâi, from that
time forward.

*hia, angry and gesticulating, hia kô
póa, thrashing about the hands wildly;
gesticulating fiercely; refusing to speak to
a person.

曦 (R. rî), an ant. tsôu-bê-hiâ, a
kind of ant that runs quickly, kan-hiâ
(+), ants breeding in roof, not white ants.

liuâ (R. hêng), an elder brother. thâu-
hiâ (+), the leading man in a place;
the promoter of some play. hia-chê,
brothers and sisters. li hia' gôa ti, chhù-
pân kôa kâu bô hî, said by people
associating together for drinking. òng-hiâ
lij-tî, dissolute companions. sô-tî hia
hiâ, younger brother injuring his older
brother by bad conduct; also of causing a
man disease by immoral intercourse.

燒 (R. jên, to burn). kng hîâ-hiâ',
very bright. khah ã hîâ', with more sub-
stance, so as to burn longer.

liâ (cf. liâh*). hîâ-liâ (+), bright
and gaudy. mè-hiâ', attractive, as dress.
úi-hiâ', nervous; shy. bô ëi-hiâ', daring
and forward; shameless. gâu niâ-hiâ',
obsequious.

向 (R. hiông, to lean towards). tô-
hiâ, to fall backwards. tô hiâ-aú, id.
hiâ-lôh-khi, to lean over. hiâm-lo, to
bend back till the head touches the ground,
as jugglars do.

hiâm, so —. hiâm-miâ tâg, so long. i
hiâm-thiâm, he loves us so.

額 (R. gêk), the forehead. pau
hiâm-chi, to tie a black ribbon on the
forehead. kiê hâm-jiê, to perform military
salute.

嚇 (R. hek, to threaten). hâm-
chít-tiô, to start suddenly. hâm chît
chhi, to start suddenly from sleep. úl-
hâm, to shrink timidly.

*hâm — hâm-sit pe, of bird suddenly
flying away.

嫌 (R. id.), to blame. lí nó bo khi-
hâm, if you have no objection; if it will
do; (polite expression, used e.g. of room
hiam

offered to guest). bòng teh hi'am hoa'-hî, to depreciate, disparage, speak slightly of, without cause. hi'am-gi-hoan, a suspect.

hiâm (R. îl.), dangerous. teh gui-hiâm, to be in danger. mò-hiâm, to incur risk. phê-íiâm, id. hiâm-sk, fierce and dangerous to have dealings with.

hiâm-hiâm tsâo-hi-tâm, just a very little short of disaster. khâm hiâm n'kô-i, more dangerous than carrying oil.

pô-íiâm, to insure. pô hé hiâm, to insure against fire. pô tsuí hiâm, marine insurance (v. pô, S.).

thâm-hiâm-ka, explorers. thâm-hiâm-tâm, exploration party. lâm-kêk thâm-hiâm, expedition to the South Pole.

hiâm (R. hâm), to shout loud. hiâm-pin, to make a disturbance at door of yamun, or lay hold of mandarin's chair, so as to have petition received.

hiàng (R. hiông), to resound. lôô toe hiàng, small paper packets of detonating powder which explode on being thrown down, a child's toy. lâk hiàng é chêng, six-barrel revolver; magazine rifle with six charges. lôô lè-lè (lê-lê)'i, hiàng, cracking sound, as of wall falling or machinery grating. ôs kôa hiàng-phê, shoes with cracking leather.

hiàng-êng, to echo. saa hiàng-êng, to respond to; to fall in with a movement.

*hiàng — hiàng-bê-tân, a poisonous powder made of oil from a dead cobra, which when sniffed causes a man's body to rot within five days.

*hiàng — hiàng-êng, perform religious ceremonies, of Formosa savages.

hiáp (R. the ribs). hiáp-pek chhù-tsâi, to extort money by threats of violence.

hiáp (R. to carry under the arm). isa-hiáp, to compel; to ask under vedler threats. m-tsâi hiáp sim-min' hiâm-ôân, does not know the cause of enmity.


*hiáp (R. agree). chiap-hiáp, to agree together; to act in harmony. chiap-hiáp hiâm-lôk, id.

hiâu (R. îd.) ôc hiâu, knows how to. ôc hiâu thia', to understand what is said. bòc hiâu-tit thang tsâu, has not sense enough to run away. ôc ôc hiâu-tit, wishes to understand. châm kâu bòc hiâu-tit châm, utterly miserable. sê kâu bòc hiâu sêg, death is innumerable. kôe pô hiâu, the cock announcing dawn.

hiâu, to scale off. hiâu-hio, warped, as top of table; falling away from the side of foot, as old shoe.

hiên (R. îd.), to open. hiên-biên, prosperous and influential. hiên-khi-lài (+), to raise up one's coat so as to expose the breast. bòng ná hiên, to read a book just turning up anywhere.

hiên (R. a bow-string). siông-hiên, moon in firstquarter; the 8th of themonth or thereby. hà-hiên, moon in last quarter; the 23rd of the month or thereby.

hiên (R. string for a musical instrument). hiên-khîm, stringed instruments. siôk-hiên, a second wife.

hiên (R. dark coloured). hiên-kôan, a porch; an erection at an entrance to a building. hiên-mâg, id. hiên-sun, a great-great-grandson. hiên-sô', the shrine where the Emperor worships his ancestors.

hiên (R. to manifest). hiên-sông, to develop a photograph.

hiên — phi-hiên, to recognize the scent, as a dog following trail. saa-siông hiên, of the same smell, as members of a swarm of bees, so that they recognize one another.

hiên (R. îd.), to offer. hiên-láp', to pay in a subscription; to make offerings. hun-hiên-kôa', officials at worship of Confucius told off to worship other sages. hiên-têng, stone lantern at shrine of Prince Kitashiraga; lamps lit by worshippers in connection with some celebration.

hiên, to open out. hiên thien sai, lying on one's back, especially said of children. hiên-không, to boast.

hiên (R. îd.). hiên-pêng, military police; gendarmer. hiên-hoat, a constitution. hiên-chêng, constitutional government. hiên-chêng-tông, the constitutionalist party. líp-hiên-tông, id.

hiên (R. îd.). hiên-kim, ready money. hiên-kim sÔng-hù, to send money by post instead of postal order. hiên-thêh, receiving ready money. hiên-mí, kau-ôa, to barter. hiên-tû hiên, manifestly so; cannot be denied.

hiên-tâi, now. hiên-sê, the present age; the modern world. hiên-sông, the present aspect of affairs; phenomena. hiên-tsông, id.

khôa bô hiên, to see indistinctly; to look upon with contempt; to despise. hiên tsôe hiên kî, retribution following immediately on wrong-doing. hiên-thân' hiên khai, living from hand to mouth.

hiet, to throw. hiet-tiâu, to throw away. bông-hiet, a hammock.

hiet (R. blood. = col. huih). pin-hiet, poor-blooded; anemic. hiêt-khui, id. hiet-hu, id. slit-hiet, id. hiet sêng, zealous. hiet-tsôk, blood relations. hiet-pek ê chhin, id. hêng-hiet (+), feeling cool and comfortable. lêng-hiet ê tong-but, cold-blooded animals. hiet chên, a bloody flight. lêu hiet, flow of blood from the organs. hiet-laû, an issue of blood.

saô kâu êu sim-hiet, to be anxious and harassed, till almost ready to vomit blood. hiet-khi hông-kông, blood hot, as in youth. hiet-khi kông-kông, id. hiet-chêng
tsok-giap-so, office for examining blood of animals during plague.

hiet (R. a cave), tọc hiet, a cave; a railway tunnel, oàh hiet, a very lucky site for a grave, with manifestations of spirits’ presence. tsông oàh-hiet, to be eaten by wild beasts. hiet ku, cave dwelling.

*hiet (cf. hit), to swing. hiet-ā, a pendulum.

hím (R. to like), him-siên hó-giàh lâng (+), to admire a rich man’s good fortune, and wish similar for oneself; to envy. gôn bò him-siên i, I have no occasion to flatter him.

hím (R. hóng), a bear, káu him, large black bear, lâng káu him, to make it perform; said also of making sport of a man.

him-náng, the bits of brick used in boys’ game. him-chiòh, id. chiàa him pòah sai, to play noisily together.

hín (R. hiên), giddy. thâu hín bák ām, how giddy and swimming. hìn-chia-tan, specific against train sickness.

hiô (Cn.) = A. hó, after. ti-hiô, afterwards. i-hiô, id.

hioh (R. hiet), to rest. soah-hioh, to come to rest. hó i soah-hioh, to give a man shelter. hioh-joâh, to rest during the summer heat. hioh-liâng, to rest in the shade.

hioh (R. īp), a leaf. o-hiô-hâ, a kind of potato. hioh-ĕ-âng, a plant the leaf of which becomes red on the underside; the juice of it mixed with honey is given to new born infants.

toâ-hiô-sêk, a monoplane. siang-hioh-sêk, a biplane.

hiok (R. elegant), hiok-li, prunus japonica. hiok-li-phè, wild cherry, used in medicine.


hiong, hasty. hiong-tsông, to bury immediately after death, without storing up the coffin. kiâ'-liâu siu' chiità-hiong, to have walked too hurriedly.

hiong (tt. fragrant, = col. hiun). hiong-kô, a small, slightly sweet and fragrant fruit. gêh-lâi-hiong, a fragrant plant growing 2 or 3 feet high, with white flowers. pah-îp e gêh-lâi-hiong, a larger kind. iă-lâi-hiong, a small plant with white flowers, fragrant at night. siông-hiong tê, plain orange pekoe tea. hiong-ân, a table with incense, for worship.

hiong. (R. village, = col. hin”). chheng-hiong, to clear out villages, from robbers or opium, tsâl-hiong è kun-lân, soldiers who have served their time and have returned home; reserves. ngo'-hiong-tsông, the surrounding villages.

hind (R. the breast, = col. luâng). hiong-hóc, to understand. hiong-chiông, medal, etc. worn on the breast.

hind (R. male, = col. hông, hin). chiità-hiong, hurriedly. hiong-sim, ambitions; energetic. hiong-tông, powerful; influential. hiong-piân-ka, debaters; apologists. iâ'-kê hiong-piân, better than by verbal description. koat chhu-hiong, to try which is stronger. hiong-kut, Adam’s apple.

*hiông (R. to issue forth). kim-hiông, currency; the money market. kim-hiông kûn-lànn, stringency money market. kim-hiông ê hoán-tông, movements in the money market. thong-hiông, to compromise.

hiông (Cn.) = lit. u hiông-ê, something suspicious about it.

hiông (R. id.), to enjoy. hiông-lô-tiên, treat given to person over 80 years of age on occasion of national rejoicing.

hiông (R. id. = col. hiông), towards. bò têng hiông, without fixed destination. hiông-sî, at that time. sim hiông ti tsong-kâu, heart disposed towards religion.

û ê hiông-chhut, û ê hiông-iph, in national quarrels some favour the foreigner and some favour their own country.

hiong (R. id.), customs dues. hiong-koân, compulsory contributions in addition to regular taxes. lék-phài hiong-koân, to make such requirements, said of robbers. peng-hiông, soldiers pay. hiong-tsun, revenue cutter.

pêh hiông, slang word for cigarettes, used by prisoners in Kulingsoo. o-hiông, do, for tobacco.

*hiông (R. towards). hiong-tô, a guide.

hip (R. id.), very close. hip-siô, to wrap up so as to keep warm. hip-kôa, to wrap up so as to induce perspiration. hip-jôa, close and warm, of weather. hip ti i ê téng-bîn, lying uppermost, as of man in a quarrel. hia hip ti piah-nînh, tiles elapped on to a wall.

hip-siông than pî, to take a profile portrait. hip-sióng chiàa-bîn, to take full face portrait.

hip (R. to suck). oc hip thîh, can attract iron.

*hip, to lay down a card in place of one taken from the stock. hip chit ki, to be penalized for error in playing.

*hip (R. sip, to attack suddenly). hip-hiun, to come suddenly on a village, of mandarin.

hit (R. pî, = col. hi, etc.). ti hit-têng, above that, hit-chi-jît, that day. hit chit-pah-bân, that million.

hiun (R. to cease). hiun-sêk, to rest. hiun-sêk-jît, Sunday, or holiday given instead. hiun-giap, school holidays; close a shop, etc. temporarily. pûn-jît hiun-giap, shop closed for the day. hiu-hâ, to close
for summer holidays. *hiu-khan, to omit a day's issue, as newspaper. *hiu-chit, to give up office. *hiu-bak, to be absent from school for a considerable time. *hiu-chit-hū, a rest, in music.

*hiu (R. to call out). *hoah-hiu, to shout aloud, so as to call people together. m-kia* *hoah-hiu-hu, not afraid of being laughed at.

*hiu, a sound used in driving away fowls or kite.

*hiū (R. to smell). *hiu-kā, the sense of smell; olfactory sensation.

*hiū (R. again, by change of tone from "hok"). *hiū-heng-hō, meeting for reviving a former society; a revival meeting. *hiū-bōng, to revive, pull of a plant or custom, etc. (bōng, clear); to renew a treaty (bōng, treaty). *hiū-sōan, to make a new election. *hiū-ō, to retain in office.

*hiū — *hiu-hiū-huā, to be in want and distress, esp. through one's own fault.

hiu, weak and sickly; said also of stunted crops. tit-tit hiu, wasting away; atrophy.

hiu (R. hiong), incense. hoāi-hiu, anise. tōa-hiu-chā, sandalwood. hiu* i* (+), a mixture of powdered incense and honey or oil, used as soap; name of a kind of soap. khui-hiu, a religious ceremony at initiation of a society. chhaū-hiu, a weed used as medicine.

hiu-lō-hi, handles of censer; said of eldest son of family. hōa* hiu-lō-hi, to be responsible for family offerings. chiau hiu-i-en, to succeed to the offering of family offerings, as eldest son does. chiau hiu-i-lā, hiu-i-chōan, fields the revenue from which defrays expenses of worship of ancestors.

khit hiu-hu, to ask for incense ash, which is infused and drunk as medicine.

hiu-kēh, a pilgrim. hiu-pēch, bamboo splints not yet made into incense. hiu-kha, id. tsōe hiu-kha, to follow in a procession. kiāh hiu* tē pāi, to worship along with others; fig. of following customs.

chhiū* thāu-hiu, to be the first to offer incense in the morning in a temple. siōk-hiu, kiam phang, tiām bōe kē, said to purchaser seeking all perfections at a cheap rate.

*hiu* — kian-kian-hiu, to work very energetically (cf. chhiū*).

*hiū — bē-hiu, the chalk of wheat or barley. chhek-hiu, chalk of rice.

*hiū — hūm-kēh, name of a bird (?) pheasant cuckoo.

hūm (cf. hūm). ti* hūm-hūm, to keep silent, putting on airs. ti* hūm-hūm, chiah jì-si 6ā*, apparently simple but really designing.

lung (R. hong, a region). häng-hiūng, direction. beh kia* sim-miū hāng-hiūng, in what direction are you going? pi-hāng, an illustration; for example. pō-hāng, a prescription for a strengthening medicine. koe-hāng, a market place. hāng-tiām, id. hāng-chhi, id.

lung (R. hong, waste). khui-hāng, to bring under cultivation, either for the first time, or after land had been laid waste.

hung (R. hun, dark). mi-hāng, evening. tsā-hāng (+), yesterday (not only yesterday evening). tsā-hāng tsā-khi, yesterday morning. gōa si ē-hāng tsā-ām ē lāng, I am an old man and may die at any time.

huūg (R. oān), a dry field. pōa-chha-hāng, land with wet and dry fields mixed; a field that can be used either way. häng-khu, a plantation. hāng-thāu, the four corners of a field.

iu-tī-hūng, a kindergarten (cf. oān, S.). kōng-hāng, a public park, tōng-būt-hāng, zoological gardens. sit-būt-hāng, botanic gardens. hī-hāng, a theatre. tē-hāng, a tea garden; a tea plantation. iu-hāng, an oil manufactory (iū, oil); a pleasure ground (iū, to walk).

*hūg, to growl, as a dog.

河 (R. id.), a large river. hō-tōk, the viceroy in charge of the Yellow River. hō-phiau, soldiers under his charge. ūn-liōng-hō, a canal, esp. the Grand Canal. ūn-niū-hō, id. so-i-sū hō, the Suz Canal. hō-hō, pond fish. hō-tō, owner of pond. hō-tō, rent of pond.

hō-tī (+), a hedgehog. hō-tī-chhi, porcupine quills. hō-be, a hippopotamus. nō-khōe, the milky way. hō-hān, id.

hō (R. id.) chien-hō, trenches. poāt-hō, tug-of-war. tiū-hō, id.


hō (R. id.), harmonious. hō-bōk, agreeing together. hō-kha, in step. hō-kīōk, arranged; settled. pēng-hō, peace and harmony. kāng-hō, to come to an agreement. gi-hō, id. hō-gi, id. gi-hō thoān-tūi, the Boxers. hō-sū-tō, an arbitrator. hō-tō (+), to mix medicines in due proportion. hō mūng-thang, to fix doors and windows.

hō-ki, a drawn game at chess. hō-khi, game drawn. hō-tūi, a pair of one-three dominoes, each which is "hō."

tek jin hō, to win people's friendship. hō-iū, to lend a person into wrong-doing with their own consent.

hō-hō-e, a conference; the Congregational Union.


hō (R. valorous). hū-hō, a wealthy man. thō hō, a new rich. hōa hō kong,
hó (R. hó), good, hó kóng, easy to speak; pleasant to talk to, hó sim-míih, oé hó kóng, nothing much to say. If hó thang míg i, you may ask him.

bhó chít-géh-jit é hó láng, always ailing. ná sì hó-khi-lái, if I recover, hit é láng chín hó, that man is very good, or very wealthy, according to context. hó-phái bó tî-chí, good and bad have no limits, the good very bad and the bad very good. siong-hó--ë, man with whom woman has improper relations, or vice versa.

kíâ hó, to do good; to walk carefully. kíâ khi hó, walk carefully. kíâ hó-hó, id. If hó góa fá hó, we may both get gain from it. Oé hó lâ in kíâ-lâng, nothing very much after all. Oé hó fá bòe tâ--kiö, unlikely to recover, and unfit for work if he should.

ló (R. misery). hó-hóan, trouble; calamity. lâu chít è hó-kun, to manage a matter imperfectly, so as to cause future trouble.

hó (R. íd.), a mark. chhut-hó, excelling all others; larger than any in stock; to come out of prison. thâu hó, the best of the kind. bé hó, the last of its kind; the smallest. chíâ-hó, genuine, of goods; the plus sign, khab tsöe hó, a higher number. khab chíó hó, a smaller number. ka'maí hó, in a cell in prison. sá-tông tsáp-jí hó, a great many varieties; distinctions always exist.

hó-tsöe, named; called. siong-hó, title of a business firm. kah 54 hó, No. 54 in the kah district. míg-pái kuí hó, what is the number of your house? hó-thâu (4). No, on register.

gún-hó, the dollar sign, $; the Customs bank. hó-siu, customs bank receipt. hó tsün, light ship, giving signals in fog.

kha-hó, foot prints. kha-tóc-hó, id.

hó-tâng, a trumpet. hó-tu, the sound make by blowing it. chit túi íu--hó, a band of performers on foreign instruments. koh ké hó, to submit again for inspection, as passport for viaéc, ho-góa, a newspaper special. hó tâa--tiâh, to claim for oneself; to pre-empt; to monopolise.

+hó (by change of tone from "hó"), pok-hó-íu, oil of peppermint (also po-hó-íu).

+hó, to fasten together, as thatch with ratten to rafters.

hó (R. to breathe out), to make a verbal bargain. hó-éng, concord; agreement. hó-khi, to arouse; to awaken. ké hó khah koái, seller naming a price higher than the true one. éng-hó--ë, the price first named by seller. chhit hó ji-bân-gô, to name an absurdly high price. hó kâu si, to make a fixed bargain.

hó-chhia, to call on the spirit to take part and partake of the food. hó-chhut-säng, a summons from the authorities. hó-ló hoán-thi, to call out "house" and shout "pleaseant," being the names of two good throws of dice.

ná o-hó-khi, when I am dead and gone, said by father in exhorting his children.

hó* (R. íd.) hó--li-chí, a demon fox. hó-sien, superstitious name for a fox. hó--li-phé, skin of fox, much valued for its warmth. hó--li (+), trade mark of very good kind of cloth; this cloth itself. hó--li, another kind. hái hó--li, the beaver(?).

hó (R. íd.) hó-sin-tsöa, paper for catching flies. hó-sin-tü, a fly trap. hó-sin-ki, id. hó-sin-hó, a sort of spider. hó-sin to mài iâ, said of spirits man, too listless to drive away flies. hó-sin-tâ, timid. hó-sin tham tiâ, said in blaming a child for over-indulging in sweets. hó-sin-sái ki, freckles. hó-sin ti géng géng-koa khak, blaming a foolish man (=khâm-thân khâm-b'n).

hó* (R. floating). hó sî--miâ cháh, to eat very greedily.


hó* (R. a lake). kâng-hó, careful and exact in speaking and acting (cf. ô).

*hó* (R. íd.) hó-peng, soldiers captured in war. hó-siú, to capture and imprison.

*hó* (í. a bow). hó--héng, crescent shaped; an arc. hó--teng, an arc light.

koat-hó, parenthesis. éng koat-hó lâi pau, enclose in parenthesis. koat-hó tông, end of parenthetical clause, said in dictating.

*hó* -- chheng-hó, cards of player in hand all matched, so as to win whenever the card "ông" is turned up. thien-hó, id. chiah chhiú chheng-hó, having such a hand dealt to one. khâi chheng-hó, money all spent.

hó, to cheat out of money. hó--lâng bòe kâ--tâu, to get no benefit from money gained by cheating.

hó* (R. íd.), a tiger. hó--keng, bow set on road to shoot a tiger. khù-hó, the lynx. hó--t hóc, snapdragon. hó--liet-lah, cholera (Jaap. witit. of sound). hó--sien-kóng, superstitious name for a tiger. hó--seng-kóng, id. hó--sien, id.; said of man who talks in an exaggerated way. hó--sá-khak, a cocoon.

liam hó-chhiú, to draw lots to decide which of a company shall pay for the entertainment and how much. liù hó-chhiú, id. púh hó-chhiú, id. hó-thân, the one who pays most. hó--ji, the one who pays next most. hó--bê, the one who pays nothing. hó-chhiú-tong, such a gathering; said also more generally.

pih-hó, a small wall lamp; a wall lizard. hi-hó, a great frequenter of plays, who scew the performers fear. hó--kong, an insect that injures growing rice. chhiú-hó, a house agent (not polite phrase). gâng-hó, of man foolishly reckless in seeking
gain. tsû-tê hò, a prodigal who has wasted his money, now living on others. gông-bìn hò, a foolish person. hâ-san-hò sa (+), tight-fitting clothes in general, foreign style. bô-ki-hô, an affair which may involve large indefinite expenses; a lawyer, etc., whose fees keep accumulating. hò-kâ sai, opium ash mixed with fresh opium, for economy in smoking.

bêng-hô thî sit, an evil man becoming still more hurtful (tiger adding wings). piô hò beh kâ làng, said mocking an opium-smoker who keeps yawning when the craving comes upon him. têh piô hông-hâm, id. sâng bâh khi chihi hò, to lose money by unwise speculateing, or entrusting it to worthless character. tâu hò-chhiu, to combine together, gen. for bad purpose. kap hò-lòh, to plot together to injure another. pâng tsâ-hô, to publish an anonymous accusation. chihoh ngó-hô, to borrow at exorbitant rate of interest. hô-măng, Boca Tigris, at entrance to Canton.

hò (R. id.) hô-kiáh, small bucket with handle, used by one man. hò-hì, to catch fish by emptying out the water in a pond. chhi-chiáu hap-háp hò, teeth chatterting from fear or cold. khâinh chháuh-hô, id.

*hô (R. hap), one of the musical notes.

hô (R. to guard), hô-kek-kun, specially selected troops. kiô-hô-túi, band of soldiers for protection; reinforcements. hô-su, a leathier case for protecting documents (s. after, S.). pô-hô-chhiu, protected birds, the shooting of which is prohibited by law. hô-li, magistrates acting temporarily for superior in rank. hô-tân, a protector; a defender.

hô (R. a door). pin-hô, a poor family. hû-hô (+), a wealthy family (s. thick). têh già phô-hô, id. têh mûng hò, a distinguished family whose members have held high office. pâk-hô, a tenant, liâp-hô, a huntman, tsun-hô (+), sailors. hun-hô, a family setting up separate establishment, rich, high-ranked, wealthy, etc. family. già phô, owner of property. hô-chékh, register of households. hô-chékh, the department in police office dealing with this matter. hô-kháu-hê, id. hô-kháu tsâ-jim, head of this department. hô-kháu (hô-chêkh) chhâu-pun, copy of household register required when removing to a new place. hô-chêkh-tu, method of registering households. hô-kháu tiau-tsa, police investigation (monthly) of households. hôté, head of the house (s. after, S.). hôté siong-siok, succession to position as head of the house. hô-kháu-thên, retirement of head of the house. hô-khuá-pâi, board or door of house containing names of inmates. hun-in jîh-hô, bride marrying into family. hoan-hô, a household. tê kui hoan-hô, what is your number in the street? hôté-sô, number of households.

kek-chhut hò, to remove from the family register; to disown. koai-muông chhoà hò, said of inhospitality man. muông-thang hò-si, all the doors and fittings of a house. hôté-têng khâh koài muông-bài, said of visitor insulted by host.

hô (R. after). hô-hôe, remorse; repentance. hô-kie-jin, guardian of young orphan child; trustee. hô-kô, effect; the consequent (Logic). hô-jim-chiâ, successor in office. hô-pi-pen, reserves. khi jînh hô pi, to retire into private life after holding office. hô-tsán, afterwards. hô-tú, the heir apparent (s. door, S.). hô-su, the second epistle (s. to guard, S.).

hô (R. ú), rain. hô-lái, it is coming on. hô-bui, fine rain; drizzle. hó-pi, a covered shed for protection from rain. hôténg, id. hô-loéh, an umbrella. külâ hô-sô, an umbrella that opens and shuts with a spring; a kind of mushroom. kiâm-hô, sea spray driven on land and falling like rain. tsâ-bô-hô, rain falling and sun shining at the same time. pâng hô-phê, slight rain falling noiselessly.

phûn hô-chhiu, id. hô-tâm tsûi tî, it is wet weather, unfit for going out. ngîng hô-phêng (+), taking advantage of a break in the rain. siâm hô-phêng, id. lôh âng hô, red rain falling, said of something that cannot occur. hô phoa thâm bính thâm thâm jîp-lái, said of unexpected and unprepared for trouble.

hô (R. ú), to give. The use of "hô" is wider and more general than might be inferred from its treatment in the dictionary. chheh thâk hô sêk, read the book until familiar with it. chheh thâk hô i sêk, id. this hô chin, listen carefully. tch hô-go, to come to starvation.

The two uses, and to give and sign of the passive, have sometimes to be distinguished from the context, hô i phah, to be struck by him, or let him strike.

It may be followed by "ka", lân hô-tiêk kâ lan úi-tch, we are surrounded by enemies. Or by "lá", hôté tsóc-tsóc hâng lâi bê, deceived by many kinds of evil. Or by "sè"; hôté tông sô phah, to be beaten. It is sometimes practically superfluous: goâ ê si piê hô i thêng-khi, my watch has stopped.

hô (R. interlocking like two hooks). sa-kau-hô (+), to have friendly intercourse. hôté-sông koân-chiâu, to help one another; to act for another.

*hô (l. to follow). hô-chiâng, imperial retinue.

*hôa — mû-hôa, a kind of cake without filling used in phô-tô ceremonies.


hôa (R. to desire) hôa-ki, interested in strange things; curious. hôa-ki-sîm, curiosity. hôa-khek, hospitable. hôa-hân, indolent; given to pleasure. hôa-hák, studious.

*hôa, to clap on, as tile on plaster.

hoa (R. a flower). hoa-bî, flowery, of language. chhut thien-hoa, to have small pox naturally. thien-hoa laôn-tui,
said of a man talking too much. hoa-ah, a mark made in a document; a signature. hoa-tsū, a mendicant; a vagabond. hoa-siau, to spend money lavishly. kūi-hoa-hā, your mansion (poltie).

華

hoā (R. ā, splendid). hoā-kiāu, Chinese who live abroad. hoā-kang, Chinese labour in Straits, etc. hoā-bin hoā-koān, office for looking after Chinese who cross to Formosa. hoā-iū ē chhāi khoā-phōa-sō, court for managing cases between Chinese and foreigners.

chhia-hoa, lavishly; gaudy. hoa-si, Fahrenheit.

*hoā, an instrument like a spade.

*hoā — hoā-chhūi, a tree like the birch (the same tree (hoa-chhūi)).

化

hoa (R. to change). hoa-seng, produced from a chrysalis. hoa-hoat, reduction (Arith.).

hoa-giām, to analyse. hoa-hāp, combination of elements in a compound. hoa-hun, to analyse a compound.

chhia-hoat-lūn, theory of evolution. thē hōa, degenerate, hoa thi-tōe, to create heaven and earth.

hoa-tū chē-hān, to remove restrictions. tōng-hōa, to change to new style; to imitate; said of adopting western civilization. khai-hoā, to become civilized. hoa-tsong-phān, toilet articles.

讎

hoa (R. ā, noisy play). hoā-hōa, to make a disturbance. hoān-hōa hoa-hōa, id. hong lāi hoa-hōa, the wind makes a rustling sound in the leaves. hi-hōa-kīō, calling aloud; making disturbance.

*hoa — hoa tsa-bō, to go after lewd women. chhāi poā, hōa, sa-ji tsāng, indulging in opium, gambling and immorality.

gements

hoa (R. ā, to snore). kā-kā-hoā, to snore. hoa-hoā-hāu, id.

hoa (cf. hoā), careless. chit-hoā kē sa-tāng, a matter that should have been settled at once allowed to drag on for years.

岸

hoa (R. ān), an embankment. hōa-hōa, an embankment for protection of road or railway. kiō-hoā, balustrade of a bridge. thūi-hōa, a handrail on a staircase. chhān-hōa-thāu, the four corners of the embankment of a field. teh hōa, to put a stake on the division between two figures, gaining half rate if either wins, sa-phāh bō kē chhān-hōa, both equally in fault in the quarrel.

hoa (R. ān, to lay the hand on). hoa-chhūi-le, the laying on of hands; ordination. kiō-hoā, bar in sedan chair for resting one's hand on.

喝

hoa (R. ā, that), to shout aloud. hoa-siu, to scold a man for acting foolishly. hoa-hut, to stir up men to fight. hoa-lin-long, an auction. hoa chit kho, to bid a dollar. hō gōa hoa-tiōh, knocked down to me. hoa-hiu, to shout aloud so as to give alarm.
hoan 67  hoan

反

hoan (R. id.), to turn back. hoan-tüng (+) nü, in the following year. hoan-seng, reflection; retrospection. hoan-bun, id. hoan-bök, to quarrel with an acquaintance. hoan-tui, to differ from; to oppose; to object to. hoan-peng, routine soldiers. hoan-tong, movement in contrary direction; reaction. hoan-heng, to rot, of an egg; to change for the worse. hoan-bun-ji, characters written backwards, so that they read right when read from behind or reflected in a mirror. tai-hoat hoan, the war with France, 1884–85.

hoan tsü ui pin, to be invited by one whom we were intending to invite. hoan-khong, to put in a counter accusation. hoan-khong-sim, a spirit of revolt and independence. hoan-cheng, to reply to an accusation, pointing out opponent's mistakes (chêng, testimony); of a disease, to recur, to change to new form (chêng, disease). hoan-ëng, reflex (Med.).

hoan pî-le, inverse proportion; conversely. hoan-hok ê ki-ho, the sign in music for "repeat!"

泛


hoan (R. id.) hoan-khi, to awaken. hoan-khi tsü-i, to arouse attention. thêng lâng ho-hoan, to be at a man's beck and call. ho’ hông hoan ū, to call up wind and rain, as magicians claim to do.

販

hoan (R. to sell goods). siong-hoan, retail trade. hoan-bî, to sell retail. hoan-á-ken, a small inn, orig. for peddlars. hoan-sek bo hoan chhi’, deal in goods one knows about; "stick to his last!"

幻


piên-hoan, to change about. hoan-kêng, unreal appearance, as in a dream; mirage. hoan-bông, an unreal dream.

梵


*hoan (R. hoan, =col. 0a). kim put-hoan, name of a good kind of Chinese ink (v. kim, S.).

hoan (R. id.), to transgress. kok-sû hoan, a political criminal. iâu-hoan, the chief criminal. thâi-thâu-hoan, prisoner condemned to death. kû-hoan, a criminal who has been a long time in prison. kuh-hoan, id. kû hoan seng tsœ kim-chi, such a prisoner become jaller. hoan-kim ê he-mï, contraband articles.

犯

hoan (R. calamity). hoan-chia, a sick person; a patient.

hoan (R. a rule). bo’-hoan, a model; a pattern (v. bô, S.); hoan-ui, to control; district under our charge; province. ho siik ti fân ê hoan-ui-lai, does not lie within our sphere. kim ün ê hoan-ui, limits within; which transport is allowed. se-lek ê hoan-ui, sphere of influence.
hoàn (R. hoán, the world), hoàn-tìn, the world. hoat hoàn thai, to die and become an immortal.

*hoàn (R. a surname). hoàn bû-kiû, name of an inaplaceable attendant on Sông-ông-tî; the words were originally significant, but are now written as name and surname (cf. siu, S.). The real name is liàn Tek.

hoat (R. the hair of the head). sân-hoat, hair in disorder. sân-hoat bi jìn, a young woman with hair hanging down her back in (suit-posed) western style. tâi-chî pân kâu phî-lâu sâm-hoat, affair mismanaged till it has gone all wrong. lî-hoat-tiâm, a barber’s shop. lî-hoat-chôm, id. lî-hoat-su, a barber. chîen-hoat, to cut off the queue. toân-hoat, id. chîen-hoat put kâi tsong, to cut off the queue but not adopt western dress.

hoat (R. id.), a rule; sometimes added to a verb without much meaning. tiôh tsaî-iù, issthe hoat, how should one act?

hoat-lék (+) to toân, many manifestations of the spirit’s power; of man, skillful in all manner of devices. hoat-a, a Taoist priest (disrespectful). âng-thâu ê hoat-koa, priest wearing red head-dress, with one drum and wearing shoes. o’-thâu ê hoat-koa, priest with black head-dress, with two drums, and going barefoot. hoat-hô, the appellation of a priest which he has adopted in place of name and surname.

tit-soat-hoat, the indicative mood. kâ-têng-hoat, the subjunctive mood. bêng-lêng-hoat, the imperative mood. khô-lêng-hoat, the potential mood.

hoat-chêk, plan for imitation; pattern. kâu-siù-hoat, methods of teaching. pan-hoat, method of management. put-hoat, bêng-ôi, wicked behaviour. ka-hoat, family rule (ka, family); addition (ka, to add).

su-hoat-koa, a judge. hoat-koa (+), id. hoat-lût ê hoân-ôi, the sphere of law. hoat-i, the law courts. hoat-têng, the building in which a trial is held. hoat-hôk, the study of law. biên-hoat, a constitution. su-hoat-hê, the judicial department. lip-hoat, legislation. hông-chêng-hoat, administration.

kong-hoat, public law. bân-kôk kong-hoat, international law. bin-hoat, civil law. hông-hoat, criminal law. bin-sa sê-sông-hoat, law of civil procedure. hông-su sê-sông-hoat, law of criminal procedure. teng-ki-hoat, laws relating to registration of property. tâu-phió-hoat, the law of the sufragen. hôi-chêk-hoat, law of registration of households. sëng-li-hoat, business procedure; commercial law. sim-hoat, id. hoat-têng, to fix by law; to enact.

siâm lût-hoat phãng, to do what is wrong in such a way as to avoid punishment by the law. hoat lip pê seng, the establishment of a law leads to the committed of offences. hoat-tôe ê sô-tsai, places where rule and law prevail. bû-hoat bû thien, without regard to law, human or divine.

sien-si bô hoat-lân, the doctor cannot cure us. ta lái hoat-lôn (+), come and eat.

hoat (R. id.), to produce. hoat-piau, to issue for information; to announce. hoat-hêng, to publish, as book, etc. hoat-khan, id. hoat-hêng-sô, publishing office. hoat-hêng-jin, a publisher; a managing editor.

hoat-tiên, to expand; to evolve; to prosper. hoat-tiên i ê léng-lêk, to show forth his powers. hoat-tiên-soat, evolution. hoat-ki-jin, promoters.

hoat-bêng, to invent. hoat-bêng-ka, inventors. sin hoat-bêng, newly invented. kho-hâk ê hoat-bêng, scientific invention. hoat-kiên, to discover; to become known.

hoat-seng, to produce; to grow. hoat-hui, to discuss; to explicate; to make plain (hui, to move the hand); to scold; to blame (hui, is not).

chêu-hoat, to start on a journey.

hoat-tông-ki, machinery for producing power. hoat-tiên-sô, electric generating station. hoat-sia oah-têng ê tiên-hî, cinema with speaking attachment; kinetophone. hoat-gî, to raise a discussion.

hoat-kiên, id. hoat-giên koân, the right of raising matter for discussion.

khai-hoat (+), said of people gaining knowledge and self-confidence. hoat-iâm, inflammation. bông-tâg hoat-iâm, appendicitis. hoat-kip, to give out, as rations; to issue.

hoat (R. to subdue rebels). thô-hoat, to go to war against rebels or savages. thô-hoat-tii, soldiers sent for this purpose.

hoat (R. to punish). hoat-kim, to fine. kho-hoat, id. hoat-khoâ, a fine. hoat-kim pô-chô, a fine. hoat-kiên koân, a fine. hoat-kim siôk-hêng, to accept a fine instead of imprisonment. hông-hoat si, to punish with death.

hoat (R. alive). hoat-lôk, happy. hoat hi-tsai, to take care of young fish fry from the mainland to Formosa. hoat-âkhat, the pond in which they are kept.

hoc (R. hoa). hoc-gôk, the calyx. hoc-piê, the corolla. hoc-hiôh, id. káng-hoc, the stamens. bû-hoc, the pistil. hoc-pi2, the receptacle on which the flower rests. hoc-sim, the heart of a flower, including stamens and pistils. hoc-biàn, pollen.

phû-liên-hoc, the water hyacinth. chi-hoc, the daisy. kim-ťsa=hoâ, id. kô-chêe-hoc, a bell-shaped flower. hoan-hoc, a fragrant plant (? frangipani). sî hoan-hoc, to have boils. chušt thien-hoc, to have small-pox.

phû-liên-hoc, the water hyacinth. chi-hoc, the daisy. kim-ťsa=hoâ, id. kô-chêe-hoc, a bell-shaped flower. hoan-hoc, a fragrant plant (? frangipani). sî hoan-hoc, to have boils. chušt thien-hoc, to have small-pox.
hoe—pô-hoe, a pickaxe, as for opening wells.

hoe (R. id.), to destroy. hoe-chi, to cause to cease. hoe-sek, to reject; to do away with. hoe-tê, a dethroned monarch. hoe-hô, a dethroned queen. hoe-liâu, waste material. hoe-mihô'ê t'ai-chi", rubbish may have a commercial value. hoe-tsôa, cancelled documents. hoe-chit, non-nutritious parts of food (chit, natural constitution); to dismiss from office (chit, official duty). kiù-hoe, to ask for help. hoe-thiong, an old burying ground.

hoe (R. to be dispersed). hoe-peng, soldiers who have become bandits.

hoe (R. id.) hör-phiô, a bank draft. tiên-hoe, telegraphic transfer. hoe-toa (+), a bill of exchange. ü-hoe, postal order. ù-kèk è hoe-phiô, postal money orders. hoe-koân, drafts; remittances. hoe kiâ, to remit.

hoe (R. id.), an assembly. hoe-tiông, to meet with one. hoe-sap, to meet and settle up accounts. hoe-gi, to consult together. hoe-tâm, id. hoe-bin (+), said esp. of relatives of bride and bridgroom meeting four days after the marriage. chê-hùe, to talk over a matter so as to come to a settlement. hoe-tông, to act together. pâi-hoe, to chaff a man on his success.

hoe-chiông, the chairman of a meeting. hoe-chiông, the members of a meeting, committee of the whole house. hoe-phô, list of members of a society. hoe-liôk, records of a meeting; minutes. hoe-bu, affairs of a society or church. huî-hoe, to open a meeting; to establish a society. hoe-tiû, place of meeting. hoe-tiû, head of a society. chip-hoe, meeting of a society. hoe-soa, a quorum. bô sêng hoe-soa, not a quorum present. pi-hoe, to dissolve an assembly. saô-hoe, id.; to wind up a society. su-hoe, a secret society. pi-bit-hoe, id.; a secret session. lien-hoe, an annual meeting. sû-kû-hoe, a quarterly meeting.

hoe-siâ, a commercial company. siâ-hoe, society (v. siâ, S.). hoe-tông, unions; associations. long-hoe, a farmers' association. kâng-hoe, labourers' unions; trades unions. hoe-îâm, the epiglottis.

a-se-a hiàp-hoe, the Royal Asiatic Society. âi-kok hu-jin hoe, patriotic women's association. an-sek-jît-hoe, the seventh day Adventists. âng-sip-jî hoe, Red Cross Society. an-lip-kan hoe, the Anglican church. bi-pô-hoe, the A. B. C. F. M. bu-tek-hoe, society for the encouragement of military feeling; archery club, etc. bûn-hoe, a literary club. bûn-hak-hoe, id. chêng-sin qìen-kîu hoe, Psychological Research Society. chêng-ü-hoe, the Société des Sciences, a scientific society. chim-le-hoe, the Baptist Church. chîo-khô-hoe, a congratulatory meeting.

höe-chia, a carriage containing flowers sent to a funeral; a carriage adorned with flowers for a bride; a palace car. già hoe-têng, to have an evening procession with various displays.

ehoe-bin, painted face, as of actor. tôa-hoe, the chief actor in a military play, with much talking given to give a fierce expression. ji-hoé, second actor, with face less marked. sa-sâ-hoe, the clown, not much marked.

hoe-a gu, a coloured cow; a foreign cow. hoe-a, id. hoe-liâu-bê, a zebra. hoe-pan-bê, id. chiông-hoe, a fossil. ku-kuh-hoe, a very poisonous kind of serpent.

hoe-pô, a woman who goes round houses selling flowers, but also with other objects in view. ôa-hoe (+), to perform these rites to enable a woman to bring up her children; of brides, to exchange flowers when they meet by the way. hoe lê-lê, all in confusion. sim-koa hoeho-chhiô-chhô, mind distracted. seng-li hoe-hoe, business dull.

chhut-hoe, to take out a warrant for arrest. theh-hoe è sa-sûn, sergeant in charge of warrant.

â-hoe ê-li, making money freely; prospering. put-chi ê hoe-lî, id. hoe-khô, (0) years of age. hoâ-giênh khâ-gû, flattering words. hoe-koe liù-hâng, disrespectful neighbourhood.


hoe, to wipe the feet; also to wipe with the hands. hoe kiâm-không kíi-lài, to wipe off dirt. m-thang seng-khu hóe, don't rub yourself over with dirty fingers.

hoe (R. id.) hoe-hiû, includes tài-hoe and siê-hoe.

hoe (R. to turn back). hoe-chip, a receipt for delivery of registered letter. hoe-kô', retrospect. hoe-siû, id. hoe-siông tng-chhoe, to think of old times. hoe-thâu o', the o'i returning from the south. hoe-thâu e lâi-lâh, the policeman is coming, ery of Amoy children. chiâh hoe-thâu chiâu, said of man who left home to make his fortune and has returned unsuccessfully; or of wife sent back to parents' house. tiêk hóe goân-chek, of criminal sent to his native place, or official retiring to his home. hóe-soâ, the spirit of a man just after death returning in just his relatives. chho-hoe, the first time; the first occasion. hoe-chiông, a circular. hóe-kâng, to return a call, etc. siu-hoe, to take back; to recover. hoat-hoe, to send back; to return goods.
meeting for social intercourse.  

regular victorious hok-tiu", liok parents, affairs.  

district. allocated public friendly church, kong-hoe, Tung-ming Society. hong-chong-hoe, association of fellow-students. tong-lök-hoe, meeting for social intercourse. tuliam-hoe, a memorial service. thien chik-hoe, society for abolition of practice of foot-crushing. thô-lâm-hoe, a debating society. thôan-tô-hoe, meeting of preachers. tsong-kau ê tai-hoe, a general Council of the church. tsông-hoe, the Synod (Anoy); General Assembly.

stâ-hoe, a society in which the members make written bids to accept the capital sum at a reduced rate, the lowest offer wins.  

pio-hoe, id. kâng-hoe, id. ò-hoe, a society where the money is allocated by lot. gun-hoe, generic name for such societies; also club for burial of parents, the members of which contribute a certain sum for the purpose. jen-chie, members not labour. chio-hoe, to invite people to form such societies. koan-hoe, id. bò-hoe, id. hoe-thâu, the man who gets up such a society and makes himself responsible for the fund. hoc-kha, members of the society. hó hoe-kha, a member who pays promptly, etc. sam-hoe, to receive the last payment and so wind up society. tô-bé-hoe, the funeral of the last member of burial club, so ending the society. tô-hoe, death occurring of member of burial club; failure of the club. chiah hoe-chiu, to attend the annual meeting of club.

khô-hoe, to set up a society. hoe-hui, expenses of a society. te-hoe, to join a society. chi-hoe, to wind up a society. pún-hoe, the head office; the society to which one belongs. chî-hoe, a branch society; out-stations of a church. siông-hoe, a regular meeting of a society. lé-hoe, id. jim-sî-hoe, a special meeting. tek-piê-hoe, id.

hôh (R. hôh), a stork. chhit-höh, figures of seven storks carried in idol procession. sien-hôh (+), the Manchurian crane, insignia of the first rank of civil officials.

hôk (R. hôk). hok-bông, to report to him who sent us. hok-tiû, a further stage in the examinations, civil or military. kêhôk, to pass the third stage of military examination.

hôk (R. twofold). kà hok-kiip, to teach two classes together. hok-sek, two classes taught at same time. hok-tsâp, heterogenous; confused and confused; garbage. hok-stâ-tsôa, carbon paper; copying paper.

hôk (R. speedy). hok-lân-pi, sudden pain in the bowels; cholera.

hôk (R. id.), good fortune. hok-sam, wood from Focchow. hok-sit, polite expression for "hê-sit", food; also the lot drawn at an entertainment involving no payment. lâp-hok, may you be happy;
服

hòk (R. id.), dress. hòk-sek, style of dress; costume. òa hi-hòk, to change the clothing, said of actors. òa sin-hòk, id.; to put on new clothes, as idols do at new year. hòk-tsong, style of dress. iù hòk, western style of dress. hòk-hòk, Japanese style, chè-hòk, uniform. thong-siòng è lé-hòk, ordinary dress of Chinese gentleman, long dress and jacket; western style of open waistcoat and shirt. pòa-lé-hòk, id. ló-tông-hòk, coat buttoned up to the neck; working clothes. ién-bì-hòk, evening dress; "swallow-tail". î bé-hòk, id. kun-hòk, dress bestowed by sovereign. hòk-móa, completion of time of mourning. hòk-loat, method of taking medicine. hòk-siòng è ióh, medicine given by one who has caused the injury. hòk-siòng ióh bién pè, no claim made by the sufferer. hòk-çek, to serve. hòk-chiong, to obey; to follow. sia-hòk és hòk-bù, social work. m hòk i, will not submit to him. put-hòk jin, an unreasonable and disputative man. put-hòk, to protest; to appeal. pè hòk-sěng, to carry about a statement of one's wrongs on back and front of one's person, seeking redress. put-hòk-ko-an, right of appeal. khek-hòk, to conquer; to overcome (s. repeat). khut-hòk, to submit. kám-hòk, to yield to influences brought to bear; to recognize a man's superior ability. pài-hòk, id. hia-ti pun-khui ngó-hòk góa, when brothers set up separate establishments they become strangers to one another.

復

hòk (R. to repeat), to obtain again. óng-hòk, to go and return. óng-hòk-toa, return ticket. thiah óng-hòk, to take a return ticket. hòk-phek, to bring back to the throne. hòk-ké, to recover; to regain (s. dress, 5). khoc-hòk, id. hòk-giá, a plural number. hòk-hoát, to recover; to restore. hong-hòk, the Revolution.

風

hong (R. id.), wind. lóng-hong, to let in air, as in moving bedclothes, or opening house: to let out a secret. seng-hong, to have a cold. phah-hong, to pump up tires. thiou-hong, id. kóan-hong, id. hong-thiu, a pump. hong-sí, a pump. ám-hong, electric fan. hong-tàng, a metal wind sail. hong-phàng, a canvas wind sail. hong-kìu, an anemometer. hong-chiam, a vane; a weathercock. (s. square, S.). hong-chiam hòng-tàng, said of man wanting in versatility. tek-lut-hong, an arrangement of two tubes with: stretched cord between, for speaking at a distance; a telephone. tek-li-hong, id. hong-tsah, screens erected to protect rice-hulls. hong-núi, id. hong-ték, force of the wind. lâm-hong, south wind. pak-hong, north wind. hong-síi, west wind. hong tang, east wind. hong-thang, a whirlwind. tsoc hong-thai, a typhoon is blowing. sun hong-sé, to go with the wind; said also figuratively. khoa hong-sé, id. hong

kui si, wind steadily in one direction, as noon. hong kui bin, id. hong sau chít-ê, wind coming in a gust. chiu hong sái, to sail near the wind. sai hong háng hong é sô-t'ai, to sail towards a place out of the wind, as under the shelter of a hill. kiah sün-hong ki, flattening the stronger side. e-si-hong (+), inferiors. têng-si-hong (+), superiors. kiâ hong lò, to walk with the wind at one's back. kiâ hong têng, to walk against the wind. hong-thó-pi, an endemic disease.

hong-soat, idle rumours; unreliable reports. hong-thoàn, id. hong-bùn, id. lâng teh hong, people say. hong-khi teh khiu, customs are changing. khal hong-khi, to civilize. chái-hong bún-siok, to enquire regarding the customs of a locality, as mandarin on arriving at office. hong-hòa, the good influence of a wise ruler; civilization. tsâ-ûi hong-khi, customs of greater freedom, esp. of women. hong-thia hâng ê hi-hong, do not listen to idle rumours. hong chhe chhâu tâng, affected by news, without much obvious cause. hong-sia pô-iâ, to spread baseless reports. phong-hong (+), conceited; vain glorious; puffed up. phong-hong ku-a, a conceited fellow. tiên phong-hong, to show off; to make a display. phong-hong-tau, a kind of bean, the eating of which causes flatulence.

hong-tiau, confusion; unrest; tendency (lit. wind and tide). khoa hong-tiau, watching the course of affairs. sê-kâi ê hong-tiau, world-wide confusion. sün hong-tiau, new thought; the new tide of affairs.

hong-thâu kâu, a man heedless and forgetful. hong thâu pó bé, a sufferer feels pain when wind rises or ends. hong-sip ê pi, illness caused by damp. sip-hong ê pi, id. á hong-thái chiah á chhiu-hiêh sáu, said of one's own grief or another's loss. sa-sí hong, nêng-sí hó, human affairs are variable like weather. bun hong phó tâm, to be terribly afraid on hearing a rumour. sün hong sak-tó chhiá, to take advantage of a man's misfortune to have our revenge; or call by messenger who meets robbers and says our money was stolen. kâu tséat-hong-nía, to be at the end of one's resources (Bôn thái-sú died at pass of this name). khan hong-kun, appearance of clouds presaging a tempest (s. inflammatory and other affections). s., oh kâu o chhia hong, to be so skilled in boxing that one can hear the sound of a coming blow and so avert it. lài nâ hong, khi nâ si-sôa, coming swiftly like the wind, going slowly like tangled thread; said urging against impatient consultation, or entering lightly on quarrel.

hong (R. id.), inflammatory and other affections. bân-kêng-hong, a less severe kind of convulsion of children in which consciousness is retained. pi'-hong-si, may you take palay and die!

hong-kun, veins of an infant. hong-kun phù, veins swelling from fright. khan hong kun, id. (s. wind, S.). hong-kun ke tsat,
hong

72

swelling passing into middle joint of the finger, considered very serious. páng hong-kun, to let out blood to prevent this.

丰


豊

hong (R. abundant). hong-hù, abundant; very wealthy. hong-liên, a good harvest year.

锋

hong (R. the point of a weapon). to-hong, the point of a sword. chhién-hong-tui, the vanguard. chién-hong-tui, a body of archers. hong-thâu-chhül, the mouth of the fighting quill which makes the first attack.

方

hong (R. a mountain peak). sùa-hong, a mountain peak. san-hong, id. siong-hong, superior authorities.

方

hong (R. square). sù-hong chhioh, a square foot. chhi-chhiôh sù-hong, a foot square. hong-li, a square mile. hong-tsz, square tiles, id.; surrounding villages. sù-hong-sin, the spirits that preside over the four quarters. sù-hong pài, imperial worship on New Year's day for welfare of the nation.

皇

hong-lien, a dialect. hong-sit, method. seng-hong, involution. hóan-hong, evolution (Arith.). peng-hong-chek, the square of a number. lip-hong-chek, the cube of a number. pêng-hong-kun, square root. lip-hong-kun, cube root. kuih peng-hong, to extract the square root. kuih lip-hong, to extract the cube root. sù-seng-hong, the fourth power. hong-thêng-sek, an equation. hong-thêng, id. hong-lien, a quadrant (printing).

洪

hong-bien, direction; relation. hong-bîn, id. kok-ka hit hong-bien, with relation to the state; as regards the state.

洪

hong-piên, convenience. siang-hong è li-piên, a double advantage. tái-hong (+), large minded; not insisting on trifles.

洪

hong-chiam, purpose; line of progress; objective (s. wind, S.). it-seng è hong-chiam, purpose in life, piên-ôa hong-chiam, to change one's plans. gôa-kau è hong-chiam, foreign policy. chêng-tî è hong-chiam, political platform.

洪

ngô-hong tsáp-chhû è só-tsaï, a place where people from all quarters have come to reside. sip-hong è só-tsaï, an unfrequented spot, as remote village.

洪

hong, to slap on the face. gôa koat chit-ê hô' li oai-hong, I'll give you a slap that will twist your face. koat chit-ê oai-hong hô' li, id.

洪

hong (R. id.), to seal or paste up. hong-khâu, to store up under seal. hong-khâu, strip of paper sealing up box or bottle. kuih hong-khâu, to open such a seal. kuih hong, to open a seal. tô-hong, envelope left open, as for book post: a postcard. lâu-bê tông hong, not yet opened.

洪

hong-bài-khâu, to blockade a port. hong-kim hái-khâu, id. hong-kâng, id. kâng-khâu, to seal up the mouth of the cell in which a chrysalis of bee lies. hun hong, to swarm, of bees. hong tseų, faced with tiles. hong phât, faced with bricks.

洪

hong-sin-pâng â mái-lîj, fated to die. hong-chhie im tsû, to bring honour to wife and children, of mandarin.

洪

chhau-hong, to take possession of goods in payment of taxes due or debts. chhe-hong, id. phô-hong, id. thiet hong, to relieve from confiscation. khi-hong, id.

洪

hong — hir-hong, mind set upon an object. peh-sîn teh hong mà-ts'ô, the people are set upon the worship of Má-ts'ô. pi' hong sim, to become idle and fond of dissipation.

洪

* hong (R. id.), to cook. especially by plastering over with earth and putting in pit with hot ashes. hong bâh, to cook meat in this way, or made up with various condiments. tôa hong, cooked in one piece. sîo hong, cooked cut up in pieces.

洪

hong (R. the fosse or moat outside a city wall). to-sëng-hong (+), guardian spirit of provincial city. hû-seng-hong, do. of prefectural city. koaï-sêng-hong, do. of district city.

洪

hong (R. id.), imperial. sam-hong (+), the spirit rulers of heaven, earth and man. pô-hong-tông, loyalists. thiêng-siông-hong, father of the emperor. hong-tsôk, the imperial clan. hong-sek, the palace; the imperial family. hong-te-mû, the empress.

洪

hong-tê (+), the winning pair of dominos, two-four and one-two. chhâ-pîng sin hong-tê tôa, a man should not be disturbed at his meals.

洪

hong (R. vast). hong-kông úi-tài è sù-giáp, a great and noble achievement.

洪

hong (R. yellow, =col. âng), sulphur. hong-kîng-tsûi, sulphuric acid. hong-tông-sek, id.

洪

mô-"tê-hong, digitalis. chhióng-hong, a kind of medicine (? tartall). hîng-hong, a drug (? torpiment). chêng-hong, to be covered with verdigris (s. a row, S.). hong-tô, the tropics. chhêng-hong put-chiap, a time when money is scarce; short of funds (lit. green and yellow not meeting, between seed time and harvest).

洪

hông (R. red, =col. âng). thô-hông, to put forth red leaves before flowering, like the mango tree. bân-lién-hông, a good kind of red paper; name of a flower; the red string at the end of a child's queue.

洪

hông (R. swollen). tsôa-hông, poison of a serpent causing inflammation; and so of other things. hông-sek gé-tâu, of lighting cricket, very fierce and fit; of man, triumphant and boastful. put-chi hông-sek, very proud and boastful.

洪

hông (R. to meet with). hông-gû, to meet with (s. guard against, S.)
防 hóng (R. to guard against). hóng-sin, to protect oneself. hóng-sin-kí, id. tsú-hóng, to be on the watch against attacks. hóng-pí, id. hóng-zú, to guard against; to oppose (s. meet with, S.), hóng-káng, to guard the entrance to a port. hóng-hái, to guard the sea. thè-hóng (+), an embarkment; a mound. kok-hóng, national defences. hái-hóng, id. kok-hóng-kun, national guard. kóan-hóng-peng, a sentinel. hóng-síu, to guard. hóng-sóa, borderline observed by opposing armies, as during armistice.

hóng-ék-pó', sanitary board, esp. in time of plague. hóng-ék sòo-háp, sanitary association. hóng-hú-che, antisepsites.

帆 *hóng (R. a sail). hóng-pó', canvas.

行 *hóng (R. hóng, a row). chén-hóng, to write a character too high in the line. chhut-hóng, id.


chí-hóng-thóng, a submarine. hóng-khong-sóoán, an airship. hóng-khóng-qiáp, aviation. hóng-qiáp ê ló-sóa*, aerobus routes.

妨 *hóng (R. to oppose). hóng-hái, having injurious consequences. hóng-hái ti-an, hurtful to good order. öe-seng hóng-hái, unsanitary. bó hóng, no matter; not hurtful. put-hóng, id.

傲 hóng (R. id.), to imitate. hóng chít ê thé, to imitate a pattern. hóng-tsé-ê, made in imitation, gen. as contrasted with the genuine article. hóng-ché, to manufacture in imitation of foreign work. hóng-hau chít ê kú-gí, to adopt and follow out a proposal.

hóng (R. splendid). chhia kái hóng-hóng, eating the finest food. chhut tsuih-hóng, to have a form of small-fox.

訪 hóng (R. to enquire). chhái-hóng, to investigate a matter. hóng sú, id. hóng-sóa, a reporter. hóng-sái, id. hóng-sú-thé, reporter's style of writing. pái-hóng, to visit. hóng-bún, id.; to make enquiries. hóng-bún ê, reported; rumoured.


* hông (R. to release). hóng-chhia, to ridicule; to speak ironically. hóng-gián, ironical language.

活 hóng (R. hóng, ê hóng, to meet with). hóng-chhia ê, how much the more.

hông (R. to let hông). hông-bién, to let go free. sék-hóng, id. hóng-hóng-toa, a clearance permit. hông-sim (+), absent-mindedness. hông-hâu, to dismiss from school.

kán-hông, appointed from Peking, without passing through the lower grades. goc-hông, id.

俸 hông (R. official salary). geh-hông, monthly salary. lién-hông, annual salary. ni-kông, id. hông-kíp, salary. kip-hông, id. chheng-hông, to raise a man's salary. seng-hông, id. ka-hông, additional salary given in certain circumstances. chheng-hông, to give a present in addition to salary.

鳳 hông (R. id.), the phoenix. hông-sien-hóe, the balsam (flower). hông-zán, worked border on dress. ê hông-ké (+), said of fowls with prominent head feathers.

hông-hiáng, conjuring; rope-walking, etc.; (from Hóng-tông-hú, the people of which are experts). tsóe hông-hiáng, to give such an entertainment. hông-tong teh pí-làng, id. hông-tàng-pó, a female juggler (pronunciation varies).

奉 hông (R. to receive a present respectfully with both hands). hông-láp, to make offerings at a shrine. hông-bién, to dedicate, as church or temple. hông-sútsóa, a good quality of paper for correspondence with superiors. khi hông-kong, to enter service. hông-lông, to serve one's parents filially. hông-kong, public service; service in general.

hông-hóng im-úi, conforming outwardly but secretly disobeying. chhiah lái hông té, come and call on me.

-hop (C.) to catch in the mouth. kà i hop-lóh-khi, to swallow down at a gulp, as medicine.

夫 *hop (cf. hip), to cover up.

* hu (R. a man). chin kang-hú (+), very well and carefully done or said. jin-hú, a burden-bearer, esp. in military expedition. chhía-hú, a wood cutter. koan-hú, a widower.

虚 hu (R. id.), empty. hu-bú-tóng, nihilists. hu-gián, unreasonable, purposeless talk. gós-hú, outwardly weak and suffering. thán tsáp-kho' si hu-ê, to get ten dollars wages and feed oneself. hu-ê, whole amount got for an article, including original cost, etc. khoa* tsóe hu-bún, to disregard; to pay no attention to.

* hu (R. hui), ashes. hu-bó-khi, to turn to dust. hu-bún-khi, id. mi-pau-hú, fine bread crumbs (? next character in dictionary).


* hu (R. ho', to call). chhía-hú, to assist; to help with money; to entertain visitors.

* hu (R. to trust). bì-hú ló-húng, the Standard Oil Co.

* hu (R. to capture). hu-ló; to capture in war. hu-sí, to arrest and lock up. hu-kim, id. hu-hák-phín, booty taken in war.
hú (R. to help to rise). hú-sin, to take possession of a man, said of a spirit. hú-tông-liâu, money given to persons in want.

符
hú (R. id.), to fit together and correspond. siong-hú, corresponding well together. háp-hú, stamp impressed on edges of two documents, a part on each, to show that they belong together.

chít tiu̍hú, a written charm. huih-hú, charms printed with blood of sacrificial animals. mía-hú, charm pasted above door. hó-kut-hú, written in which ashes of a burnt charm have been mixed, used to dissolve a bone in the throat. an-thái-hú, a charm for relieving pain of childbirth. hó-sín-hú, an amulet; an influential backer; said of register of Japanese citizenship, as powerful as a charm. hó-hú, id.

hó-hoat-su, a teacher of charms. hú-tóat bù pien, efficacy of the charms is unlimited. pàng-hú lâm-chiú, to drop charms and repeat incantations, chiah làng ê hú, to fall under a man's spell.


府
hú (R. a department). hú-keng-lék, assistant magistrate to prefect, with separate yamen.

hú lip-ê, set up by Governor General. hú-pó, official issued daily by government, with lists of appointments, new regulations, etc.

hú-tê, a large house; a mansion; polite expression for a friend's house. kuí-hú, id. hú-chíu tóon tî-tô-lôh, where is your house?

hú (R. grant). kóan-hú (+), said of soldiers generally, kóan-hú-lai, very heavy interest. thái-hú, your name (honorable).

许
hú (R. to promise). hú-khó, permit; authorization. hú-khó-chêng, document granting permit. híen-hú, permit to practice, carry on industries, etc. hú-phêo, to betroth one's daughter. hú to, very many.

腐
*hú (R. rotten). hú-pâi, gone to the bad; sepsis. hú-kut, caries of the bone.

*hú (R. to stroke). hú-hú, to plaster; to rub. ién-pit-hú, rubber on end of pencil. o-pang tiôh li hú, it is your turn to wipe the blackboard. ji hò li hú-bóh-khi, you have rubbed out the writing.

赴
hú (R. id.), to arrive in good time. hú put kîp, to be too late. hú tsun bo tiôh, to be too late for the boat. hú mìtiôh tsun, id.; to be in time for the wrong boat. hú-chhi, to attend the market.

副
hú (R. to assist), a second copy. hú pún, a duplicate document, in lawsuits. chít làng chít hú pê-bu, each man has a couple of parents. siang-hú-pâi, a pack of cards with two colours.

hú-tsóng-thông, vice-president. hú hóe-tiôh, vice-chairman. hú lêng-su, a vice-consul. hú-koaⁿ, assistant magistrates.

hù-giâp, means of earning money additional to main business; subsidiary employment.

付
hú (R. to hand over). hú-kip, to give; to grant. hú-niâⁿ, to pay out.

附
hú (R. hú, near). há-hú, to make a grant. hú-hó, to make a grant of government property, as land, silkworms' eggs, etc.

ki-hú, to subscribe money. kiân-hú, id. ki-hú-kîn, money subscribed. hó-ôaⁿ, to approach; to meet together.

hú-siók, belonging to, connected with. hú-siók ê siô hak-hâu, an elementary school connected with a higher school. hú-siók ê kiên-bút, outhouses. hú-siók-phîn, detachable articles of clothing, as collars, cuffs; accessories. hú-siók ê su-lî, subsidiary documents in a case.

附
hú (R. near). hú-ka, additional; supplementary. hú-ka sê, an addition to a tax of so much per cent. hú-tsó-ê, ennobles.

hú (cf. pî). hú-lût, a humbling top.

hú (R. a teacher). put-chi sai-hú (+), very able and competent. sai-hú-póⁿ, a clever plan.

婦
hú (R. father). hú-hêng, fathers and elder brothers; said gen. of young people's elders. hú-hêng gau kâ-si, well brought up. hú-hú bû kun, a bad lawless man. hú tek hú lêng, the mourning staff for a father should be of bamboo, for a mother of wood (sometimes put differently).


tông-hú, a lewd woman, not registered. chûi-giap-hú, women engaged in immoral occupations. chêng-hú, a married woman having immoral relations with a man not her husband. chûi-khû, a waitress in a restaurant (with bad implication).

負
hú (R. to carry on the back). chênghû-giap, business of contractor for building, rônd-making, etc. hú-tam, to bear responsibility for; to undertake. hú-tâm-kim, money raised for some special object. hú-chê, to be in debt. tsû-hú, to injure oneself by wrong action.

付
hú (R. hú, to hand over). tài-hú, to oppose.

hui (R. a concubine). öng-húi, wife of king; a queen. kiong-húi tiên-há, wife of uncle of emperor.

旅
húi (R. to move with the band). chi-húi, to give directions; to command. chi-huí-kòaⁿ, officer who conveys instructions to the troops. chi-huí-to, an officer's sword.

飛
húi (R. to fly). húi-hêng-ki, an airship. húi-hêng-chhia, id. húi-hêng-soân, id. húi-thîng, id. húi-kî, id. tsui-bin ê hui-kî, a hydroplane. hui-hêng-pan, a body of aviators. hui-hêng-ka, aviators. hui-hêng-tiôh, an aviation ground. tóa-iap ê hui-hêng-ki, a
HUI


Loa-hoa-hui, to indulge in all manner of evil courses.  Long-lon-hui, id.  Huí-hui-khi, to go about indulging oneself frivolously.

T'iu" huí, a famous general of the Han dynasty, noted for bad temper.  O' t'iu" huí, very ill-tempered.  Tho' t'iu-hui, id.


Huí (R. honourable).  Huí-chiong, a badge, as soldier's identification badge, or worn by stewards and guests at entertainments.  An-hui, An-hweii.

Huí (R. ši), earthenware.  Lám húibin, to enameled.  Huí-é th'o'-é, foolish language.


Hun-huí, to divide up unjust gains.  Hui-sien-si", a scholar who associates with wealthy inferiors for the sake of food and expenses.  Huí-liau, fertilizers.


Huí-hóan, trouble caused by bandits.  Tsaú-huí, to flee from bandits.

Huí (R. id.), to spend.  Úd-pi-huí, funds prepared in readiness.  Lim-sí-huí, occasional special expenses.  Hui-joông, expenses.  Siong-huí, law expenses; costs in law suit.  Hó' li só" hui-huí, have put you to such expenses.  Un huí, to cover up wrong-doing of a friend.

Kip-huí, expenses borne for one by others, as by government or employer.  Chếng kip-huí, to apply to be taken on as student at government expense.  Kip-huí-seng, students who occupy this position; holders of scholarship.  Khiak ko'as-huí, at government expense.  Chái kong-huí, to have expenses borne by society or government.  Ts'aiu-hui-seng, a student who pays his way.  T'ai-hui-seng, a student who borrows money to pay his expenses.  Hau-huí, entire expense of running a school.  Hák-huí, cost to student of attending school.

Huí (R. bôc).  Hui-tú, to abolish; to do away with.

Huí (R. id.), the warp of a web.  Hui-siao", parallels of latitude.

*Huí (R. id.) huí-chhi", a comet.  Hui-seng, id.


Huih-tim, id. (more severe).  Huih-jiah, one's birthplace.  Huih bê liu-thong, blood failing to circulate.


Kut-thâu khan huíh-kun, said of corpse not decaying, as if coming to life again.  Chîa* huih-kun, said of lucky grave in which the corpse does not rot.

Huui (R. id.) huih-lê, a wedding.  Sin-hun lâm-hông, a wedding trip.  Hun-su, slips of red paper used as marriage contract.  Tsú-hun (+), master of marriage ceremonies; officiating clergyman.

Hun (R. to divide), a small part; the tenth part of a Chinese acre.  Tiu"-loé hun, the tenth of a Chinese acre.


Hun-siâ" (+), marks gained in examination.  Chùi" +, to pass sufficient marks to pass.  Thi tek-li ê hun-siâ", to set aside a proportion of profits for division among employees.  Im-hun, share of profits set apart for division among employees; special treatment, not requiring to work along with others because of one's position.  Ji-pat im-hun, a fifth of profits thus set apart.

Sa* hun bâk, nearly blind but still able to see a little.  Bôc-chhi kah-su lâm ê hun-siâu, eyesight not up to the average.  Hun-tsûi-kai, river forming boundary line.  Chhut tsâp-gâ hun, quarter past the hour.  Bân hun, late, of train or for appointment; slow, of clock.  Bân kâu hun, id.  Ôan-hun, to postpone a fixture a few minutes, as departure of a train.

Seng-hun, composition; ingredients.  Êi-khi keng-hun, an organic substance.

Kheng-hun, to be jealous.  Khun-hun, id.  Hun tiâm-kim, more it a very little, to bring into luckier position.  Êa* hun lâm têg, by how much has the shadow lengthened?
hun (R. entangled).  hun-cheng, to dispute; to quarrel.

hun (R. confused).  hun-sai, lethargic; unconscious; coma.

hun (R. dark).  hun-am, evening; gloaming.

hun (R. len).  smoke.  he-hun hun tui hia khi, the smoke blows in that direction.  kek he-hun, to get up steam.  khi he-hun, id.  bo he-hun, no food in the house to cook.  ting he-hun, id.  boc ki-tit he-hun, id.

hun-sai (+ S.), opium or tobacco ash.  hun-hun, id.  hun-hu, id.  hun-chi, seeds of tobacco plant.  cheng hun-hioh, to grow tobacco.  King hun, to roll a cigarette.  hun-kung, a cigarette.  hun-ki, id.  tsao-hun, id.  hun-4, id.  hun-chhau, id.; tobacco in general.  hun-tang, a tobacco pipe.  hun-chhu, id.  tsao e hun-chhui, a cigarette mouth piece.  tsiu-eh he hun-chhui, a meerschaum mouth piece.  hun-pie, a cake of tobacco.  chiet-hun to, a knife for cutting it down.  kun-hun, to plane down tobacco.  hun-si, tobacco thus planed down.  ai-kok-hun, a small cigar of Chinese tobacco.  lu-song hun, a cigar.

hun-tsao, a man weak and exhausted from smoking opium.  hun-sin, id.  (cf. hun-sin).  hun hak, an opium den.  bi hun, opium smoker dozing.  hun-sai ko-chiong, a hero of the opium pipe.  kim hun e tiaule, regulations against opium.  tshe hun-hi, to perform a play showing the evils of opium smoking; opium smokers meeting together and talking noisily.

hun (R. to smoke).  hun geng-chio, to ripen bananas by enclosing them with lighted incense.  hun-iien-khi, an instrument for smoking bees.

hun (R. id.)  hun-chiong, a decoration; an order.  tai-hun-chio, holder of a decoration.  u hun-4i, id.  hun-lo, to give reward for surrendered.  siu-hun-khe, bureau for receiving recommendations for decorations.

hun (R. id.).  hun-toe, a cemetery.  gin-na-hun, a child's grave; a cemetery for children.

hun (R. id.), a scar.  si-hun, a crease in paper or clothing.  chha-hun, the rings of a tree.  khoa chihiu-hun, palmistry.  chhut hun, outside the line, as ball at tennis.

ai-hun kia-lo; very careful of conduct, not daring to transgress.  m-kia khehun, id.  bo hun ofo jiah, very fine workmanship; also said of man skillfully covering up traces of his misdeeds.

hun-sam, a shirt.  pheh hun-sam, a white shirt.  hoe-ni hun-sam, coloured flannel shirt.  soa hun-sam, striped pattern.  ngi-hung hun-sam, dress shirt with starched front.  nag hun-sam, a soft shirt.

hun (R. the soul).  hun-ki6, the chair in which the tablet is carried; paper chair used in funeral rites.  chhiu hun, to perform rites for recovering from sickness.  kham hun, to cover in the soul, as sorcerer does to sick child.  si hun, resolve.

im-hun put san teh kau-ti, the souls of a dead man not being dispersed returning to haunt people.  hun hai pho, to fear terribly; to be overcome with emotion.

hu (R. id.).  a cloud.  o-hun, a nimbus.  o-hun sit-am, sky suddenly overcast.  pang kau o-hun sit-am, said in blaming servants for not lighting lamps.  tsan-hun, clouds gathering in layers; stratus.  hun-chhi, marble.  hun iu' si-hai, wandering about; travelling abroad.

hun (R. id.), powder.  hun-pit, chalk for blackboard.  phang-hun, scented face powder.  hun-hun, to put on face powder.

chha-hun, the blossom on fruit.  kin-sa-hun, quinine.  hun-chhau leng, whistle attached to pigeon.  hun-pie, a gun.  tsoa hieh, meeting for stimulating resolve.

hun (R. to teach).  hun-lien, drill; discipline.  hun-lien e pung, trained soldiers.  hun-leng, written instructions.  hun-si, verbal instructions.  hun-si, id.  hun-t6, to lead; graduate of Normal School, Formosa; third grade teacher in government schools.

hun (R. hon), to stretch on a last.  hun ki6, to croquet a ball.  hun-tang-seng, to punish very severely.

hun — hun-tong, to gather matter; to grow worse, of a wound.  hun-ho, id.  hun-ho, id.

hun (R. id.) hun-tsoa, water springing up from the ground.

hun (R. confusion).  hun-chiam, to encroach upon.  hun-jin, to make a false claim.  hun-hiet, to intermingle bloods; miscegenation; hybrid.  gu-bok hun-tsu, counterfeit (fish eyes for pearls).  m-thang gu-bok hun-tsu, do not let yourself be cheated.  goa hun-hun tia-tua, I dimly remember; mind in confusion, hun-hap, a mixture.  hun-hap e liet-chhi, a train of passenger and freight wagons combined.

hun (R. id. by change of ton from hun, to divide).  tsap-hun kau, nearly perfect; practically certain.  tsap-hun khi kau-kau-kau, all gone, no hope left.  tsap-hun si tsap-it hun, will certainly die.  ai a' kui-hun, wishes to have the whole.  hun ma-tso-hoe, to have shares in a society for the worship of Ma-tso.  bo chang hun,
can have no share in. khiá töa-hún, to have large share in a business. thng iá â hún, tsúi iá â hún, interfering in everything.

pún-hún-lái è sú, which one ought to do. sit-liáu pún-hún, failed in one's duty. hún-chéngh-lái, one's share, as of inheritance. hó-chéngh-hún, treating people well. chéngh-hún lái chéngh-hún khi, responding with courtesy to courteous treatment. chín hún, to do one's duty. jin hún, id.; to act in accordance with one's position.
ù sin-hún è láng, an influential, well-to-do man. bó hán i è sin-hún, not in accordance with his station in life. sit sin-hún, to act unworthily of one's position.
geh hún, belonging to that month. jígeh-hún è chhû-sé, rent for the second month. ni-hún, belonging to that year. jí-pún kok-bin è it hún-tsee, one of the people of Japan.

hún (R. id.), to hate. ti hún, to cherish hatred. tìng tì hún, unforgiving; relentless.
hún góa è sâng-hióng, alas, for my poverty. hún tsúi-ló' hiah hǹg, unhappily separated by each a width of sea.
hún góa chín bô'èng, unfortunately I am very busy.

hún (R. fn., dizzy). hoát-hún, to faint. hún-tó tsai-tóe, to fall to the ground in a faint.

I

I (R. id.), to heal. i-sù, a doctor, old or new style. i-su, a doctor who has graduated in western medicine. i-koa, a government medical officer. se-i, a western doctor. i-tiú, head doctor in public hospital. tsú-ti, id. hún-tóe-i, a medical man allowed to practise in a limited district. se-i è ióh-tiám, a dispensary where western medicine is sold; shop for sale of western medicine. se-i è ióh páng, a druggist's shop. kun-i, a military doctor (s. clothing, S.). i-oán, medical men. kong-i, a government doctor. siù-i, a veterinary surgeon. lu-seng, a lady doctor. i-túi, a band of medicals, as in war. i-bú-hé, medical department in government office. i-su-hóe, a meeting of doctors; a medical conference.
lâm-i koán, hospital for men. lu-i koán, hospital for women. i-ki, outpatient day at hospital. i-ki-jit, id. i-ki-tia, a hospital. l-iáu, id. khái-ziáp i, a doctor practising on his own account.
i-sút, the theory of medicine. i-hák phok-sú, a Doctor of Medicine. i tö chín chhim, having a profound knowledge of medicine. i-tó lâm-ló' an unskilled practitioner. hó i-tek, good manner of a doctor. ready to go when called, chúa-è píntao, a ticket to receive medical help. i-tóh, to administer medicine.

I (R. id.), dress. kun-i, soldier's uniform. sèng-i-tiám, tailor's shop, where clothes are made to measure. pién-i-tiám, shop for sale of ready-made clothing. kó-i-tiám, second-hand clothes shop. i-sit tsú, the necessaries of life, clothing, food and abode.

chhám-i, a cocoon cut open and used as medicine. thai-i, the worm. pin-níng-i, husk of betel nut. i-put-kek, ipecauc. i-pit-kek a-phién-sóa, Dover's powder.

I (R. id.), to rely upon. i si chè gi, to act as circumstances require. i-goán-biên, letter of resignation. kui i, to depend on a person; to become a strict Buddhist.

I (R. id.), maternal aunt. i-thái, secondary wife of mandarin. i-chái-ko-i,
settled in Tainan of women from Chia-an.

氷 (R. only), i-it, single; unique. i-bút-lun, materialism. i-li-lun, rationalism. i-sín-lun, idealism.

微 (R. to connect), i-sin, to adopt new ways; to reform. i-sìn-tóng, the Reformers of 1898. i-chhi t'ai-kiok, to keep up an appearance. i-chhi ē hong-hoat, to plan for better management. i-chhi tiet-sū, to preserve order. hién-tsōng i-chhi, the maintenance of the status quo.

移 (R. id.), to remove. i-ku, to change residence. i-ku-chiâu, a discharge certificate. i-tōng, to remove. i-tsoán, id. i-lái, id. hō-khâu i-tsoán, registered change of residence. i-tsoán-liâu, compensation paid by authorities, when compelled people to tear down houses, because ground is required. i-bin, to remove people to another part of the country; emigrants. i-bin chéng-chiéch, emigration policy.

i-hong ek-siok, to change the customs and habits. i hong-suí, to remove a dead body to another grave. thien-sō tān i, the decrees of Heaven are difficult to alter. i-hō hō tong-zō, to lay the responsibility for one's misdeeds on another person causing injury. i-chióng-chiam, instrument for removing bees' eggs from one part of hive to another.

夷 (R. id.), a barbarian. iau tiong-kok kih su-i, preserve the Middle Kingdom and remove the barbarians on all sides, (said in joke, of shaving the head all but the crown from which the queue grows). i-tsö, a kind of soap. i-á, id.

飴 (R. sweetmeat). fruit sweetmeat. i-thhg, id. kin-chio-i, sweet made with banana; and so on. tíau-sić' i-sweetmeats from Korea. thín-i, strengthening sweetmeats, made with iron.

椅 (R. id.), a seat. tek-the-i, long reclining bamboo chair. ió-i, a rocking chair. an-lók-i, id. ió-i, a couch; a barber's chair. i ú, sitting accommodation. kau-i chhat-toh, all kinds of fine furniture. kau-i chhat-toh khi bó chohoa, on finely polished furniture there are no splinters; said by man who has given no cause of offence to man seeking quarrel.

以 (R. to cause), i-gōn; in addition to; outside of. i-gōa ì sū, outside matters, not connected with the matter in hand. chhuı̂t ti lān sō ng-báng ì gōa, beyond our anticipations. i-sióng (+), the above; what is written above. i-pien tiau-tsa, so as to conveniently be investigated. i-téng ē láng, men of an earlier generation. i-tsáp hé i-chéng, before I was 20 years old. i-thái, other. i-tá², id. ti²-siau i-tā² chui, sweet spirits of nitre.

意 (R. id.), purpose. i-hiòng, inclination; intention. i-chi, meaning. i-chí, the will. i-tók i, of definite purpose. i-bi, the meaning and beauty of a book. bo i-sin, tentative; bashful.

i-bōe, to understand. hōe-i, id. bo i-tiòng, unexpectedly. chhuı̂t ti bú-i, unintentional.

i-sek, discernment. tsū-ki ā i-sek, self-consciousness. bō i-sek ē tiet-hák, philosophy of the unconscious.

意 (R. id.) i-mi¹, a tasty preparation of vermicelli. i-bi, tapioca. chhàa-i-bi, id.

i (cf. sī, S.), to join in a game. hōe hìaú-tit i, I do not know the game. lái i, come and play. hoah i, to give the signal to start a race. hoah i bē, has the race started? i bē, are you ready? i-lah, ready!

蜒 (R. tông). ien-i², a kind of wasp (= oan-i⁴).

蜿蜒 (R. tông, entangled). tsōe i²-ti³ (+), to have an attack of dysentery.

九 (R. oán), round. i kō-lo-sō, very round. i² ko-so, id.; said of solitary man without wife or children; used in cursing. i² ka-lák-ko, round and smooth; difficult to get hold of; of a man alone in the world, no one responsible for him. i² kút-lo-sō, id. khai chit kho̤ gūn i²-jp, spent a whole dollar. chit pún si gōa-ē kâu i²-jp, this book is certainly mine. i²-bin, a disc.

i'-è oé pí, i²-è oé i, said of changes of fortune. beh tsōe i² a beh tsōe pí, what can be done with it? of no use for the purpose. m̕tsai si i² a si pí² (+), to know nothing about a man. kō chit ē kō hōe-tit i², with a family to take care of I cannot make ends meet.

九 (R. oán), a small ball. tang-chi i², balls eaten at end of the year. poaⁿ-ni³-i, for eating on 6:15. phú-i³, balls which rise to the surface of the boiling water when fully cooked. thûn thíh i², to swallow balls of iron, as conjurers do; form of punishment in lalades; said of medicine etc., difficult to swallow.

钱 (R. chën, = col. chì), a copper cash. chit e i² si ĝ ĝi, the four characters on the cash are quite plain, there is no use attempting to cheat.

i³ — i³-ah, sound used in calling pigs.

燕 (R. i³n). i³-á (+), a tip-cat. i³-á-k⁴, the but used in striking it. kông i³-á, to strike it. i³-hé-hók, a swallow-tail coat.

姦 (R. chin-chiá-i³), it really is the case.

異 (R. different). i³-sióng, unusual; abnormal. i³-sióng, a marvellous appearance; a vision. i³-tso̍k, a different tribe or nation. i³-kau, a new development; heresy. i³-tông, to remove from one place to another; to change office; to change hands, as property. i³ gi, to differ from; to oppose; to enter defense. chung-sin i³-tsóng, derangement of intellect.

院 (R. i³n), temples and public buildings of several kinds. i³-n, a hospital. i³-pí³, id. thài-i³-i, College of imperial physicians. su-i³, a college. hoat-i³, the Law Courts. chiông-sí³ hak-su, head of Han-lim college; Chancellor of University. i³-ti³³, head of College; Speaker of the House.
chham-zi-i, deliberative assembly; House of Commons, \( \text{chiong-zi-i} \), id. kong-zi-i, id. gi-i, id. sin-zi-i, House of Lords, \( \text{ha-zi-i} \), House of Commons, \( \text{kui-tsok-i} \), the Japanese Upper Senate.

† (R. to practice). †-giap-seng, an undergraduate.

† (R. a final particle). †-kau, Christianity.

† (R. id.), honourable title in names of gods, etc. †-ia, the personal attendants of a mandarin. †-ia-sue, the tall and short figures in a procession. †-ia-jiang, id.

† (R. id.), the cocoa-nut. †hai-ia-chi, to gather cocoa beans (not cocoa-nuts).

† (R. to melt). †hai-ia, of colours, more brilliant, as worn by women.

† (R. id.), wild. †hai-han, savage. †hai-sim, brutal; ambitious. †hai-ku, ruffians. †hai-sien, rude and interfering (like La-Tong-pi). †hai-seng, coarse and unreliable disposition. †hai-tou, covetous. †hai-tou, id. †hai-tong-ho, not really honest. †hai-hei-si, a priest detected in wrong-doing. †hai-phang, very fragrant. †hai-sia-ia, to injure the voice by shouting loudly. †hai-i, a coarse, fierce manner.

†goan-ia, uncultivated lands, owned by government. †hai-ien, a picnic. †hai-tsiong-tong, the party out of office; the opposition.

†ia, to throw out from the throat before swallowing, between spitting and vomiting. †hai-lai, of child spewing out food.

†ia (R.), weariest. †ia-kou, tired of doing anything; ennui.

†ia, to strew. †ia-soa-kau, said a mock name of Christianity. †ia-thok-ia, id.

†ia (R. night). †ia-khun, night work. †ia-kang, id. †ia-heng-chhin, a night train. †ia-hak, a night school. †ia-ia-ia-kang, night procession. †ia-keng lo-heng, a pleasure trip by night. †ia-kong-pio, watch with luminous dial. †ia-heng-ei-hok, clothing worn when out at night, as by thief, or on adventure where fighting may take place. †ia-tou-tou, money paid for night in house of ill-fame. †ia-beng-tou, a precious stone that shines at night (from centipede). †ia-nomia, to do in afternoon and evening; of plays, superstitious observances, etc. †ia-goua-i, an open air.

†ia — †toa tsii ia, face swollen with dropsy. puia tsui-ia, to bubble up causing rings in water, or by stone thrown in.

†ia (R. éng), a camp. †ia-tiai, a battalion of infantry; a squadron of cavalry; in the new army = "lien", †ia-tiai, commander of battalion. †ia-tiai, pangs, barnecks, †ia-hoai, military secretaries. †ia-bu-chin, business room in camp. †thiai, to run away from the barnecks. †puia, headquarters. †tuih-iai, imperial headquarters.

《'ia, (R. éng, surplus; to conquer), to win. boeia, after some verbs = unable to accomplish. boeia hau roa, not very much superior. †ia-chit pah-chi, è-kiau, to win 100 cash in gambling. beiai, †ia-tiong-seng siui su, “look before you leap”.

《'ia (R. éng), a small shadow. †ia-chithien, to take a glance at anything without careful study. †ia-chiia, 'kao iaia-ia-teh, please keep an eye on my load for a little. †ia-chit-iai, chon-kiai, it lasts but a moment and is gone. kui chioh hit hoia, the ghost borrows that shape.

《'ia (R. éng), a ray of the sun as seen through a crevice. piaoia-ia, penumbra. †ia-hi, a lantern exhibition. †ia-ia, a cinema. †ia-ia-te, the back ground for photography. †ia-hong-jip-ia, to pretend to know; to spread false stories.

†siai, sometimes simply to know. †ia-giaia-i e miaia, I know his name.

《'ia (R. ia, to melt). †ia-lang-ei, to bestraff, to please the eye.

《'ia (R. éng), chhiia-ia, having appearance of prosperity; showy. †ia-bak, attractive to the eye; beautiful.

《ia (R. oat), to scrape. †ia-aia-ia, to buy opium. †ia-niia-ia-e, to take two or three strokes in swimming.

《ia (R. ék, also, also). †ia-bo, there is no other; there is no more; if not; otherwise. †ia-ia-thieh, †ia-botou-ia-te, though he took the money it would be no use. †ia-giaia-ia-thaia, how should I know? I do not know. †ia-hiia-thaia, you must not.

《ia (R. ék, also, also). †ia-bo, there is no other; there is no more; if not; otherwise. †ia-ia-thieh, †ia-botou-ia-te, though he took the money it would be no use. †ia-giaia-ia-thaia, how should I know? I do not know. †ia-hiia-thaia, you must not.

《ia (R. ék, also, also). †ia-bo, there is no other; there is no more; if not; otherwise. †ia-ia-thieh, †ia-botou-ia-te, though he took the money it would be no use. †ia-giaia-ia-thaia, how should I know? I do not know. †ia-hiia-thaia, you must not.

《ia (R. ék, also, also). †ia-bo, there is no other; there is no more; if not; otherwise. †ia-ia-thieh, †ia-botou-ia-te, though he took the money it would be no use. †ia-giaia-ia-thaia, how should I know? I do not know. †ia-hiia-thaia, you must not.

《ia (R. ék, also, also). †ia-bo, there is no other; there is no more; if not; otherwise. †ia-ia-thieh, †ia-botou-ia-te, though he took the money it would be no use. †ia-giaia-ia-thaia, how should I know? I do not know. †ia-hiia-thaia, you must not.
long life. gōn-ién, outside of a roll; denotation. ién-hō, the mark in music to hold a note (・)

ién (R. along). ién-lō-sa, to eat while walking; gen. pron. ién-lō'. ién-tō' kiū-khit, to beg along the road, as a man returning home without money for expenses. ién-kek, succession of incidents. ién-kek-sū, narrative of successive events.

ién (R. a cause). ién-khi, cause; origin. ién-lā, id. kām-un-ién, a thank-offering of money.

bō pé-bú ién, not beloved by parents, said by man of himself. hān tāg-lāng ién, to gain favour with employer. iū-ién-chiāi, very intimate and friendly; of a grave, having descendants who have an interest in it. dūn-ién-chiāi, having no such descendants.

li-khāi, divorce; sending away an unsatisfactory adopted son. li-ién-kāi, bill of divorce; document annulling adoption.

chhēng li-ién, to apply for divorce. chhēng iòng-tsā-lū ién, apply for permission to disown an adopted son.

li-ién, an informal marriage. lōe-ién-chhe, a kept woman. ki-ién, a singularly happy marriage.

ién-kim, money subscribed. tōe tō-ién, to make a large subscription.

ién (R. id.), lead. ién-tiāu, leads for pocket pencil; leads in printing; strips of lead worn by soldiers when exercising.

kha thūi ién-tiāu, to have such weights on the lege. ién-pit-khāu, pencil sharpeners. ién-pit-chhāt, rubber fixed on pencil for erasing. ién-song, acetate of lead. chhái ién-hōn, to quarry chalk.

a-ién-thīh, zinc. a-ién-pān, tin sheets for roofing; corrugated iron. a-ién-thō, zinc lining for boxes. a-ién-kōng, lead piping; metal water piping.

*ién — tiōn-ién, to be withered up from heat or drought; to have a growth on leaves, of plant. ién-khi, id. tiōn-tsāi-ién, to be too much flooded. hān tsāi-ién, id.

*ién ( ? R. kien). ién-s-thūi, a kind of fish; the bonito.

ién (R. to exercise). ién-sip, to practise. ién-zāk, to practise music. ién-bū-tīg, a place for military exercises. ki-tōng ién-sip, a sham fight; military manœuvres.

ién-kāng, to give a lecture; to give an address. chhut-ién, id. kāng-ién, id. ién-soat, id.; an editorial. ién-soat-ka, speakers. ién-soat-ōn, id. ién-soat-hōc, a meeting to hear an address. ién-tōe, the subject of a discourse. ién-hāi, to perform a play. ki-sut ién-gě, to give a conjuring or theatrical performance. ién-ge-su, actors. ién-chhū-hō, to give a musical entertainment.

thien-ién, development; evolution. ién-č'ek, the deductive method; deduction.

ién (R. to lie or throw down). ién-khi, ién-tō, to move things about, up and down.

ién-khi-lāi, to set up. ién-hō-thēng-kha-i-lāi, to raise up an invalid in bed. ién-hō-tō-lōh-khi, to lay down. ién-zōat-to, a large sword carried in idol processions.

*ién (R. a lizard). ién-tēng, a kind of lizard (? a chameleon).

ién (R. a feast). ién-hōe, a feast. ién-hōe-tiā, place of entertainment. ién-khek, to invite guests. ién-chiū, to invite to a drinking entertainment. ién-lōk, to have a good time, gen. with somewhat bad implication. ién-ōng, to have a feast in honour of ōng-lāi. ién-lāi, to partake of a feast.

ién (R. a swallow). giōk-ién (+), a canary. ién-bi-hōk, a swallow-tail coat. ién-iō, a sort of insect (= oan-iu*).

*ién — ién-khi, to rack up an old affair.

*ién — ién-hī, to pierce the ear for earrings.

*iết (R. id.) iet-kī', to have an audience. iet-kien, id. chhēng-iet, to request an audience; to call upon.

iét (R. to be pleased). taí-iet, to rejoice greatly; to triumph.

iét (R. to look over). iét peng, to inspect troops. sūn-iet, to inspect sūn-iet-sāi, an inspector. iét-lām, to consult a register. iét-kāng, to examine essays. iét-pō-sō', a newspaper reading room. iét su-pō sā, id.

*iét (R. ēk, dancers). iét-seng, dancers in ceremonies at worship of Confucius, etc; a scholar who fails to get his degree, though qualified, because beyond the legal number.

ih — chit-ih, five sheets of coarse paper pressed together to be like one.

im (R. id.), the female or negative principle in nature. im-khi, im-ōng, cold and rainy weather. thāi-im-pī', disease of weakness; want of vitality. im-gān, very cold and chilled. iim-tōe (+), a grave. im-kau, an underground drain. im-bō, secret scheming.

im (R. iam, to soak). im-lōh-khi, sinking into the ground, as an old grave. hō-thō' im-lōh-khi, walking in mud.

im (R. id.), a sound. tsū-im, a consonant. bū-im, a vowel. kī-im, dental. chhī-im, id. siēt-im, linguals. āu-im, gutturals. phi-im, nasals. khāu-im, pronunciation. khāu-im chin hō, speaks very clearly. im-chi, the sound of instruments or music; a note in music. hoa-im, to pronounce. im-tsāt, a syllable. chhiet-im, to give the sound of a character by combining initial and final.

im-gāk, music. im-zāk-tūi, an orchestra; a band of music. im-lūt, the theory of music. chiet-im, to harmonize. piēn-im, to change the key.

im-tiāu, accent. koā-im, accented syllable. tāng-im, id. kē-im, unaccented.
腰


ti-jo khoan, an ellipse. ti-jo-héng, id. thò-jo, an isthmus. hái-jo, a strait of the sea. io-te, an inside concealed waist-pocket.

ño (R. iau), a kiln. sio io, to burn a making of bricks, etc. tsng-á-jo, a tile kiln. io-te-tsng, tiles from the bottom of the kiln, overburnt. io-te-tsng, tiles from top of the kiln, insufficiently fired. tó-jo, a bad burning, bricks wasted; a bankrupt pottery.

io (R. iau), to shake about. ió-täng, to shake; to move. kóe io, easily wakened; a light sleeper. khoai-jo, id. oh io, difficult to arouse; a heavy sleeper. sía-jín tek-chi, ió-thâu poa*–hi, said mocking a man industrious, but, relying upon influence. ió tsún in, to refuse to have dealings with a man or to speak to him. ió tsún hi*?, id.


iô — ió, pretty; healthy, of child-koa, ió-jo, docile and good, often said by mother to stop a child's crying.

億

łh (R. ók), to guess. ióh-túi, to guess correctly. ióh u-túi, id. ióh tsún, id.

樂

łh (R. iông), medicine. ióh-khak, a capsule for taking medicine, ióh-piah, medical tablets; tabloids. ióh-sng, a superscription. ióh-chéng siong, druggist's business. bòc-ióh, a seller of medicine by the way side; traveller for medical firm. só-jo, heating medicine, un ióh, id. kái-óh-łh, antidote. siau-óh-łh, antiseptic; disinfectant. ióh-tsú, the cost of medicine. ióh-hùi, id. ióh-ké, id. biau-ióh, very efficacious medicine. sin-ióh, id. sêng-jo, id.

*si-thia* si káu bat łh, to have suffered so much as to have attained a knowledge of medicine. tsún ióh-túi, like a man with cupids head; ióh si chin-e, kúng-thâu si ké-e, the medicine is good, the performance is inferior, said by quack selling medicine. chúa háu-ióh, very efficacious medicine. sin-ióh, id. sêng-jo, id.

約

łk (R. to bind), an agreement. iók-sok (+), to make an agreement; to make an appointment. iók-siok, id. ióng-kl-iók, about; in social intercourse. tiáu-iók, a treaty. biáu-iók, id. khéc-iók, a deed; an agreement. têng lip-iók, to make a new treaty. kái iók, to end an agreement. hóe-iók, id.; to cancel an insurance policy. thê iók, to withdraw from an agreement or treaty. iók-hoat, provisional institution.

育

łk (R. to nourish). iók tsái, to foster talent. pê-óh-jín-tsái, id. sâm-iók, to beg a child. pê-bú iók,sok chih un, the great kindness of parents. kau-lók, to teach; education (y. kau, S.). tek-lók, moral training. ti-lók, mental

training. thê-iók, physical training (s. lustful desire, S.). sam-iók, these three departments.

浴

łk (R. to bath). iók-sek, a bathroom. hâi-iók-tiú, seaside bathing place.

欲

łk (R. to wish). su-iók (+), private aims. thán su-iók, to yield to evil passions. bûi-iók, desire of material gains and pleasures. iók-bong, strong desire; greedy of large gains (s. lustful desire, S.). khang iók-bong, vain expectations.

飲

łk (R. lustful desire). thé-iók, bodily appetites (s. to nourish, S.). iók-bong, lustful (s. to wish, S.). iók-chêng, lust. iók-si, id. iók-su, id. iók-siông, impure thoughts. iók-liâm, id.

容

łng (R. the face). lâi-ióng, internal condition, as of society or family; content. lêe-ióng, id. goâ-ióng, outward condition; relationships. su-liú lêe-ióng ê chêng-bêng, letter in triplicate demanding payment of debt; one copy is kept in the P. O.; if the receiver takes delivery it is equivalent to acknowledgment of debt.

ôe ióng-ûn–tiit (+) chît pah láng, can accommodate 100 people. ôe ióng-lâp-tit, id. ôe ióng–tû, id.

hêng-lú pi–láng ê siu-ióng-so, a hospital for sick poor away from home. phô-lêe-chià ê siu-ióng-so, a reformatory for disreputable characters.

庸

łg (R. constant). iông-jin, simple ordinary people. iông-bin, id. iông-tsâi, mediocre abilities.

揚


kong-sài in-ióng, ambassadors returning home on breaking off relations.

陽

łg (R. id.), the masculine or positive principle or influence of nature. iông-si, years of life. iông-tiên, positive electricity. iông-iông-bak, eyes not alike. iông-iông-hin, face of which one cheek is black, the other natural colour. iông-im-ki, the knee swell of an organ.

楊

*łng (R. name of tree). iông-liú, the willow. iông-lêu–la, a thin waist. iông-mui–chêng, venereal disease. iông-hoa tsíu-sêng, said of woman's disposition, tempting by her appearance.

徉

*łng (R. to pretend). iông-kông, pretending to be insane; simulation. iông-siên, hypocrisy.

俸

łg (R. to hire). iông-jin, an employee. iông-pók, a servant. iông-jit, engaged by the day.

俸

łg (R. to nourish). iông-tsú (+), an adopted son. iông-lú, an adopted daughter; term for concubine or inmate of house of ill-fame in relation to owner. iông-pí, a
piá" o-e-iù", to prepare the pattern of their shoes, as women relatives of an engaged man do; the bride makes shoes accordingly and presents them to the respective relatives at a meeting three days after marriage.

chit-láng chit-iù è sim, all at variance, chiâu-iù ài hô'-lù, to follow old custom; conservative. chit-iù hi chihi pah-ly láng, men are of all sorts, oân-iù khan hô chihi-chhiá", a good change is more profitable than feeding domestic animals.

pái ji, to set up type; to compose. khioh ji, id. pái ji hùù, to take bearings by compass for geographic purposes. gâu pái ji-tin, skilled in writing in an orderly and neat fashion. lâu ji, to omit a word by mistake in writing. sip ji, to practise writing. sip-ji-kho, a writing course. phah-ji-ki, a type writer. phah-ji-kui, id.

hô ji-zán, a good style that people like to read; said of man receiving good welcome and enjoying himself. ji-gán chhiá", spoken rightly; correctly done.


bô ji è thien-su, a blank book given by a god, in which, after worshipping, the response appears; said of an ignorant man pretending scholarship. â ji chiáh bô ji, a scholar making money by helping an incompetent one. â ji sin khu hô bô ji, to write a character wrongly so that it is not a character.

khi tông-ji khak, a large house built with long sidehouses behind. teng-ji khi, built with central part projecting in front.

jiá (R. chia), to cover. thien-jiá, an awning. jia-sin hoan, a strip of linen covering the corpse in the coffin. jia bô', to overshadow.

jiá (i. id.), to excite and draw upon oneself. jia âe, words that bring anger on the speaker. jia saî chiú tâu pê, to bring calamity upon oneself.

jiâh (R. choh), a trace. chung-jiâh, mark left by ulcer. hô kho-jiâh-ui, bringing good luck, as wife coming to a house. phiâ kho-jiâh-ui, the opposite.

láng kho-jiâh ôe pûî, a man grows rich by many people coming about him. tak-lâng tân i ê kho-jiâh, numbers of people follow his example and rely on his influence.

jiâm (R. to dye). jiâm chi, to seek a share in another's gains. jiâm chi su
jiáu

hūi, to enrich oneself in this way, esp. secretly.

jiáu (R. jiáu), claws. chhiú-jíâu, chien, fond of pilling small things, like eagle's claws. jiáu-thò, a strong-scented green flower, like eagle's claws. jiáu-gá, assistants in an illegal business. gá-jíâu, id. chhiú-jíâu, a bird's beak.

jiáu (R. id.) chháu-jíâu, said politely by guest, I have caused you trouble.

jiáu (R. to surround). jiáu-khun, to go round in procession. khün-jíâu, id. jíâu-kéng, id. úi-jíâu, id.

jíâu, to run fast and furiously, as ox or man, esp. in pursuit.

jíen, said for chien, to cut. ká-jíen, to cut. jíéc, a table with folding legs.

jiért (R. hot). jiért-tò, temperature of weather or invalid. jiért-áu, heating the throat. ng-jíeu, yellow fever. pén-gan-jíeu, denzue fever. chien-jíeu, to prepare heating food. chiáh-jiért, to eat such food.

sün-jíeu èng, polite request of host to guests, eat while it is hot. phah-thíh--è thán-jíeu, "strike while the iron is hot." 

jiért-seng, quick-tempered; hasty. jiért-seng, enthusiastic. jiért-tim, id. jiért-kóan, passionate; set on enjoyment. jiért-chhiet, earnest; impressive. jíeu káu ti hang-ló, as hot on gambling as if he had a stove on his head.

chit-pang lâu-jiért, one festive occasion. giá lâu-jiért, to have a festive procession.

jíh (cf. chihh). jíh-tiâu (+) kúi, reduced to such straits that nothing is left but suicide. a-phîn-kó jíh tiâu soh, two means of committing suicide, given sometimes as alternative. jíh-hóng, to blow wind with foreign bellows.

jím (R. sìm, to search for). jím tê-á, to feel in one's pocket. jím chît e zîn-ho-i, took a dollar out of his pocket and gave it to him. pak-lai jím--chhùt-liâu-i, to clean a fowl, fish, etc.

jírn (R. to endure). jírn-nâi--lêk, patience; power to endure. jírn-jiók, to insist or wrong. pok-jírn-pái, a monument in honour of a man who endured 100 insults without resentment. put-jírn-chhü, a tree which should be cut down to make a road, but is spared on account of beauty, associations, etc. put-jírn-ti, such a pond.

jírm (R. id.), office (the actual occupation of it); "chít" is the official rank; at beginning of a clause, no matter how; notwithstanding. jírm kông m-a bóc iá, he cannot win no matter how ably he speaks. jírm-thoa bóc-líit, cannot get straight even how hard one works. jírm li kíi, no matter how good at walking you may be. jírm li káng, leave you to choose.

chhîn-jírm kóan, official appointed by Emporer in person, as Governor General of Formosa. thék-jírm-kóan, official appointed by imperial decree. tsâu-jírm-kóan, official of whose appointment the Emperor must be informed.

phôa-jírm-kóan, official whose appointment is in hand of the local authorities. phôa-jírm thài-gu, a still lower official, receiving special treatment of higher rank.

jímr, to retain in office. sin-jímr-ê, newly entered upon office. jímr-kíi, term of office. jímr-bú, the duties of office. jímr-bông, appointment to office. jímr-sú, to perform the duties of a post. jímr-êng, to employ. jímr-móa, term of office expired. siu-jímr, to hold office. lut-jímr, to suspend from office. hóc-jímr, to hold an appointment for the second time; to return to the same office. jímr-hán, term of office.

tiông jímr, a heavy task; a serious responsibility. jímr-tò, to undertake a troublesome business. jímr-cân, to incur hatred in performance of one's duty. úi-jímr, to authorize to act. úi-jímr tsêng, document authorizing to act; power of attorney. tsú-jímr, to be in charge; to have control. tam-jímr, id.; said esp. of class in school. i tam-jímr sim-mih-hák-kíp, which year is he in charge of?

jíin (R. a man). jíin-bín, people. jíin-kháu, population. jíin-lái, mankind. jíin-kún, id.; society. jíin-keh, personality. jíin-phín (+), general disposition; moral qualities. jíin-chhêng, races of mankind. jíin-chhêng chhîn-piét thîêt-hög, abolition of racial distinctions. jíin-súo, number of people, as in census, at a meeting, etc. jíin-sú-oa, a statistics sheet. jíin-hùi, servants; coolies, esp. on military expedition. bô jítn-të, without natural feelings; unbiñall. jíin-tö tsú-gî, humanitarianism. jíin-tsó-é, artificial. jíin-tsó-é chüiâ-sío-lé, synthetic camphor. jíin-sêng, human nature. jíin-sêng, the life of man. sim-mih jíin-sî, who and what is he? jíin-san jin-hài, very many people gathered together. put-kíu u jíin-sâc, not long for this world. tek jíin bó, to win men to be at peace. chhîu jíin-sim, to get hold of men's affections, as by long-sighted kindness. khi jíin, to act so as to cause people annoyance. jíin-bín siu-sim, appearance of a man but heart of a brute.

jín--ji thing, to arrange at an acute angle. jín--ji hó, the circumflex mark. jínr tûi, a pair of double-four dominoes, each of which is "jín". khiá-jín, the 9th radical as written at the side. sâng-khái-jín, the 9th radical.

jíin (R. id.), benevolence. jín-têk, kindness; grace. jín-gi bók kau tsái, kau tsái jín-gi tsואt, money transactions should not be encouraged between friends, as thereby friendly feelings are destroyed. kek oc-a jín, to speak sarcastically, with hidden allusions.

tsó-â seng-jín, dates and earthnuts, prepared in sugar at New Year. ngó-jínpiaâ, cakes made of earthnuts, almonds, walnuts, hemp and fruit seeds.

jíin (R. id.), to confessed. sâo-jín, to recognize one another. kap i jin hiaâ-tí, to acknowledge brotherhood with him. jín-khô, to ratify; to grant permission. jín-
chê, to acknowledge a debt. jin hèng, id. jin sâu, to make oneself responsible for payment. jin kiâu, to agree to pay over. jin-hoát, to acknowledge the justice of punishment. chiah jin, to accept as applicable to oneself an accusation purposely vague; “to put on the cap.” chhô-jin, to make a mistake in identifying. môs-jin, to pretend to be acquainted with; to claim as one’s. sêng-jin, to acknowledge; to accept, as new arrangement, etc. jin-ta”, to acknowledge responsibility. jin-sek, knowledge; to recognize a man or thing.

tâi-jin, to stand as security for a man. kâ lang thôc jin, id. jin-phô bö jin-lang, to go by the document not by the person, as in paying cheques or redeeming pledges.

ur

jiô (R. jiâu), urine. jiô piên ti, diabetes. ú-jiô, incontinence of urine. thong-jiô kô, a catheter.

soa-kâu jîò, urine of mountain fox; when charcoal upon which it has been poured is burned, the fumes have a stupefying effect. sâm gâ kân jiô, said of lazy man always seeking excuses to shirk work.

肉

jiôk (R. flesh). jiôk-thê, the body; “the flesh.” kut-jiôk chi-chhin, members of same family. jiôk-sân bû tsu, eyes without pupils, said of a man slow of apprehension.

弱

jiôk (R. weak). jiôk-tiâm, a weak point. jiôk jiôk kiông sit, the weak are meat for the strong. tsôe jiôk, pânissimo.

絨

jiông (R. id.), silk velvet. òe-seng-jiông, warm cloth for winter clothing. hoát-lân-jiông, flannel. ú-jiông, a light material for summer clothing. tôa-jiông, broad cloth. sóc-jiông, Spanish stripes. jiông-soa (†), woollen yarn. jiông-mi”, lustres. jiông-ji, fancy characters cut in velvet for presentation scrolls. jiông-ôe, velvet shoes. jiông-bô, a velvet cap.

o-jiông-kœc, a black fowl with ruffled feathers. koe-jiông, a fowl stewed soft. phut kân jiông-jiông, gashed all over. chhô-jiông jiông-jiông, roof tiles broken and in confusion. cheng hò-jiông-jiông, minute very fine; pound to a jelly.

jiông (R. id.), appellation of young lady. pêng-an-jiông, Miss Pêng-an.

褒 喧

jiông (R. id.), to bawl. jiông thia, to cry out for pain.

jiông (R. id.), to yield. jiông-û, to make a free gift. jiông-û hîi, expenses of registering a gift of property. jiông-tä, to make a gift. jiông-tô-chêng, deed of transfer. jiông-pô, to give way; to make mutual concessions. jiông-ûi, to abdicate.

jip (R. id.), to pursue. sio-tsâu sio-jip, to play at tug. tsâu sa*jip, id. jip lâng-iâ, to be constantly borrowing money. jip-bé, to chase a horse and catch it (not “làh’’). jip-gû, do. a cow.

入

jip (R. id.), to enter. jip-lài, jip---khi, after a verb=în, into. ta jip-khi, now go in, said politely to host when he follows us to the door. ta’-jip-khi, to carry in. jip-lài, come in; not sufficiently polite address to a friend; should be “jip-lài chê”, or similar expression. jip pin, to enter a petition. jip tsat, to give in an estimate. jip chhêh, to be entered on a register. jip-chhîch (†), to receive, as money. jip sô, to go to Penang (from Singapore). jip-tiû-kông, ticket for admission.

人

chhuî-chi jip soân-chiôh, the ring has a diamond set in it. lâi bô chhuî, gô bô jip, said of young woman, keeping strictly private. jîng-jîng jî-chhû, to regulate expenditure according to income. nîu- jîp lài thên-chhuî, id. khoa’’ oö-tît jip-thâu, see if a successful issue can be reached.

日

jit (R. id.), the sun. chhê jit, to look out for a lucky day. khoâa” jît (†), id.; said in mockery of a poor man with no proper clothing; also of old man waiting for day to die. hong kâu bô mi” bô jît, indulging in vice unceasingly.

jit jip, sun set, chhuî tò-wjit, sun shining brightly. òng-thâu pêk-jît, in open daylight. jît lêh se-soa” ê lâm, an old man whose sun is soon to set. jît-thâu tung kîa, sun at the zenith, said of young man in prime of life. ti thî bô jît, the most essential things omitted; nonsense. tsôe bê-jît, to observe the last day of funeral obsequies. kâu-chi” chih chît, a man sitting crouched up and warming himself in the sun, sai chîo jît, facing the west and exposed to the sun all the afternoon. tong-tsâ tiôk-jit, children driving hoops. jît-thâu t lin-lin, chhôan-gô si toâ Gân, it is the solitary man who dies (o toâ”sîn, lazy).

jit-ngô’ chên-chêk, the war between Japan and Russia. jît-su-pa-ñû-ta, Spain; Hispania. jît-jîn, Spaniards. jît-siông, Spanish merchants; Japanese merchants.

鰥

jiú (R. id.) tiô-jîu, the best kind of cuttlefish. hoc-jîu, not so good a kind. lâm-jîu, another inferior kind. jîu-hî-to, a small pointed knife.

柔 若

jiú (R. id.) jiú-lôn, soft and yielding. jiú-sât, juïtsu.

Joa (R. jîk, id), how many? bô kâu jôa-tsôe, not very many. bê kân jôa âm, not yet very late. jôa-tsâp sîu, how pretty!

Joah (R. jîc), hot. kahâ sio-joah (†), warmer; milder, after cold weather.
chheng-sau siu joah, to have on too warm clothing. khi ho joah-thion, suffering from illness brought on by heat. joah-thion, summer. hiio-jooah, to rest during heat; to have summer holiday; said of bride returning to her parents' house for a few days the first summer after marriage.

*joee (R. keen). joee-chi, very earnest and zealous. pit joee, the sharp point of a pen.

茹 joo (R. id.) ju chhiak-chhiak, all in disorder. ju chhak-chhak, id. tspafliam-ju, to rave; to talk at large. ju-thau sam-k6, undressed and in disorder, of woman's hair.

如 ju (R. as, like as). ju-i-ju, medical oil for general use. ju-k6 ju k6, said in answering enquiries as to health; "as usual!" oh-it thang ju goan, difficult to arrange as one would wish. ta beh ju chi nai ho, what is to be done now? ji-sam ju liok, twice is six.

儒 ju (R. literary). han ju, a poor literary man. hoo ju, a rich scholar. ju-i (+), the garb of a scholar. ju-koan, a scholar's cap.

*K*

ka (R. kan), glue. ka-tsui, gum; mucilage. chheng ka-tsui, to apply gum. ka-tsui sei li-Aau, water colours. ka-long, a medicine capsule. ka-tang, printer's roller mould.

ka — iau-be ka-li-lo, not yet; still distant. ka-li-lien-liu, id.

ka — soo-a ka-liap-a ang-ang, a small red plum or other fruit; a pimule.

傀 ka (R. kui). ka-le-hoan, the savages of Formosa. ka-le, id. ka-le-son, the mountains in which they live, ka-le-hun, tobacco grown by the savages. ho ka-le, to pacify the savages. pu ka-le-bah, to cook the flesh of savages for eating. ka-leka, glue made from bones of savages, eaten to give strength. ka-le-po, a savage woman. khan ka-le-po, to marry a savage woman.

ka-le-be, horse in puppet play. ka-le-be bo chhia kiam lick-ko, said of employee working hard for little return.

鉶 ka (I. kun), to cut with scissors. toa*, to punch a railway ticket. to-peng, thih sau-chiu, a wife who brings bad luck to a house.

鳃 ka (R. kan, name of a fish). ka-hang-hi, a kind of fish, not considered good eating. au ka-bang, this fish having had flavour even when freshly caught.

ka — bo oc kong ka-lo (+), to talk recklessly and foolishly. kong oc ka-lo ka-chho, id.

家 ka (R. a household). lan si ka-ki e lang, you and I are related. ka-ki ti-teh, alone; self-existent.

ka-ok, a house. ka-ok-se, house-duty. ka-chen, management of a house. ka-k6, family expenses. ka-tiong, the head of a house. ka-tong, domestic servants. ka-teng, id. tong-ka (+), the head of an establishment. ka-teng, a family. ka-tsok, id. ka-teng e kau-iok, children taught at home. ka-giap, family property. ka-tsui, id. ka-san hun-cheng, quarrel over family property. ka-hiong, one's native place. ka-oan, one's house. ka-tu, a cup-board (s. add, S.), hoc-ka, to return home.

ka-giam, my father (honorific). ka-tsui, my mother. ka-heng, my elder brother. ka-chi, my elder sister.

kok-ka, the government. oang-ka, id. in monopoly. to-hak-ka, a virtuous and learned family. tii-ka, distinguished people. bi-sut e tai-ka, the leading artists.

ka-p0-lek-sng, carbolic acid. ka-p0-lek-sng piyen piyen, one can always commit suicide.

嫁

ká (R. to be married to a husband). sai-bú-ká, children going with their widowed mother when she re-marries. ká-hó, to involve a man in misfortune (as if giving it to him as a wife).

教

ká (R. kán), to teach. ká-kí, to teach to walk. jím ká to bóc hó, however skilful the teacher, the pupil cannot learn. ham-bán ká, stupid at teaching. bó giám ká, too lax in teaching.

tién hó' lâng ká koi, said of bad violent man needing a lesson. chêng-lâng ká âu-lâng, men learn from the experience of others.

貞

ká (R. an equipage). koân-ká, captain of junk or steamer. chiá-ká (+), a flag-ship. sui-ká, to follow in procession along with a superior.

價

ká (R. price). put-ji-ká, all goods sold at fixed prices. put-ji-ká bin. a simple, foolish appearance of face. u ká tit, having a good reputation; doing things rightly.

假

ká (R. leave of absence). liên-ká, New Year holidays. chhur-ká, spring holidays. sí-ká, summer holidays. hâ-ká, id. kó ká, to ask a holiday. kíp ká, to grant a holiday.

共

ká (R. kíong, along with), a preposition; in more common use than its treatment in the dictionary might indicate. The object of a verb is often put at the beginning of a clause and its place taken by "kái." hit é gin-ná tiöh ká i khan-tsáu, lead away that child. In this connection used not only of persons: hit tê chhîo tiöh ká i giú sôn-â-khi, take away that stone. "jí" is often omitted. hit pün chhîn chín sîok, tiöh ká bóc, that book is very cheap, you should buy it.

咬

ká (R. kíang, to bite). hó' lâng ká-tiâu-teh, to be involved by a man, as by mentioning our name in evidence. hó' ngaí ká-téh, id. hó' i kâ-khi, id.; to lose money to a man. lóng-káu (sô-káu, put-káu) sa-ká, to set dogs to fight; to set people quarrelling. pin-tâ ká keng, the carrying pole hurts the shoulder. sa-ká, beans fitting into one another, as mortar and tenon. ká-lâng-káu, a stinging plant. ká-lâng niâu, another kind, with smaller leaves; its sting is worse, but passes away more quickly.

pún ká-si-â, to whistle with finger in mouth. ká-si-â, id. hoán-lái ká kâ-chiah, hoán-khi ká pak-tô, difficult to please both sides.

監

ká (R. kán, to inspect). hú-thás-ká, the worst place in the prison (from the picture of a tiger's head above the door). iâu kn'siú, a hungry prisoner; said of child always eating. go'-nií è ká-kim, five years imprisonment. eng-goán ká-kim, imprisonment for life. kiap-ká, to break
open a prison. hōan-kā, a rising against the gaoler in prison.

Kā (R. kā, name of tree). ka-ná-hēng, diamond-shaped. seng ka-ná, to put up a diamond-shaped signal when a steamer is sighted.

Kā (R. hān, to hold in the mouth). to hold in the mouth on one side; to do or give in addition. kā teh hēk in-a, cuts seals in addition to his other business. kā-lien-kim, has an annuity attached, as title. chit hāng kā bit hāng, this includes that. kā tsái-lái, included in the price. chhiū-chū kā, to chip soā kā-khi, take the child with you.

hun gū-kā, to take share in providing cattle for driving sugar-crushing machinery. ī hun kū kā, how many shares have you taken? how much sugarcane have you to crush?

liōng-kau-kā, to carry on work for oneself in master's time; to be engaged in two occupations. liōng-thāu-kā, id. kap i bō kau-kā, nothing to do with him; no occasion to quarrel.

*Kā — ka-kā-hōn, to snore.

Kā (R. kām), to dare; used sometimes equivalent to "kām", kā u i hoat, have no resource against him. kā nā siō-khōa, not so small; probably quite large.

Kā (R. ǩ), the first of the cyclical characters; a Chinese acre, the tenth part of a "hun". kāh-ťso, class no. 1 in school.

kāh-thāu, headman in village, esp. for care of irrigation.

tiōn kāh, to be on duty. kiān-kāh, to be a captain (kāh-piā-tān). khia kāh, id. há poā-kāh, to wear over one shoulder, as scarf. phai-poā-kāh, to carry slung from the shoulder. siah poā kāh, to cut off half a body, one shoulder. gū ē kēng-kāh-thāu, a cow's shoulder. thāh kāh-śā, to put on a vest over the other clothes. kāh-khak-lāi, crustaceans.

liōng sān-kāh, affairs in distress; family scattered. liōng-hēng sān-kāh, id.

chhā-kāh, a frame for carrying a load of wood (s. to fit, legate). ū kōa chhā-kāh, the price asked included the frame; when said to woman-bearer may have improper signification. kam-chhā-kah, frame for carrying sugar cane. tā-kāh, general name for such apparatus. tek-kāh, id.

Kāh (R. kāp) ē kah-ko, a spanker. liāh kah-ko, to swim with the hands, keeping the feet still.

Kāh (R. hāp), to fit. kāh-bāk, pleasant to look at; amusing the eyes, as spectacles.

goā chin kā-i, it greatly pleases me. chhā-kāh, a wooden splint (s. first of the cyclical characters, legate). kāh-hō, to give in addition; to give along with. kēng-kāh, to put together in proper proportions. kāu kāh, plays in the vernacular.

Kāl (= kān), often said ironically. kāh khōi, not so easy! kāh soc, not so far gone as that. At end of clauses adding emphasis: joān-kāh, exceedingly warm (for "kāu beh sī", or similar expression).

Kāh nū chin tsāi, said of things happening just right, as if one had known to arrange beforehand.

*Kāh (R. kap), pan-kāh, the wild pigeon.

Kāi (R. ought). hō kāi-tsāi, very fortunately. kāi-tsū, occurring according to a just fate, good or bad. chhiū-sē kāi-pāi, justice overtaking a criminal.

kāi-kūan, to have charge of, in kāi-siōk ē hōc, the society they belong to. kāi kai kong-sāi, send to the proper consul.

*Kāi (R. a step up). kāi-kiī, steps; grades; caste. kōa-kāi, official rank. bū-kāi, military rank. būn-kāi, civil rank.

khwā kim-kāi, to make prostrations before the emperor. im-kāi, the-tonal scale.

Kāi (cf. kā, kiāu). hō lāng kāi-soe, to be insulted and put to shame.

Kāi (R. to separate a thing into its parts). liāu-kāi, to understand. put-kāi, unable to understand; inexplicable. kāi-soat, an explanation. kāi-koat, to settle a matter; to come to a decision. hō-pēng kāi-koat, settled amicably. bō kē kāi-koat, settled by force of arms. kāi-biēn, to avert. kāng-kāi, to explain; to elucidate. kāi-bāng, to interpret a dream.

kāi-sān, to dissolve; to wind up. kāi-soa, id. čhiōng-čiī kāi-sān, dissolution of parliament. kāi-sān hōe-sīa, to wind up a company.

kō-kāi, auricular confession. kāh-phō-hāk, anatomy. kāi bū-tsong, to disarm.

kāi-chhit, to dismiss from office; to retire from office. tōng-si kāi-kō, a lookout.

Kāi (R. to correct). kāi-liōng, to improve; to correct. kāi-liōng ē kam-chhā, an improved quality of sugarcane. kāi-liōng ē ti-chēng, an improved breed of pigs. sit-sān ē kāi-liōng, the improvement of agriculture. hong-siōk ē kāi-liōng, social improvement. sip-siōk ē kāi-liōng-hōe, an association for social improvement.

kāi-chē, to change the system of politics. kāi koa-chē, id. kāi kāu, to reform the church. kāi-kiū, to save.

kāi-chēng, to correct; to set right. kāi-ēk, to change: to alter. kāi-ek, id. (more vigorously). kāi-tiōk, to repair a building, altering or enlarging. kāi-tsōng, to remove body or bones to another grave. kāi-zi, to move an amendment. tsō-kāi, to second an amendment.

*Kāi — bāi-kāi, very large; immense.

Kāi (R. a boundary). chhāh kāi, to set up boundary stones. kāi-phíau, a central pillar, giving distance in various directions. plēn-kāi, a neighbour's boundary; out of the way places. sū-sī ē kāu-kāi (+), a matter of life and death.

tsō-kāi, a concession. eng tsō-kāi, the English concession at Shanghai. hoat-kāi, (+ 8.), the French concession. kōng-liong-kāi, international concession, Kulungso.
kāi

būt-chùt-kāi, the material world. chhiū būt-chùt-kāi lāi kōng, speaking from a material point of view. sin-lēng-kāi, the spiritual world. chcheng-sin-kāi, id. chcheng-sin-kāi, chcheng-sin-kāi, responsibilities as a spiritual being. tsong-kāu-kāi, the religions world. hū-lū-kāi, woman’s world. lū-kāi, id. tōng-būt-kāi, the animal kingdom. sīt-būt-kāi, the vegetable kingdom. hāk-kāi, the scholastic world; the student class. hōt-kāi (+ S.), the legal world. kāng-giān-kāi, the labor world; the labouring classes. kōn-gāi, id. sīong-gāi, the business world. kāng-chē-kāi, the world of finance. kūn-kāi, the military class; the army. chēng-kāi, the magistracy; politicians, kēng-chhāt-kāi, the police world. lū-hāk-kāi, the women student class. pō-kāi, the press. sin-hāk-kāi, the world of new studies. thien-jien-kāi, the world of nature; nature. tsū-jīèn-kāi, id. tsāi-kāi, the financial world.

kōa", sin, hāk, sīong, kok-kāi chhiū, magistrates, gentry, scholars, merchants all were present. khāi gān-kāi, to extend the sphere of a man’s vision; to open his mind. kim-chhiā sē-kāi, an age when money is everything. kāi-sōat, a definition.

kāi (R. id.), to smooth. kāi-ā, a ruler (for ruling lines).

kāi (R. to cover). kāi hō, the best; very good. chhān hō tsūi kāi-khi, fields swept by floods.

kāi (R. to beg). kāi-peng, returned soldiers reduced to beggary. khit-kāi, a beggar.

kāi (R. an assistant). kāi-thiōng, mollusea; animals with shells (s. sīth, S.). kāi-tōk, id. kāi-sāu, to introduce (y. sāu, S.). kāi chhioh, a ruler. kāi-hē-jī, a preposition.

kāi (R. to warn). kāi-len-sān, pills for the cure of opium. phōa-kāi, to give up vegetarianism; to return to drink; to let out a secret.

kāi-giām-lēng, martial law. kāi-giām, id.

*kāi (R. the itch). kāi-thiōng, the insect causing itch (s. an assistant, S.).

*kāi (R. a limit), a fixed period; a statement to the authorities of something done or to be done (cf. "goān", a request for permission to act). kāi sī, at the appointed time. kāi kī, the term fulfilled. kāi mōā, id.

chhut-jīp-kāi, statement of our movements or of guests coming and going. chhut-seng-kāi, notice to police of a birth. si-sān-kāi, notice of infant still-born. hun-in-kāi, notice of marriage. lī-hūn-kāi, intimation of divorce. lī-tsōan-kāi, notice of removal to another house. in-kām-kāi, statement of seal for registration. kāi-lū-kāi, intimation of temporary residence. thē-liū-kāi, notice of return to original residence. liām-ti-kāi, notice of postponement of funeral. pin-liām-kāi, id. so-sek-kāi, request to authorities to search the house of a suspected thief. su-

seng-tsū jin-ti-kāi, statement accepting illegitimate child as legitimate. pēng-khi-kāi, statement of sickness, involving absence from work. su-bōng-kāi, notice of death. tō-lān-kāi, notice of theft. ul-sūt-kāi, notice of a loss, kāi-su, such written documents, kāi-chhut-jīn, the one who sends in the intimation. (This paragraph Formosan).

*kāi", the low whim of a dog.

*kāi — bāk-chhiū pēng-kāi, pēng-kāi, left without resource, as when goods or money have been all plundered. bāk-chhiū pēng pēng-kāi, about to die.

*kāi — kah-kāi", grumbling and discontented. lī bō, teh kah-kāi", are you grumbling because you have not got what I have got?

kak (R. to know). kām-kak, sensation. tsū-kak, knowing of oneself; independent knowledge. kak-ngō", to understand; to become enlightened. kak-chhiā, id. put-ti put-kak, imperceptibly; without being noticed. sien-kak-chhiā, those receiving enlightenment first and so enlightening others; leaders of new thought.

kak (R. id.), a horn. tā-kak, placed diagonally, as tiles, chin-kak, placed foursquare; a right angle. jōe-kak, an acute angle. tūn-kak, an obtuse angle. tūi-kak-sōa", a diagonal line.

tīg-thāu oat-kak, winding, as road. tīg-kak, to round off the corner of a house. kek kak-thāu, different parts of a town or village competing in display. kek-kak, id. kōng-liāu chin kāu kāi, said very fittingly. kūhā giām-ngī kak, a powerful branch of a family. ngī-nāg-kak, strong in some parts, weak in others.

sa"-kak-ā, a cheap cloth with triangular lid. si-kak-ā, inferior kind with flat lid. lāk-kak-ā, a rather better kind. sa"-tsāp-lāk kāk, a joiner’s name for a hakehe. chhi-kū-ū sa"-tsāp-lāk kāk, a single wood may do much damage.

go" kāk, 50 cents (s. grain). tsāo-kāk, paper notes for small sums, 10, 20, 50 cents; stamps on paper issued by P. O. as currency. kāk-ā phīo, id. kak-piā", waffles, beh-kak, oatmeal.

bēng-kak-" (k), a famous actor. bēng-kak-thiāng, clear sugar-candy. kak-kun, cloth worn as cap by official classes.

*kak (R. kok, a valley). sōa-piā kak-kā-phāng, a deep valley in the mountains.

kam (R. sweet), a surname, khō-kam, having bitter taste, but leaving pleasant flavour. tē chūn kam, the tea is very grateful to the palate (not sweet). kam-lo-tē, a good kind of tea, helpful in case of chill.

chhin-thāu kam, lung-yen fruit just ripe, not yet sufficiently sweet. chhin-jī-kam, ripen and sweater. chhin-bē-kam, at their best. thē-kam, having lost their sweetness.

kam-a-bit (+), the tomato. kam-liū, glycerine. kam-siōng-hūi, valerian. kam-lim, seasonable rain (s. prison, S).
kám, unwilling (not so strong as mǐ-gān), mǐ-gān, displeased (not so strong as zōan). Kān, Kān, kān, strict and exact; standing on one's dignity. Gōa sīā* sī-tiām kam-kān, I also am satisfied. (v. khī, S.)

iū-kam-miā* had fortune changing for good fortune at the last. Iū-kam-chhūl-bē tī, id.

kám (R. sort of disease). Tōa-chhīām, disease of children, eating much but wasting away. Gīn-nā hūng-thāt, hūng-kān, children with adult's disease and vice versa; said in denying a statement, "there is no such thing," hā-kam, venereal disease; chanere.


kam-sā, to supervise; to take official supervision of suspicious characters; a Japanese official in the Customs. Kam-sīpō, his Formosan subordinate. Kam-līm, a high official in charge of arrangements for kujin examinations (a sweet, S.). Kam-pī, a scholar in charge of government school affairs; a monitor. Sā-kam, monitor in charge of dormitory. Kam-hō, an official in elementary schools, who has special charge of children's behaviour. Kam-tsa, to investigate; to make enquiries. Kam-tsa lāh (āk, ōān), an inspector.

kam-soān, to superintend an election. Kam-tok-khu, a police district. Hāi-koan kam-tok, a Chinese official at treaty ports for supervision of the Customs.

kām — tīa-kam-chhōa*, the barrier the lid of a pan by which it is lifted. Tīa-kam-miā*, id.

kam (R. a basket). Kam-phō, a shop for the sale of general articles, esp. food. Kam-ā-tiam, id. Kam-kāu, a wholesale house for the sale of such articles. Tok-kām, a large wicker cover put over food on table between meals.


kām (R. to influence). Kām-iām, to be affected, as by news received, civil customs, etc. Kām-chhiok, id. Gōa sō' kām-chhiok ti i ē chheng-siā ē, what chiefly occupies his thoughts. Kām-kak, sensation. Jīn-thē hō kām-kak, not to feel the sensation, as not noticing it, or as palied. Bō kām-kak ē hōan-ēng, no response to influence from without.

kām-chhōng, emotion; state of the feelings. Hō kām-chhēng, good feeling existing; on good terms. Phāi kām-chhēng, bad state of feeling. Ok-kām, id. Sā' kām-chhēng, mutual feeling, gen. of good feeling. Līn-lōk ē kām-chhēng, friendly feelings to one another.


kām-mō* (+), influenza.

kām (R. id.) Kām-lām, an olive (= col. ka-nā*).

kām (R. to oversee, by change of tone from "kam"). Kām-soān, to superintend an election; to elect (less accurate).

kām (R. a mirror). Kām-tsa, a permit to carry on business or profession. Kām-tsa hā-hū-goān, application for such a permit. Kām-kāi, a warning; an example. Kām-tēng, to settle a matter. Kām-tēng pīt-chēk, to examine handwriting for the authorities, as an expert does. Kām-tēng-jīn, such an expert. Kām-tēng-sū, his written decision.


kān o', to place the whole stake on one figure. Kān-āu, betting.

kān (R. a shield). Kān ā, to have to do with. Kān-siāp (+), to interfere; to meddle. Koh kān-siāp hiēn-hōat, again raised the question of the constitution. Put (bō) kān ē sū, has nothing to do with you. Kān-hē, responsibility.

kān (R. id.) Iū-hu-kān, unchastity of married woman. Bō hu kān, unchastity of unmarried woman. Hō kān, adultery with consent of woman. Ī kān-chhā-thāu, to be with child, as proof of guilt.

kān (R. id.), a bottle. Kān-kē, barber's stand, for holding pot of hot water (s. calumity).

kān (R. kām, to dare). Bēh kān ū, how can there be?

kān, to teach trades in school. kāng-ţê-chhîn², manufactories; workshops. kāng-ğe-phîn, trade products. kāng-iông-ţînh, implements used in trade. kāng-tîn², a workshop.

kāng-thâu (+), the headman of a band of labourers; a stevedore. kāng-bé (+), odd stays and ends remaining to be done when the main body of the work is finished. bān (poh, pûnh, tôh) kāng-thâu kāng-bé-fai kîn chhîn, to take advantage of the time before beginning and after finishing work for study. kāng-thâu kāng-bé sôa chhuî tsoé, to do odd bits of work, small repairs, etc. in addition to the regular job.

kāng-thêng, programme of day’s labour; order of work. kāng-bû, id. kāng-khô, do. in school. kāng-thêng-sû, an architect; civil engineer. kāng-sû, the work to be done; the job. pau-pân kāng-sû, to contract to do a piece of work. oân-kang, work finished; to complete a job. tsûn kâng, id. siu-kâng, id. esp. of government contract completed and the work passed by the examiner; to stop work in the evening. kāng-thâu to begin work. soa kâng, to give up work.

kāng-tông, the labour party; trades union. bô kâng thang tsoé, no work to do. hûí fãng ê kâng-chêng, to waste a man’s time.

kâng (R. to discourse). kâng-chêng, to make an appeal; to interfere. kâng-bêng, to explain; to state clearly. kâng-thô-lah, arranged; settled. kâng-tông, a lecture hall; a preaching hall. kâng-tông, id. kâng-tông-tông, a preaching hall. kâng-sip, post-graduate studies; course of instruction for secretaries, etc. kâng-sip-học, meetings for this purpose. kâng-su, a professor (su, a teacher); to explain the classics; to be a public story-teller (su, a book). kâng-tsô, a professorship; a chair. kâng (R. id.), a channel. kap-kâng, stream. kâng-chin, purification. pun-kâng, purification. nî-lâng, ritual. tōâ-kâng, large stream, as of liquor poured out. siô-ţông, a small stream. chheng-kâng, to clear a channel. chheng-kâng tsûn, a dredger. chit kâng hông, a draught of wind. wîm-kâng (+), to blockade a port. soû-kâng, id. hôe-kâng, to close a port permanently for traffic. kâng-sim, the middle of a stream. kâng-sîm-ta, a piece of dry ground in midstream. tsâi-kâng ê jît-chî, lay days of a ship.

kâng (R. to descend). kâng-khi hÔn-thâm, to keep down tendency to sickness and remove phlegm. kâng-khi sîong-chiông, to yield a little and come to an agreement. chheng-kâng-kâu, of new chîn-nî, to request appointment to literary office rather than to magistracy to kâng-hin⁸, laka wood burnt in temple worship.

kap (R. id.), a pigeon. kap-lêng, a whistle attached to the tail of a pigeon. hûn-kap, a pigeon cheaply coloured. kûi kap-bé, fastened to pigeon’s tail. pâng kap, to take the log.

kap (R. hîp, to unite). kap-lâ, the roads unite. kap-jî oh sîâ, it is difficult
for two men to work together as partners. hit thiap ú kap jōa tsōe häng iōh, how many ingredients are there in that medicine? kap-pāng (+) chi-u nīng-lāng, said to persons quarreling, you two must bear the consequences alone. gin-nā tiōn sōa kap-khi, take the child along with you.

*kap (R. id.) thāu-kap-ā, space at bow of boat; the cuddly.

*kap (R. hap, to unite). chhūi kāp-kāp teh sūi, lips compressed in thought. é kāp-kāp, put to silence. chhūi kāp-kāp, id.

Kat (R. kiet), to tie a knot. iu-thāu kāt-sīn, sad and troubled appearance. iu kāt-kāt, id.

Kat-tō, to make small money present; to give fee to godsha. kat tāng-pāi, to attach brass check to bag; to send in handwriting. kāt-ēng (+), to put out the side-edges in a lance. thāa kat nā'kū nā-chiō kat, gradually unlocking the knot, lit. or fig.

割 (R. to cut), kāt-in, discount (cf. koah, S.). kat-tē, to surrender a piece of territory. kat-kū, to take forcible possession. kat-in, to stamp a seal half-and-half on two documents placed with their edges together.

郊 (R. id.) hōng-kāu iā-gōn, waste lands beyond cultivation. kau-īa, uncultivated lands.

溝 (R. ko'), a ditch. chhān-kāu, irrigation channels. hōng-kāu, a furrow. lōe-tsōa-kau, id. chhia-lo-kau, rut made by cart wheel. hō-kāu (+), trenches in warfare.

釧 (R. ko'), a hook. tō-kau-khi, the barb of a hook. sīang-kau, the contracted form of 103rd or 170th radical. toa-kau-khi, the 269th radical.

交 (R. id.), to associate or have intercourse with. kau-tai, to hand or deliver over. kau-hō, id. kau-hō goān-chhe, to hand over better-class criminals to the constable for detention. kau-tai bāk-āu ēe, to give final instructions, as dying man. kau-ōa*, to exchange; to barter. kau-ōa-sōi, in Formosa, stations for barter with savages. tien-ē gō-kau-ōa-sōi, central telephone exchange. gō-kau-ōa-chhōi, operators in telephone exchange. bēng-chhi kau-ōa-hōe, meeting at New Year for exchange of cards and social intercourse. kau-ōa jī-sēk, to assist one another in study. kau-ōa i-kīen, to exchange views.

kau-thōng (+), now said of intercourse in general. kau-thōng ê kī-koan, means of interpersonal communication. hē-chhia ê kāu-thōng, communication by railway. kau-thōng-hōe, an association for mutual intercourse. kau-thōng-si, the head of the Board of Communications. kau-thōng toan-tsōat, communication cut off.

kau-chē, to associate with. kau-chē-chhī* in the matter of intercourse. kau-chē-kā, people given to hospitality; liberal in friendly intercourse. kau-chē-hūi, money spent on social intercourse, giving presents, etc. hō gōa-kau, on friendly terms with others; having good relation with foreign nations. gōa-kau-thōan, the diplomatic body. gōa-kau-siū, very friendly foreign relations. gōa-kau sī pāi, bad feeling between nations. kok-kau toan-tsōat, to break off international relations.

kau-chēng, friendly intercourse. bō kau kī-liēn, not at variance (v. liēn, S.). sēng-li kau-koah, to transact a business. sio-kau, to couple railway carriages. kau bó tiāu, coupling failing to hold. kau kun-khi, to surrender arms. kau teng, ends of bricks left projecting (= khan-ting). kau-chhut tsōe-hōan, to extradite a criminal. lāi-ā kau ang, the divisions of the custard apple becoming red when ripe.

猴 (R. hō), monkey. lāu-kau, disrespectful way of speaking of an old man. lāu-kāu-bē, do. of old woman. chhēu-kau, term of abuse for the Japanese. bō bō kau, said of man unsafe to have dealings with, having nothing on which a creditor could lay hold. nīg kau, a rich visitor to house of ill-fame, easily cheated. nī-gō, a more experienced visitor. kau pī-ē, developed from monkeys. poa-kau-hī (+), to give a performance with a monkey. pī kau lāng, id. chhu-tsāi lāng teh pī kau lāng, allowing oneself to be made use of as a tool. kau-kēng soh, said of a man losing means of livelihood through his own fault; also of husband and wife separating.

kau-kha kau-chhī, active and nimble. kau-kha ē-hā chiō, excitable; restless. kau-chi* chiō jīt, a very severe form of punishment. chek kau-kui, to make violent efforts to find money to pay indebtedness. jīp kau-kui, said of greedy man eating very quickly. khīā-kau, to stand waiting impatiently. khīā-kau khīā-kau, standing erect with head held up; breathless through intense emotion. kau khīā kau, said mocking a man on horseback. kau chhēng sa, said of the new-rich. kau teh chīāh pōk-hō, of a boy beginning to smoke. kau kū bō hūn-thāu, an ugly man or woman.

tiōn kau sō, a child losing flesh and wasting away. tiōn kau tā, id. tiōn kau sīg, id. tiōn kau mē, to have a convulsive fit. tiōn-kāu ēd.

teh-kāu, a kind of beetle found in bamboo. āng kau, withered and reddish, as unwatered potato field.

kau — kau-hīa-sīu, an ant's nest, used as medicine for sores. kau-hīa-oān, bowls containing water in which the feet of table, etc. may be stood, as protection against ants. kau-hīa-c, id. kau-hīa pāi thi-tōc, said of insignificant person wishing to associate with his superior.

狗 (R. kō), a dog. kau-pāi, a dog license. kau-khō, a dog's collar. hāi-kāu, the seal; the beaver. hō-kāu-sin, a secretion from the beaver, used as medicine; castoreum.
pêng kâu-sâ, to throw a somersault, either in the usual way or backward under horizontal bar. pêng si-kâu-sâ, id. hong-lû-kâu, a man headless and forgetful. hong-sai-kâu, id. kâu-sia-khî-chîan-sâu, said of speech of vulgar man or bad singer. phah kâu m chhut mag, said of very heavy rain.

tôa-kâu, head of police, Singapore or Kulangsoo. tôa-kâu chhû, police office.

tsoe làng ê tsâu-kâu, to serve a man by seeking out jobs for him, as cases for a lawyer; to act "jaekal." phái-kâu-lâng, a fierce wicked man.
khan kâu lôh sôi-thang, leading a dog into hot water, said e.g. of teaching an unwilling child. kâu m pûí, là kâu chhûi, interfering in a matter that does not concern one and so meeting trouble. kâu-bah sîông, siding with the winners.
kâu-bah sîau, confused accounts. kap i teh kâu-oan, to have improper relations.

jiâu i ê kâu miâ, spare his miserable life, said in contempt.

kâu (R. kiû), nine. kâu-oan tsâp- poeh oot, very crooked and zigzag. kâu-a-tûí, a pair of dominoes, each with nine points; each domino is called "kâu." chît-jît tsàn kâu tî, kâu jî bô tî tsân, at times making large profits, with long intervals of poor trade.

kâu — kâu-chê, at variance with people.

教
kâu (R. to teach), doctrine. tsong-kâu, religion. tsong-kâu tsâi-iû, religious liberty; toleration; spiritual independence. sin-kâu tsâi-iû, id. kok-kâu, a state church. öng-ke-kâu, id. kâu-tô, a disciple; a church member. kâu-iû, id. chîâh poâ-kâu, to be well disposed towards Christianity without committing oneself. poê-kâu, to apostatise. jîp-kâu-èe, shoes for natural sized feet, such as christan women wear. jîp-kâu kîhân, special heels for such shoes. kâu-li-teaching; doctrine. kâu-gî, id. kâu-lê, church ceremonies. kâu-kui, church order; rules of teaching.

không-tsû-kâu, Confucianism. không-kâu, id. kâu-ông, the pope. to-sîn-kâu, Polytheism. pô-lô-bun-kâu, Brahmanism. in-tô-kâu, Hinduism. tai-pûn-kâu, the Omotokyo, a new Japanese sect. tai-sêng-kâu, siô-sêng-kâu, kim-kông-kâu, sects of Buddhism.

kâu-oân, a teacher. kâu-sip, id. kâu-siû, head of literati, instructor of graduates; a professor; a teacher of superior grade. kâu-jû, teacher of lower rank. tsîo-siû, assistant professor, kâu-siû-hong, method of teaching; pedagogy. kâu-liên-koâ, a drill master. kâu-thâu (+), the headmaster (not principal) of a school, who arranges course of study; the dean of a college.


kâu-kho-su, schoolbooks; textbooks. kâu-chhài, subjects taught in class; lessons. kâu-an, id.

kâu-sek, a classroom. kâu-tîu, id. hun kâu-sek, a classroom outside the regular building.

校

kâu — niâ pek-kâu, end of year at hand and insufficient funds in hand.

到
kâu (R. tô), to arrive at. bô kâu jóa-tsôe, not so very many. tâng kâu tô-úi, hé bô lûn, he it ever so heavy it is no matter. ú chî-it-nâ-tiâ, kâu û jóa-tsôe, there is only one; if there were many. i bat kâu kâu lân, he know better than we. m hîn khoâ kâu bô mû, looked at everything that was to be seen. ú sin hû-sái kâu bô sin, worshipped all the spirits. kâa-kâu chhâm-kâu, of man adapting himself to the life of the place; going about sorning on people; blaming child always eating wherever it goes.

*kâu (R. to correct). kâu-chêng, to revise a MS.; to correct proof. kâu-chiâ, id.

厚
kâu (R. hô), thick. kâu-phê-âng, a shameless fellow. kâu phôa-pî, constantly ailing. kâu-lât-chhiû, a tree like an oak. kâu-lât-nâ, an oak forest.

kâu, to become soft. kau-pûi, to form manure, as rotting vegetable matter. châm-kâu, rotten and mouldy.

kâu, to mix eatables. kâu lî chhâmô bû, compound interest. kâu ka-chêng, to be wrapt up in an astral man for burial without a coffin, as in case of children; said in scolding. kâu-châm-chhiû, id. kâu pin-nî, to prepare the betel nut in sari leaf and lime. kau-sî, to kill by running over, as wheeled vehicle. hû-hê-chhâm kau-têng kha-kut, to have one's leg severed by train running over it. hû-hêng kau-lêh-khi, waves swamping a boat.

kâu — kau-khâm-sô, to glide along, as snake. kau-khâm-soan, to wriggle, as wounded snake; to writhe, as man in pain. kau-khâm-pô, to keep muttering when reproved, without daring to speak out.

難
kâu — kau-khâm-sô, to glide along, as snake. kau-khâm-soan, to wriggle, as wounded snake; to writhe, as man in pain.

加
kê (R. kâ), to increase. ke-thêm—lân, to take too much; to overcharge. ke hût poâ, very much better, as in sickness; twice as good, of things. siông-ke, at the most.
ke kông-ôe, to say more; to speak evil of.  giáo hố largo ke kông-ôe, we are slandered. hố in nãng largo ke kông-ôe, cause them to quarrel. .sim ke-khul jóa-tôe, mind ever so much easier.

家（R. kâ), a household.  giáo jin-kê-nil, in our houses.  kui-ke, the whole household; to return home.  hão-ke, to return home.  ke-lái-si, family affairs.  ke-ô, a school in the house.  ke táj-ji, a member of the family who is an official.  khi-ke, family becoming prosperous.  pai-ke, family ruined.

bò trù è ke-sin, spirits of a family that has become extinct; said of one who is his own master.  hâu--tiô ho tsu ke-sin, said of pain or suffering coming unaccountably, or of good man overcome by rogue.  tâng-ke ar-ke, to bear the burden of family affairs.  sêng-ke ti-ke, to gain wealth and found a house.  tâo-ke kâu-chêng, a large household in which many members eat together.  gâu ke ke, of woman, given to gossiping round the neighbourhood.

*ke (R. kui), the women's part of the house.  ke-bun, women's apartments in a house.  ke-si, an eminent wôman.

*ke, contraction for 'kâ i', ke phah, strike him.  ke tôh, ask from him.

柳（R. kâ), the cangue.  chhiu-kê, stocks for the hands.  siang-khâng-kê, stocks with holes for one hand and one foot.  gia bô-kê, to be henpecked.  tuação-kê, a paper cangue, worn by worshipper in idol procession.  gia tования-kê, a scholar punished by wearing paper cangue.  khiu ke, release from the cangue.  khiâ ke, to stand in condemned cage till death.

chhâk ke ka-ke gia, to bring trouble on oneself.  khiâ læng ke, id.  gia siang-lien-kê (+), to be involved in a matter along with another man.  gia chit bin tant ke, to wear a heavy cangue.  gû-chhîu-kê, muzzle for calf.

ke, to put something under a piece of furniture so as to make it steady.  ke-khi, to stave off a matter.  ke ti hit téng-bin, rest it on the top of that.

假（R. kâ), to feign.  ke hô i, to pretend to be doing something else when in danger of being detected. ke hô l-tí, a man doing wrong and pretending to be ignorant of what he is doing.  ke sim-phiân+, a mock trial by young people.  ke chhuât gâk, released on ticket of leave (cf. 'kâ', 3).

粿（R. kô), a cake.  pêh-phiô-kê, a leavened cake.  ke-tô, a large two-handed knife for cutting up cake.  sam-sek-kê, three kinds of cakes used in 7th moon.  mó-hô, áng-ku, boân-chiu-thâ, hû hoat tsô-kê, !hat tsô ke, may be made use of one way or another.  sim-lài teh chien ti-kê, very indignant because of insult or ill-treatment.

價（R. kô), price.  ke-tât, price; worth.  ke-keh, id.  ke-keh phâu-tân, price fixed by government.  têng ke-kim, id.; fixed rate, as of monopoly.  tôe-kê, price of land, esp. for building.  giáp-kê, price of land for agricultural purposes.  chhi-kê, the market rate.  khuê-kê, to name a price, which may be reduced.  kâ-kê, to arrange a price by agreement.  kap i kâ-kê khoâ-mai, to hire a trial of strength or wits with a man.  the-kê, to lower the price paid for goods, as not up to sample, etc.  tek-kê, price at which an article may be sold to recover prime cost and expenses.  itit kê gôa kông, he reckons up the entire cost and tells me.  sit-kê, the real price.

kim bô kê, fall in value of gold.  ke-kê ê khi-lôh, rise and fall of prices.  ke-kê piâu ki, sending actual money by post, not postal order.

假（R. kâ), leave of absence).  chhêng-kê, to request leave of absence.  chhêng-pi-kê, to request leave on ground of sickness.  siu-kê, to grant leave of absence.  siau-kê, to resume work after absence.

嫁（R. kâ), to marry a husband.  sâng-kê-pô, a matron who accompanies the bride at marriage to instruct her in her duties.  sâng-kê-chiâ, id.  sâng-kê khoâ sêng-niâ+, said of outsiders getting more profit than the principals.  chhôn-kê, to accompany bridegroom to bride's house on day of marriage.

継（R. to connect in succession).  ké-siok, continuous.  ké-siok teh tsôe, to go on to do.  ké-siok úi-oân-hôc, Continuation Committee.  ké-khi, to continue a father's good reputation.

in-kê, to install a successor.  su-bê in-kê, to hand over charge of affairs.  ké-sek, a second wife.  ké-chhe, id.

髻（R. head-dress of woman).  ké-soh (+), string at end of man's queue.  ké-nâ-soe, a kind of fern.

計（R. a plan).  ké-ek, to consider; to arrange.  ké-soân, to calculate, make estimate.  thông-kê, total; entire sum.  tsong-kê, id.  thông-kê-piâu, statement of amounts, as of imports, etc.; report of work done.  thông-ti-kê, report of school, etc., to government.  ge-kê, total for month of daily receipts.  nê-kê, total for year.  luî-kê, total for several months up to date.  ké-kê hoje, to buy the whole lot.

kôc-kê, a treasurer.  hôi-kê, id. (often said, but not accurate).  uí-tô, siet-kê, to draw up plans and specifications for a building.  bû-kê kho-sî, no available plan.

bân-loân-kê, a thermometer.  si-kê, a watch; a clock.

過（R. kô), to cross.  oê-tit-kê, after a verb indicates that the action can be performed.  hôi-tit-kê, that it cannot.  kê-lài, thereafter.  kê-khi khoi-nâ nê+, several years ago.  kê-tâng-nê+, next year.  kê-tô (+) ê sê-tâi, a time of transition.  kê-tit-kê, tolerable; passable.  khoâ oê-tit-kê ê lâng, a man fairly well off.  kê-liâu-kê, letting time pass without executing the talked of project; having had the experience several times.
keh (R. kek, the diaphragm). hoài-keh-môh, the diaphragm. keh-ki, id. keh-bah, id.

keh (R. kek, to investigate), a berth in a ship; an embersay in a city wall; to give in a tender for a job.

Am-keh, secret drawer in chest or desk; a mark on the body, concealed by clothing, indicating good fortune. phôa-keh, unlucky; hurtful. phôa-keh ê gin-nâ, a child that brings ill-luck, is troublesome to rear. Chi köong ê phôa-keh, a blemish. Chhuit-tiôh phôa-keh-môh, to produce something hurtful to oneself, as prodigal son.

Jin-keh, personality. thê-keh, physique. tsu-keh, qualifications. hap-keh, having the necessary qualifications; up to the required standard. Kip-keh, id. kek sin-keh, to stand on one's dignity; to be stiff and unyielding.

tôa-keh, a large breed, esp. of hens. tôa-keh-chêng, id. hô mông koe tôa-keh, making unreal pretensions.

jì-keh (+), lines to guide writing. Sia jì-keh, to learn writing by tracing a copy placed underneath. keh-â-tsôa, ruled paper. Bûn-keh-tsôa, paper ruled for writing essays. kêsô tônh keh-keh, make enquiries in various places, so as to ascertain the true price. Koái-im hêk ê keh, the treble clef. Kê-îm hêk ê keh, the bass clef.

keh (R. kek, the diaphragm). hoài-keh-môh, the diaphragm. keh-ki, id. keh-bah, id.

keh (R. kek, to investigate), a berth in a ship; an embersay in a city wall; to give in a tender for a job.

Am-keh, secret drawer in chest or desk; a mark on the body, concealed by clothing, indicating good fortune. phôa-keh, unlucky; hurtful. phôa-keh ê gin-nâ, a child that brings ill-luck, is troublesome to rear. Chi köong ê phôa-keh, a blemish. Chhuit-tiôh phôa-keh-môh, to produce something hurtful to oneself, as prodigal son.

Jin-keh, personality. thê-keh, physique. tsu-keh, qualifications. hap-keh, having the necessary qualifications; up to the required standard. Kip-keh, id. kek sin-keh, to stand on one's dignity; to be stiff and unyielding.

tôa-keh, a large breed, esp. of hens. tôa-keh-chêng, id. hô mông koe tôa-keh, making unreal pretensions.

jì-keh (+), lines to guide writing. Sia jì-keh, to learn writing by tracing a copy placed underneath. keh-â-tsôa, ruled paper. Bûn-keh-tsôa, paper ruled for writing essays. kêsô tônh keh-keh, make enquiries in various places, so as to ascertain the true price. Koái-im hêk ê keh, the treble clef. Kê-îm hêk ê keh, the bass clef.

keh (R. kek, to investigate), a berth in a ship; an embersay in a city wall; to give in a tender for a job.

Am-keh, secret drawer in chest or desk; a mark on the body, concealed by clothing, indicating good fortune. phôa-keh, unlucky; hurtful. phôa-keh ê gin-nâ, a child that brings ill-luck, is troublesome to rear. Chi köong ê phôa-keh, a blemish. Chhuit-tiôh phôa-keh-môh, to produce something hurtful to oneself, as prodigal son.

Jin-keh, personality. thê-keh, physique. tsu-keh, qualifications. hap-keh, having the necessary qualifications; up to the required standard. Kip-keh, id. kek sin-keh, to stand on one's dignity; to be stiff and unyielding.

tôa-keh, a large breed, esp. of hens. tôa-keh-chêng, id. hô mông koe tôa-keh, making unreal pretensions.

jì-keh (+), lines to guide writing. Sia jì-keh, to learn writing by tracing a copy placed underneath. keh-â-tsôa, ruled paper. Bûn-keh-tsôa, paper ruled for writing essays. kêsô tônh keh-keh, make enquiries in various places, so as to ascertain the true price. Koái-im hêk ê keh, the treble clef. Kê-îm hêk ê keh, the bass clef.
kek
kek-bût-ka, scientific men. kek-ti-kho, science course. kek-giën, wise sayings; maxims; mottoes. kek chin-ke, to investigate the real truth. i hó' lán kke bōi kāu, we are no match for him in scheming.
*kek (cf. col. keh, S. kih.) kek chhó-school, to pile up stones. kek kó-chi, to build a well.

kék (R. a thor n). keng-kek, a thorn; a thorn bush.

kék (R. id.) extremity. kék-kia, the greatest distance travelled; the furthest point reached. kék-tám, the extreme point; the apex.
kék-chhú, id. kék-toan, to the utmost; extreme. kék-toan ē khún-kiong, the extreme of misery. kék-giën, excessive language; hyperbole. kék-chhek, strict in dealings; making no allowances or concessions. chhek-kek, id.

chhek-kék, prosperous; positive; complementary; consonant; negative; wanting. c.ek-kék-tek, from the positive point of view; positively speaking. siau-kék-tek, negatively speaking.

kék (R. kiō), general name for arsenals and some sorts of government offices or boards. iám-kék, the salt gabelle. iú-cheng-kék, the post office. keng-pō-kék, the Municipal Council, Amoy. tsóng-kék, board of general control; head office. chi-eng-kék, office for paying out military expenses. chhai-hóng-kék, board for considering claims for recognition of merit. tiú-hóng-kék, board appointed in time of trouble to raise funds for defensive measures. pō-goân-kék, id. thien-su-kék, a gambling den. tsu-gi-kék, provincial assemblies.
kék-gōa ē làng, parties having no share in the matter. chhut-kék-tsu, fee given to girl for coming to private feast.

keng (R. id). keng-hi-tháu ē iū, spermacei. keng-hi khi-kut, whalebone. keng-hi gë-tsô-kut, id. keng-hi chhiu, balae from the mouth of the whale. pō-kêng ē kong-si, society for whale-fishery. pō-keng-tsian, a whaling boat.

keng (R. warp of web), classical or sacred books. li-keng, transgressing bounds; unsetting; excessive (s. stalk, S). kóng-oe chin li-keng, to make exaggerated statements. li-keng li-hut, excessive; to an extreme.
keng-giâm, experience. keng-liên, id. keng-giâm t'ieh-há, empirical philosophy. keng-lék, experience; to pass through; assistant magistrate; missionary of records. keng-iū, to pass through, as through inferior court. hú keng-lék, assistant to prefect. keng-thia, id.
keng-huí, expenses. keng-siōng-huí, ordinary expenditure. háp-kó keng-siōng-huí, a bookkeeping company; a business carried on by several persons uniting their funds. ú keng-ché (.), of man, able and learned. keng-chhá, economies. keng-hák-sù, the Scribes. keng-li-lâng, a manager; a compiler; agent for sale of manufacturer's goods. 'keng-li-jin, id. keng-li-pô, such a department in the army.
lái-keng, internal organs; esoteric Buddhist teaching (s. a room, S). lió-keng, the six internal organs. tsáp-ji ē keng-lók, the twelve internal organs. sin-keng, the brain. sin-keng, the kidneys.
sim-keng, the heart.
pî-keng, amenorrhea. thêng-keng, id. keng-thiâ, dysmenorrhea. lán-keng, id. tâu-keng lôh, emmenogogues.
keng-êng sú-giâp, to set up a business. keng-sôa, meridians of longitude.

keng (R. kiō, to provide). sün-keng, to give consistent evidence throughout. keng-ông b̌ug keng-tong, to inculcate an innocent person, and not one's associates. chhát keng chhát, one thief witnessing against another.

keng (R. kien, the shoulder). t'Hô-su-keng, divided unequally. thêng-keng bán keng, to expand the chest and draw up the shoulders. chhún-keng bán-am, to stretch oneself after long sitting. keng-thâu-hi, performance by men, one standing on the other's shoulders.

keng (R. to cultivate). keng-lóng, a farmer. keng-chêng, agriculture. siêtkeng, to teach (lit. plough with the tongue). sien sê hó' keng, to pay rent of land in advance. sien keng hó' sê, to pay rent at harvest time. pác-keng, to draw rents unjustly that belong to another person. êng-keng, perpetual lease.

käng (R. kân, a room). chhù-keng, a house. kui-nà' chhù-keng, several houses, as of silver. pâng-keng (+), a bedroom. kui-keng, the whole house. lâm-keng, the inner rooms (s. classic, S). gô' keng pái, five rooms in a row, according to Chinese style of building. bôe lâm keng, a house in which coolies are confined, and where they may be engaged.

keng (R. kiong), a temple. keng-t'sòa-chi, paper marked with pictures of clothes or punched in circles to represent money, for transmission to the spirit world. keng-kü, ragged clothing, said in joke, as if resembling frilled dress of imperial concubine.

keng (R. to fear). keng-hông, to be afraid. keng-thân-ji, an interjection.

keng (R. a man's ago). tông-keng, born in the same year.

keng (R. kiong), a bow; to measure fields for taxation or survey. ké keng-to-chish, to undergo military tests with the bow, the large knife and the stone. keng-thün-hoc, association for practice of archery. chhia-keng, the framework of the cover of a ricksha or carriage. keng-chi'-pán, a bow. keng-chi'-hiên, a howstring. kô'keng, an arrangement of bow and arrow for shooting tigers.

hông-keng, a small instrument, making a humming noise, attached to a kite. kôa hông-keng, to have such an instrument attached. chin-ni'-keng, a bow's rubber string.
kíng, to tread smooth and tight; to step up from bottom of a well, one foot on each side. keng-khi-láí, id. keng khui, to stretch open; to keep open, as thing tending to close. keng ti, to fatten a pig.

Keng (R. a stalk, as of grain). tiú-ná li-keng, the ear of rice coming into view, and separating from the stalk (s. warp of web, S). Keng-tau, the lower part of a head of rice. lau-keng, having a long head, as good rice-plants.

*Keng (R. the capital). Keng-to', the capital city. Keng-su, id. chit keng = ten "tiáu", ten millions; (names of numbers above this are seldom used).

Káng (R. kién, a conduit). Káng tsuí lónh-lái, to bring down water through a pipe.

Káng (R. kán), to choose. Käng chia'h, to be particular as to food.

Káng (R. kán), a fold or plait. liap-káng, to plait folds. käng-ku, to become warped and curved, as board of wood; to press up, of two boards too long to lie flat; to gather plaits.

Káng (R. id.), a district. tsóan-káng, the whole territory (s. circumstances, S.). Jip käng, to enter a neighbourhood. jiuá käng, to go round a town in procession. chhu-t-käng, id. già ám-käng, to do so at night. liu ám-käng, id. liu iá-käng, id. (s. circumstances, S.). sün-käng, to go their rounds, as police. Káng-gü, environment (s. circumstances).
of authority; headquarters. tsóng ki-kōan, id. ki-kōan-chhiū, man in charge of machinery; engine driver. ki-kōan-sūi, id. ki-kōan-chhia, locomotive engine. ki-kōan-chhīt, machine manufacturer. ki-kōan-chhēng, machine gun. ki-kōan-pō, newspaper devoted to special interests; party newspaper; trade journal. gi-sū è ki-kōan, those in charge of an affair. sīōng-kip è ki-kōan, the chief authority. hēng-chēng è ki-kōan, rules and methods of government administration. kau-pō è ki-kōan, means and opportunities of intercourse.

ki-sè, opportunity; conditions. ki-zū, id. tek-ki tek-sè, fortunate in finding favourable conditions. lōng-ki, a favourable opportunity. tāu-ki (+), take advantage of an opportunity. sēng-ki, id. chit ki hō ki, this is a good chance; said by gamblers of a good card.

tōng-ki, the origin; the moving cause. hit è tōng-ki tūi tōū-lái, what was the origin of the affair? hōat-tōng-ki, a power engine. ki-tōng ēn-sip, a sham figure. lū-ki, organic. bū-ki, inorganic. nūg ki, twenty cents; and so on.

ki (R. foundation). ki-chhō, foundation; in fig. sense, as of prosperity. ki-pūn-kim, endowments. iah lāng è tōe-ki, to raze up a man's past. kūt tōe-ki, to raze to the foundations; said fig. of slippery descendents. hām tōe-ki, id.

ki-bèi, a kilometre. ki-lō, a kilogramme.

ki (R. chhi). tsāp-jī ki-a, a form of gambling by guessing which of 12 characters will be turned up. ki-kī-kā, liāp-līāp ōa, of gamblers taking up cards to form winning combinations; said of greedy covetous man. chit ki iō pāi kī tāng, if once insulted and overcome, all our enemies come to see our weakness. kiō-ki, to indicate to one's partner what card is wanted.

pō-ki, a side shoot; fig. a branch of bank. etc. chit ki ēn-tāo, a bundle of idiosyncratic paper, = 10 'chi'.

ki (R. divination). ki-sīn, a sorcerer. ki-tāng, a hall for divination. ki-ōa, the divining altar.

ki — ki-bū ki-kiaūh, twittering; noisy chattering of children. ki-ki kō-kō, not straightforward. ki-ki kō-kō è če, foolish improper talk.

ki (R. the royal domain). hōng-ki, residence of the emperor. ēng-ki, royal residence. kia'-ki, the capital. pang-ki, imperial domain; the nation.

ki (R. id.) tō-pha ki-līn, a plant whose root is used in medicine. ki-līn (+), id.

ki (R. to pray). ki-an kēng-sāng, to perform the rites called 'chhi'. ki-čhēnčhē, a yearly offering to obtain prosperity.

ki (R. chess). hū-ki, the same as "chhin'-ki" (it has 16 pieces on each side, not 12). būn-ki, the same as "ć'pēh-ji", the Japanese "go". pāl ki-kēk (+), to set out a chess problem, know chit pō hō li sī ki, will give mate next move. hō-li tō ki, give checkmate.

chhāu ki, a poor chess-player. ki-phō, chess handbook. ki-poā-pō, tartan cloth; check pattern.

ki (R. a fixed day). ki-an, a fixed period. ki-kōan, id. (s. he, S.). tē ki, a brief period. tāng ki, a prolonged period. bū-ki tō, imprisonment for life. iēn-ki, to postpone date of meeting. oōn-ki, id. ki-liēn-hā, mourning for one year. ki-hōk, id. (cf. ki). ki-tsun, steamer running on schedule time; mail steamer. sāi-ki-tsun, to do things hurriedly. kāi-ki, fixed time come; term of office fulfilled. mōa-ki, id.

ki (R. id.), a flag. lēng-ki, the dragon flag of the Manchu dynasty. lōng-ki, id. ngō'-sēk-ki (+), the flag of the Republic. kok-ki, national flag. hiok-ki, the Japanese flag. liēn-tūi-ki, regimental flag. chhāh ngō'-hong-ki (+), to triumph. sēng hāng-ki, id. hē (hā) pōa-ki, to lower the flag to half-mast. tsān ki, flag hoisted in Amoy custom-house before firing time gun. hōng-thāi-ki, typhoon signal. kun-ki-chē, annual celebration of colours. pat-ki, the eight flags of the Manchus.

chhut-kāng-ki, the blue betur. pāng-kāng-ki, flag calling for pilot. kīo-tāsē-ki, calling for water. kiō-kiū-ki, flag calling for help; S. O. S. phā-thāng-ki, signal informing steamer to which it should fasten. phāh-ki, to signal with flags. seng-ki-phō, signal code book.

fu-sēng-ki, flag of victorious competitor at sports. tek-sēng-ki, soldiers' flag of victory. tiāu-ki, banners at funerals with name of the deceased. ki-lām, a flag ship.

ki-ko, flag staff (of flag carried in hand).

sūn-hong-ki, a weather-cock; vane at masthead. kiāh sūn-hong-ki, to be irre soluble in action. ki-sūi, a flag bearer. kiō-kā kun-ā, id.; said gen. of any subordinate. ki-pōā-tāi, erection at base of flag staff. tsāa-ki, paper flags for celebration. thāu-ki niū-sāa, the flag and umbrella in idol procession. khīā-ki bō-hōan, to set up a standard of revolt. lām-ki sī-kō (-+), also said of defeated army; used fig. of being disgraced, or simply of matter ended, no more to be said.

jip ki-chēk, a Chinaman becoming a Manchu bannerman. hān-kūn-ki, id., with surname in alternate generations.

ki (R. strange). tin-ki, rare and valuable. ki-tin, id. ki-sūt, magic; conjuring. ki-bīāu, mysterious. hū-ki, rarely met with. ki-sīōng, an original thought; a striking conception. ki-tsāi, remarkable talents. ki-hōng, an unfailing recipe. ki-kōng, marvellous efficacy; distinguishing merit. ki-lēn, a meeting arranged by Heaven, said esp. of marriage. sam-ki, the three essentials to be fulfilled. ki-chēk, a marvellous occurrence; a miracle. ki-hē, goods of which one has a monopoly. sāi ki, making a show of one's powers. chhī-lū-ki, said of a comet as portending
ki (R. he, she, or it). ki-tiong, among them. ki-kan, id. (a fixed day, S.). ki-tha, the remainder; the rest. ki-zoa, the remainder; other things.

kék-ɡian-ki, seldom heard of; reported but doubtful. ki-beng, to sit, to have the appearance without the reality. ki li chek chit, all the same; the principle is identical.

*ki (R. khi, to ride). lang ki lang, a man standing on another's shoulders, as jugglers or thieves. si-o-ki, id. ki chiu-ki, to raise oneself up by resting hand on table, etc.

ki (R. chi, the finger). ki-ki tuh-tuh, to speak of a man's faults. ki kah pi, to point at with finger in threatening way. ki kah chhiam, id.

*ki (R. aged). sin-ki, elders. ki-lo, id. tseng-ki, village elders.

ki (R. a small table). tang-ki, the high table across the couch in the reception room. e-ki, the lower of the two tables. ki-siong-ki, said of getting someone to do work we are commissioned to do.

ki (R. to record). ni-ki kin, still young. ki-zoan, an era in computation. ki-zoan-chiet, festival in commemoration of beginning of Japanese national life.

ki-liam, to commemorate. ki-liam-chiong, a memorial badge. ki-liam-pi, a memorial monument. ki-liam-phim, presents given as memorials; parting gifts. si-cheng ki-liam-jit, day observed in memory of setting up Japanese rule in Formosa.

ki (R. one's self). khui-chhui ki, name given to this character (cf. chi, S.). ka-ki ti-ki, to know of oneself what is right to be done, ni-ki, ignorant of one's right position and so acting foolishly. tai-ke ti-ki-teh, we are all friends and need not use ceremony.

*ki (R. how many ?). ki-ho, mathematics; geometry. kai-sek ki-ho, comic sections.

ki (R. a record). ki-liok, records; minutes; to register. teng-ki (-t), to register (v. tang, S.). ki-beng-sek, a crossed cheque. sin-bun ki-chia, reporters on staff of newspaper. sia-zoa ki-chia, occasional contributors.

ho ki-si, a good memory, ki-ek, to remember. ki-ek-lek, power of remembering. ki-ek-su, mnemonic. khoai ki-tit, easy to remember. a boe ki-it, apt to forget. ki-jin, a feature by which a man may be recognized.

*ki (R. to send, to lodge). ki-siok, to reside temporarily. ki-siok-seng, boarders in school. ki-siok-sia, a dormitory. ki-liu-toc, place of temporary residence away from home. ki-liu-kai, statement to police of our residing there.

ki-cheng, to present; to donate. ki-huk-kim, a donation to public object. ki-seng, parasitic, or growing on rotten wood, etc.

ki-jeong-kék, institution for bringing up children of poor parents, still regarded as their children. sing-ki su-kai, living a brief life and returning at death. ki tsu thok chhe, to entrust wife and children to the care of some one.

ki (R. skillful). ki-su, an expert; an engineer. ki-siu, his assistants. kien-tok ki-su, an architect. ki-su, skill, technique. chhui-kk, skill of hand. kho-ki, skilled in speaking and minstrelsy.

ki (R. to dialogue), days for ancestral worship. ki-sin-pai, a large tablet with names of many ancestors, taking the place of individual ones: notice board put out at doors of yamun on anniversaries of death of emperor or empress.

ki (R. keng, a cyclical character). tang-ki, born in the same year. kii ki, what is your age? (polite form; "ki-keng" more usually said).

ki (R. kiam), a sort of alkali. tiam ki, to puncture persimmons with lye so as to ripen them. chhut-ki, said of tea-leaves on which tea is left standing too long. ki'-a-ke, a yellow cake eaten with molasses.

ki (R. keng, to change; a watch). kong ki, to strike the watch. ki-chhu, the order of keeping watch, as soldiers. ki'-chhi, watchful; very much on the alert; not easily taken in. sa-ki poa-mi, very late at night. an-ki ji ming chheng, late in the evening. teng-ki, to set the watch: the second watch.

ki (R. keng, a road). thu-ki-sai-a, a master's best apprentice; said also more gen. of pupil or assistant. ki-a, a large pole for carrying a load between two men (Pescadores).

ki (R. kien, to perceive). ki-na, whatever. ki-nai i so' kong é, everything he says. ki-lang ki tao, to talk about a matter to every body one meets; to gossip; to be a talebearer.

ki he, to be brought to the proof. chhia-ki, ask him to come in, said to servant. ki' chit é koai-ké, to have a trial who is the better man. ki' ko-te, id. khoa chit ki, suddenly saw; as soon as he saw. ki'-tioh a phien, at the sight of opium. bah in ki'-khi, losing flesh

ki' chi, to receive payment. tioh-tioh chi u ki' li, making a clear gain on each transaction. ki' li mai' li, making a sale through profits small.

ki (R. ki), to send (a thing, never a person). ki-one-sang, to send by forwarding agency. ki-lu, to reside temporarily (cf. kl, S.). ki-gu, id. ki-si' i se-kun, living for a short time in the world. ki siok-sia, to board in school.

ki gun-hang, to put money in a bank. ki tong-tso, place to current account. ki t'eng-ki, place on fixed deposit. ki-hang, bank deposit; a pledge in pawnshop. ki-hu, to make a donation.
kia (R. kié), steep. kiás-sial-u, slanting; sloping. kiá-lak-chhak, very precipitous. kó chit ki chhui kó bée kiá, cannot earn enough for one's keep.

kia (R. keng), to fear. tián kia, to get a fright. tián chit kiai, id. chiah-chit-kiai, id. hó i phah kiai, to be frightened, id. phah-chhi-kiai, to frighten people. hó li siú-kiai, said by way of apology when something has occurred to frighten a guest. siu kiai, to perform rites to soothe a frightened child.

kia-sin kiai-miá, very much afraid of receiving injury. m tsai thang kiai, does not know the danger. kiai tóa kiai sôe, frightening everybody. kiai-tsóe, lest.

kia (R. heng), to walk. kiai-tang kíi, saying, walking about freely. kiai-thang-khái kíi, to walk with feet turned very much out as in crossing bamboo bridge. kiai hó chía, walking feet straight. kiai kíi hó, walk carefully. kiai hó hó, id. tit kiai, giving full weight. hó thang kiai, may set out now; open for walking on. bh kiai koe, about to die. ù kiai, of a process, going on successfully. ióh chiah-liau ù kiai, the medicine is taking effect. si-liau ù kiai, salting going on well. kin-chio ún-liau bó kiai, bananas not ripening properly.

kiai (R. kién), a son. bô pê kiai, a fatherless child; said also of father and son at variance. bô bû kiai, id. of mother. hó kiai hó sun, said by beggar as a good wish; or said in praise of a man as deserving so happy a lot. thoa kiai, to put out a young plant from the roots. keng-chio tsang thó kiai, banana plant producing fruit, said of time when the fruit stalk is unbecalmed. hao kiai, said by sick people. bê-cheng bê su kiai, chuì hê tai-seng plau miá, naming a child before it is born; said of premature boasting.

kia (R. keng), a mirror. hé-kiai, a burning glass. pi-kiai, a plane mirror. phong-kiai, a convex lens. lap-kiai, a concave lens. sam-leng-kiai, a spectroscope. hun-kong kiai, id. kiai-tháu, a lens. kiai-phi, id. hip-siông ê kiai-thau, photographic lens. chío-siông-kiai, id. kiai-tôe, a photographic negative. pek-kéng-kiai, a kaleidoscope. pek-hoa-kiai, id. kiai-hoe-kí, id. kiai-sin-kiai (+), a small mirror placed on corpse before collining. hó-sim-kiai (+), a breastplate. teúi-kiai, spectacles worn by divers to enable them to see under water. bôa-túi-kiai, mirror formed by ink rubbed in water in which a child can see itself. chhut-kiah, coloured spectacles. low-suí ê bá-k-kiai, plain glass spectacles, worn for show. toa-gán ê bá-k-kiai, a monocle. kóng-tang bák-kiai, tsái-láng kah-bák, what suits one man does not suit another.

kia, well-informed, knowing about things. kia'-kiai, id.

kia (R. kién), classifier of many sorts of articles. chí-kiai, the article (gramm.). iú-téng chih-kiai, the definite article. bu-téng chih-kiai, the indefinite article.

chit kiai tho, a ball of opium. kó chit kiai, one head more (in a discourse). su-kiai, an event.

kiah (R. kik), khong-kiah, heel of shoe covered with cloth or silk. khong-kiah-sa, this covering.

kiah (R. kiét), to carry in the hand. kiah-thau kiah-hi, to watch attentively; to listen carefully, trying to overhear. kiah-thau khoâ-chi, to have regard to or to pay attention to. kiah-kha kiah-chhui, restless and insubordinate. beh-kap i khia'hchhui, will have it out with him. níng-chhak kiah-kiai, two men or animals silently facing one another.

phah tsap kiah, doing odd jobs; handy. phah tsap kiah thanh bô chiah, a jack of all trades cannot make a living. chhiú-kiah-ti, small rice boiler with handle. chhiú-kiah-su, id.; a small hand lamp. chhut-kiah, having projecting eaves supported on brackets; (when supported on pillars, "chhut-pó" is said).

kiam (R. id.), along with. kiam-jim, to hold more than one office; a pluralist. kiam-kheh, id. kiam-pém, id. kiam-li, id.

kiam (R. hám), salted. kiam-tóe, vegetables preserved in sauce. tí, kiam, chiai, bô hiâm, greedy; voracious. chhái kiam, dried condiments. sun-lói ni chhái-kiam, to take the opportunity to buy provisions; said also more generally. kóng-óc kha'h kiam, to speak bitter words. ké chin kiam, price very high. kiam-tá, briskish.

u ké kiam-túi, said of pond fish that have escaped into the sea; fig. of people, widely travelled; experienced. kiam-túi óc, pidgin English.

kiam (R. id.), to diminish. hó góa kiam-kiai, offering less than the full amount. kiam-khim, to lighten, as trouble. kap lâng ke-kê kiam-kiam, to act kindly, treating superiors without due respect. kóng ke-kiam óc, to speak in this way. kiam-sit, to diminish gradually the amount of food taken, as religious devotee. kiam-chiah, id.

kiam (R. to arrange). kiam-iêt, to examine. kiam-giâm, to examine officially. kiam-túu, to examine a ship for repair or quarantine. kiam-cêk, to examine as to the existence of plague. kiam-un-khi, a clinical thermometer. kiam-taa, to make official examinations of articles, such as wine or sugar. kiam-teng, to examine with a view to advancement. kiam-hoan, a geishu,
kiám, id. kiám-sat tch ká, itching to gamble. kiám poáh lâng, it is the gambling that upsets men. kiám-tî lê-pî, going on gambling recklessly. poáh chhâi kí, to make one's living by gambling. phâi* kiám-phiâh, short-tempered; angry at slight losses.

kiáu (R. id.), to report or give in to a mandarin. kiáu chêng, to give up guns. kiáu khi-hài, id. kiáu pái, to return a permit when no longer required. kiáu-kau, to hand over. kiáu-lap, to pay taxes, etc. kiáu pin, to enter a petition. kiáu-an, to hand in documents or money relating to a law case. kiáu giám, to submit an article to the authorities, for examination.

kiáu — kâ-kiáu, leggins.

kíàu (R. to cry out). tâi-ho* siáu-kiáu, to talk noisily; to boast.

kíàu (R. id.) chhân-kiáu, a country clown, good only for field labour. kíàu-phôi têo-ki, to rise to the foundations. kíàu lâng ê thau-lê, to get a man put out of his situation by speaking evil of him.

kiên (R. the shoulder). kíàu-chiong, epaulettes. sîa kien, to let down from the shoulders, as a load; to give up responsibility in a matter. pêng-kîên, shoulder to shoulder; abreast.

kîên (R. id.) têng thiau, unable to carry a burden, said of woman or scholar.

kîên (R. id.). firm. kîên-kîên-kîên, absolutely certain. kîên hô-sê, sure to be all right. kîên-chiâh, certainly succeed in obtaining. têng-kîên, very resolute and decided.

kîên-sim kîên bô lô, with all one's resolution unable to hold out. kîên-jîm ê sim-koa, a steadfast and resolute heart. kîên-sit, faithful and true. kîên-sîu, to observe resolutely. kîên-sin-lê, Confirmation. kîên-chîn-lê, id.

*kiên (R. gông, cf. kîên), to coagulate. kîên-peng, to freeze.

kîên (R. kân). chin kîên, in want of cash.

kîên (R. a cocoon). niâ-kîên, a cocoon. chhâm-kîên, id. kî-kîên, to spin a cocoon. sîu kîên, to collect the cocoons for unwinding the silk. kîên kiân, to arrange the cocoons according to three grades. sîông kîên, the best quality of cocoon, whole and clean. tîông kîên, the second quality, whole but impure. hâ kîên, worst quality, not complete, produce silk waste. sap kîên, a cocoon from which the moth has been born. tông kong-kîên, a double cocoon, containing two chrysalises.

*kiên — kêe-kîên, small puddings of minced pork fried. iû-so-kîên, kind of pudding fried in fat.

kîên (R. feeble). ân kîên sî kôi, fate and times are against me.

kien-siet, to establish; to set up. kien-siet-hûi, cost of installation. kien-zi-su, statement to authorities by responsible parties as to management of a matter. iâu-bê kien-ti (+), not yet married. kien-lip (+), to edify.

kien (R. to perceive). gu-kien, in my humble opinion. phi-kien, id. tsotâi-kien, id. ko-kien, the view of others, your opinion. kui-kien, id. tsun-kien, id. su-kien, private opinion; individual view.

kien-sip, to learn from observation; practical training. kien-hâk, id. sit-tôe kien-hâk, to study subjects on the spot.

khi-kien, motive of action. ùi-chiâ khi-kien, determined by love of money. ùi khi-kien, id.

kien-pûn, a sample; a specimen. kiên-chêk-sû, a written statement of prices; an estimate. kien toa, to accept a bill. kien-bôn, knowledge of things; information. kîng kien-bôn, to extend one's knowledge.

kien-tông, a look-out; a sentinel.

bôe kien-kie, unashamed and impenitent. kien kî ji tsok, to act in accordance with times and circumstances.

kien (R. vigorous and healthy). kiên-không, strong; robust. chîok kien-không, to drink one's health; to toast. kien-không tiau-sa, investigation into the health of a district. kien-tsôn, strong and healthy.

kien-nâu-sân, pills for strengthening the brain. kien-ûi-sôa+, powders to aid digestion.

kien bông, loss of memory; amnesia.

kien chông, an able general.

kien (R. id.), the gizzard. o-hi-kien, the roe of the 0-li. bô koa+ bô kien chiâh chit pé tâ†, without education, but very daring and reckless.

bôk-te-bô niau-âa kien, to despise.

*kiên (R. a key), key of an instrument.

kien-không, an important affair; a crisis; the key to the situation.

kiet (R. id.) chhêng-kiet (+), the daily house cleaning. kiet-chêng-kêk, board of hygienic cleaning.

kiet (R. id.), auspicious. kiet-tsông, to barry properly, after delay and full preparation. kiet-lêng-sê, A Hîndôu.

kiet — piên-kiet, costiveness.

kiet (R. id.), to form into a knot. kiet-bût, to form a lump. kiet-không+lêng, bulbar plague. kiet-lê, to wind up an affair or discourse. kiet-lôk, to form a covenant. iâu-kiet, wound up and finished. kiet-lê, fee paid by graduate to ô-bô on attaining his first degree. ni-kiet, to write out agreement to pay this fee.

kim (R. a hero). kiet-sêng, a heroic disposition. lû-kiet, a heroine.

*kiet (cf. khiêt, S.), to throw or strike downwards.

khi — khi-â chit-ê, sound of sudden cry, of child or hen. khe khi-chit-ô hê i khi khi chit-ê, give him a sudden punch in the ribs that will make him call out, said by children.

kim (R. id.), gold. bien-kim, ready money (s. now). hoât-kim, to fine (may be quite a small sum). lién-kim, an annual grant. kim-không, a gold mine. ngô-kim-không, mines for metals. khiô (cf. khiêt-ô, a cash made of gold, as pendant.

kham-chi, hooi, corncob. phê kim, platinum. kham, small sheet of idolatrous paper; small gold coin. tiên kim, gold eletroplate. tiâm-kim-sût, alchemy.

kim-kong-chîb, the diamond. kim-kong-kêng, the "diamond" classic of the Buddhists. kim-kong-châm, Buddhist book of prophecies. sâm-tài kim-kong, four idols at entrance of large temples.

kim-kong-kâu, a sect of Buddhism.

kim bôi-gân (+), better outside than inside; said of wound healed but festering inside, tiles put over grass roof, etc.; a good kind of rice. châm bôi-kim, better than appear from the outside, as wealthy man poorly clad.

kim, bôi, sâm, hôi, thô; the five elements; the days of the week from Tuesday to Saturday are named from them. chhê bôi sâm kim â-sê bôi, does this grave contain a jar or a coffin? kim khe bôi, gold must not be placed in a coffin along with the corpse, it makes the coffin rot more quickly.

kim-chiêng sâm-tài, an age when money is everything. kim-chiêng ê tsê-tsê, spirit of money-making. hong-kim ê tsê-tsê, id.

kim-chiêng oun-tông, pecuniary agencies; bribery.

long-tsê hâm-thâu kim put hâu, a reformed son is worth more than gold. kim put hâu, a gold coin, first made by father of returned prodigal. kim siu tâu thiaih, said of man receiving presents but not exerting himself to save the giver (from story of Li Sê-bin).

kim-kí gék-hiôñ, high in rank; distinguished; having a fine personal appearance. lâm kim sin, gilded all over, as idol; wearing a great deal of jewellery. khâñ-khoái kim-thâu, more easily polished. kim-kèng-soa, sand used for polishing.
kim

kim-soa^ (?), California. sin kim-soa^, Australia; Alaska. kim-soa^ than-á, rugs from America. kim lién-hoc, the golden water-lily.

kim oán, dollars reckoned in gold currency; Japanese yen. kim-khô, a safe; a money box. chhiú-thê ê kim-khô^, portable money box. kim-giên (+), a motto. kim-kú, the golden text. put ê kim-kia^, a sorcerer. thun-kim-sî, to commit suicide with gold leaf. phó kim, to lose one’s voice, as from sickness (the voice belongs to the gold element).

kim-ke-láp, cinchona bark. kim-kê-nâ' song, sulphate of quinine. kim-sit-á, the teak.

مخ
kim (R. to forbid). kim-ah, to keep in prison. kim-tôc, forbidden ground. kim-lêng, an interdict. kim tsôan tsâi, right of re-publication reserved. kim boé tiâu, unable to hinder; unable to give up a bad habit. kim put tsâi, id.

kim-kâng (+), to blockade a port; to close a port to vessels coming from an infected region. kim-kâng-kî, a quarantine flag, on infected vessel. kim ku-sâ, to be quarantined on this island near Singapore. kim-hê, contraband goods. kim-khù, to close a port to infected vessels; to restrain one’s mouth in eating or speaking. kim khâu hun, not allowing the smoke of opium to escape from one’s mouth.

kim tsôat, to forbid entirely the use of anything: kim boân-chhan, to suspend from the khut kim (+), to restore to communion. kim chit-lâng ê boân-chhan, to suspend one man. sû-kim, to be suspended; to be shut up 40 days with a diminishing quantity of food, in training to become a “hoát-koa”.

kim (R. tight), fast. chhiú-kîn, quickly. kim tsôah bán, merely a matter of sooner or later. kim-bân ê cheng-chha, id. bò kim bô khoâ, said in blaming a man for dilatoriness. koah kin chit khek, kin chit-khek hó, the sooner the operation takes place the sooner relief will come. kim than kin chiáh, good earnings, but all spent as soon as earned. kùi kâu bô tâ'-kin (+), exceedingly dear.

kim (R. koân). chhiú-kîn, thin black stuff mostly used for linings.

*kin - kin-kông, disputing loudly and obstinately. kin-kông kî, making a loud noise.

*kin - kin-kông-kûn, noise made by a large crowd. kin-kông-kîo, noise made by cart, engines, etc. kin-kông-khíaû, a see-saw.

kiô (R. kiô), a bridge. kiô-tûn, piers of a bridge. kiô-hoâ^, rail of a bridge. kiô-khang, the arch of a bridge. kiô-tông, id. khut kiô, bridge steep in middle.

kiô ké kôái^ thuì, forgetful of benefits received. kiô be ké, kôái^-sâng-sak, foolishly ungrateful, forgetful that one may again require help. kê kiô khaâh tsòe lâng kîa^ lô', having far wider experience than ordinary men.

kiô (R. kiâu), to call. kiô-hiâm, to call out loud. kiô-chhi^, to awaken, lit. or fig. kiô lô', a way-side beggar. kiô bô kan', to fail in engaging labourers. kiô bi', to order rise to be sent to the house, paid for monthly. kiô gôa béh sî-nîhâ, said by child or employee when called refusing to go.

kiô lê-long, to bid at an auction. hô' gôa kiô-ò-nh, knocked down to me. kiô khi kiô khûn, mourning morning and evening, calling the deceased to rise and so to sleep. kiô kho' liên thien, aries of misery reaching to Heaven. bá-sa^ kiô-in, not on speaking terms.

chhut-tû hò' lâng kiô, putting down a stake and challenging another to throw the dice; said of man seeking a quarrel, or woman soliciting to evil. kiô lâk-kâu, to gamble in this way.

liâh-kiô, to take to; to suppose to be. tài-kâng beb kiô sî gôa u chî', everybody will think I have money. li kiô-tsô sim-mîh^ miâ', what is your name? kiê-liâu soâ tiâu-teh, the name has stuck.

kô (R. kiân), a sedan-chair. tin-tô-kô, a finely made sedan chair. piên-kiô, an ordinary chair. têng-sa-kiô, a short square-shaped chair, for use in towns. tek-i-kiô (+), a bamboo chair with poles fastened to the sides, to take the place of a sedan chair. nang-kiô, a canvas bed for carrying wounded; a stretcher. sin-nîu-kiô, a bridal chair. hi-kiô, id. hûn-kiô, the chair in which the tablet is carried to the grave. o-kiô, chair used in marriages when for some reason festivities are not proper; also in country weddings. chhû-kiô, seat formed by two persons joining their hands across for a child to sit. bô-thâu-kiô, an open chair in which criminals are carried out to the execution ground. chê bô-thâu kîo, to be carried out to execution. ké-soa^-kiô (+), a chair engaged by the way for short stages. tin-phông-kiô, chair with rattan seat. kiô-kêng, a chair shop. kiô-tiâm, id., ôe kng-kiô chiah thang khui kiô-kêng, to be a good master one must have learned the trade. kiô-liî, the person seated in the chair; the “fare”. kiô-e, the bearers. kiô sai-hû, id. kiô-ta^ (+), the cross-bar used by the third bearer. kiô-mâng, board of wood closing bridal chair. tôa-kiô-khà, roof of large chair, sloping from centre to four sides.

chhut kiô, to come out of a chair. lôh-kiô, id.; to let down the chair. sîo kîo, to burn the paper sedan chair at the close of funeral rites; gen. to end a matter. kiô phah-piên, chair ready to start. jin kiô-chêng tîa^, to present a petition to mandarin in his chair.

kôh (R. kôeh, the foot), an individual. hô kôh-sek, good at work; capable. chêng-kêng kôh, a trustworthy man. tôa kôh-sek, a famous actor. pâm-kôh,
kiok (R. the foot). kiok-sek, same as kioh-sek. tsuï-kiok, charge for freight. chit-kiok, three cards in hand all the same.

局 (R. a game), very poor. iü-piën-kiok, the post office. si-kiok, aspect of affairs; state of the world. kiok-bin, id. kái-koat si-kiok, to settle up affairs. t'ai-kiok, public affairs; general weal. t'ai-kái t'ai-kiok sün-hái, to the injury of the main issue. k'o-tiök hau-höe è t'ai-kiok, caring for the general interests of the church. t'ai-kiok-tiong jin, persons having share in a matter. kiok-oan, managers. kiok-goë jin, outsiders. tong-kiok-chià bé, pöng-köan-chià cheng, the bystanders see more clearly than those engaged in the matter. thoän-tô-kiok, committee in charge of preachers. gák-kiok, managers of music in the worship of Confucius. piën-kiok, a cheating transaction. piën-kiok, change of method; plotting. siat-ke-kiok, a number of men scheming to make unlawful gains. pâi ki-kiok, to set a chess problem; to arrange a trap for a man. lâi-kiok, matter finally settled. hông-kiok, id. nâ' bô kâu tsöe khít-chiàh bôe-tit lâi-kiok, will certainly come to begging in the long run. kiok-put-kiok tiên un i, cannot but permit him. tsöe-chiàn kiok, very exact in settling affairs, making no allowance for sentiment. tiâu-kiok, to form a hand at cards with either of two triplets (ku, bé, phâu, or kun, sô, chhîh*).

* Kiok (R. miserable; a play). kiok-liêt, violent; fierce. ok-kiok, a vicious play; rough; hurtful. kiok-ilâh, medicines dangerous to use. chhâm-kiok, unhappy conditions. pi-kiok, id. phài* kiok-sin, a bad state of feeling, kioä-kiok, strange developments. ki-kiok, id.

èn kiok, novel and interesting. sin-kiok-hi, modern proper dramatic performances. sin-kiok-siâ, a society for producing such plays, chhâm-kiok, a comedy. koan kiok, to see a play; to keep watch for another, as at gambling, quail shooting, etc.

kiong (R. id.), a palace. tong-kiong tien-hâ, the Imperial House. heng-kiong, the residence of the Emperor when away from home. kiong lôi-säng, Imperial household department. sit-lok kiong tâi, good fortune; with food and income secured. kiong-thô-sâ, land tax (the land being reckoned as belonging to Emperor). ăng-kiong khi, to build a house like the Emperor's palace, by special imperial permission. kiong-tiong, belonging to the palace. kiong-hún, best face powder. kiong-si', a fine delicate style of fan.

tu-kiong, the womb (tsu, - a child); coffin of emperor or empress (tsu, a tree). siu-kiong-sa, a drug which makes a red mark on a girl's skin, indelible so long as she remains virgin. kiong-chhong, the furniture.

kiong (R. frontier). sin khûi ê kiong-kài, a new colony.

kiong (R. to provide). khâm-kiong, humble and respectful.

kiong (R. to produce). kiong-kip (+), to produce. kiong-kip uî-oân, official appointed to make provision for coming of a mandarin. kiong-kip-sô, his office. kiong-siën, to supply with food, as teacher. chêng-kiong, land tax. sô' jip put kiong sô chhut, income not sufficient to meet expenditure.

*tiong (R. a bow). kiong-iû-höe, an association for the practice of archery. chit-kiok, 30 degrees.

kiong (R. violent), in music, forte. tiong-kiong, mezzo forte. kiong-chê, to compel by force; coercion. kiong-chê chip-hêng, compulsory action; carrying legal decisions into effect, as by confiscating property. kiong-chê kâu-kiok, compulsory education. kiong-ngi ê chhîu-tôa*, violent forcible action. kiong-phâi, to make forced contributions.

kiong-piën, to speak unreasonably. liêt-kiong, the Great Powers. kiong-tiong tsü' u kiong-tiong chiû, a fierce man will meet some one to oppress him.

kiong (R. limit). tô' kiong, at the end of one's resources; very poor. kiong-tô', id. kiong-khâm, in great straits.

kiong (R. to join one's hands). kiong-sim-chiöh, the keystone of an arch. kiong-chiôh, id.

kiong (R. to force, by change of tone from "kiong", violent). kiong li êchê, I insist on your sitting down.

kiong — chhut-kiong, to have a projecting piece of wall like a buttress.

kiong (R. together with). kiong-thông, general; held in common. kong-kiong, united; general. kong-kiong ê su-gîap, a public concern; a joint stock company. kong-kiong ê sim, public spirit. kong-kiong-kài, a foreign settlement. kiong-tông, united; acting together. kiong-tông sâm-gîap, property belonging to several owners. kiong-tông tsâi-sâ, id. kiong-tông ê bông-tôe, a public burying-ground. kiong-tông ê pi-tài, irrigation works, the water from which is rented to cultivators. kiong-tông ê su-bu-sô, an office where several officials work together.

kiong-hö, harmonious; kiong-hô-kök, a republic. kiong-hö chêng-thê, republican
kip, pension, kia Presence reduced save, nine), football, the to-tak-kiu, to play football, the chin-kiu-kiu, a football team, bong teo-kiu, to play volley ball, chhiu-kiu-kiu, volley-ball, pia-hui-kii, rackets, keng-kiu-kiu, basket ball. nii-kiu-kiu, id. kiet thii-kiiu, to put an iron ball. kia-keng, a billiard room; a club, kiu-po", a tennis lawn, kiu-tii", id. kiu-poe, a bat; a racquet; kiu-si", id. kiu-hia, id. kiu-chii, golf clubs; billiard cues. kiu-kiiu, a balloon.

球

kip (R. a degree in rank), an octave; degree in grammar, goan-kiu, positive degree. pi-kau-kiu, comparative degree. tsieu-siang-kiu, superlative degree.

kip-so, number of ranks or divisions, as of classes in school. teng-kiu, rank; caste. kip-hong, salary due to the rank (s. to bestow, S.). kia hok-kiu, to teach two classes together. kip niet, distinction of grades.

kip (R. to bestow). kip-pai (+), to give or receive permit to trade, etc. un-kiu, a pension. kip chheng, to take out or grant a gun license, or gun for protection. kip-hong, to pay the salary (s. a degree in rank, S.), jit kip, wage. paid daily. gek kip, monthly wage. liu-kiu, yearly salary. kip hui, expenses of students paid by government.

kip-su, an office boy; a waiter. kip-su-toe, originally in this employment.

kip-sui, to pay out. kip-sii", to reward. kip kim, to pay out wages. kip liu, id. kip-ji-khi, an instrument for feeding bees.

kip (R. to receive). chhui-kiu-sii, luggage office; paying desk in bank; distributing centre.

kip (R. to arrive at). kip-te, to pass an examination so as to attain rank or enter higher grade. phoi-kiu, to extend more widely, as education.

kip (R. kiet, to bind). kim-kit-a, a golden hair-pin. ko-kii, a bent bamboo to protect fish-trap from being carried away by a flood.

kiu (cf. kiiu), to shrink. lau to-kiu, shrinking together, said of old man. kong-liau to-kiu, to withdraw a remark; to draw back from a bargain. saa-kap kii ti bin-chheng, to draw together in bed for warmth. kiu-hien-po-ti i e chhiiu-ng, to hide the gambling implement up his sleeve. chhun kau bak-bai, kii kau to-tsai, collapse of a man boating.

kiu (R. to beseech). kiiu-pang, to ask for help, as scholar in need. lau-kiu, to ask for; to demand. teng-kiu, id. kiu-tho, id. chheng-kiu-sii, an application to authorities for payment of money due.

kiu (R. id.), a ball. phah chheng-kiu, to play billiards. thun-kiu, id. thok-kiu, id. tiih kiiu, id. kiu-chheng, a billiard table, chhiiu-kiu, cricket, go chhiiu-kiu, to play ninepins. ko chhiiu-kiu, id. phah

toe-kiu, to play croquet; to play ninepins.

kiiu kiu, to play a ball. bang-kiu, lawn tennis, kau-kiu, hockey, ia-kiu, baseball. pang-kiu, id. soa-kiu, golf. kiiu-kiu, football. chii" toa-kiu, to play football, the chin-kiu-kiu, a football team. bong teo-kiu, to play volley ball. chhiu-kiuu-kiiu, volley-ball, pia-hii, a ball; a racquet; kiiu-si, id. kiiu-hia, id. kiu-chii, golf clubs; billiard cues. kiiu, a balloon.

球

kiu (R. id.) kiu-sii, lau-kiu, to hate foreigners and persecute the church.

kiu (R. nine). thien-kiu-pai, dominos. thien-kiu-ji, id. tiih-kiu, to play at dominos. poa-thien-kiu, to gamble with dominos. thii pai kiu, to play out 8 dominos at the beginning of the game.

kiu-kiiu hap-sii, the multiplication table. kiu-pat-hang, a commission agency receiving 10% or 20% commission.

kiu (R. id.), to save. kiiu-siok, to deliver. kiu-tii, saving truth. kiiu-h6-noe, a fire brigade. kiiu-seng-tsiiu, a life boat. kiu-chheng-hoe, a benevolent society.

kiu lang ge khi, able to save people. kiu lang u hoat-tit, id. phah-kiu, to save, as from sudden illness. chin bo kiiu, no hope of deliverance. bo kiiu thien-tsiiu, said of incorrigible child. lim-sii kiiu-ho-sii, ambulance station at races, sports, etc.

kiu (R. to investigate to the bottom). gienc-kiiu, to make enquiry; to investigate; to study. kho-kiiu, id. tsii-kiu, to make official investigation. kiiu-sii, really; truly.

纠

kiiu (cf. kiiu), having a wrinkled look. kiiu-kun, to have cramp. kiiu-phii, a snub nose; to sniff. kiu-tii, a map on a reduced scale.

旧

kiiu (R. old). siu-kiu, opposed to change; conservative. siu-kiu-phai, the conservative party. siu-kiu-tong, id. kiu-tong, id.

桅

kiiu (R. id.) thong-kiu, to keep a coffin unburied until a lucky day is found. kiiu-kiiu, to be cofined.

蔗

kiiu (R. kione), ginger. kiiu-thiih, preserved ginger. kiiu-chiap, ginger syrup. kiiu-tsiiu, ginger beer. kiiu-hun, pounded ginger. kiiu-boah, id. kiiu-gii, young shoots of ginger. lhm kiiu-gii, lii o-nug, a refined man should have long slender fingers, a woman's fingers should be short.
kiù

and round. ún-iám kà kiùa, said of very stingy man. siáng-chhiü ngî phi6 kiù, without means of any kind; said of a man with no capital become rich by his own exertions.

kiùa (R. kiông), disobedient. tsöe kiùa tsöe ngî, using firmness or entreaty in making up a quarrel as circumstances require.

*kiùh, a small quantity; to take or put away in small quantities. chit kiùh-á, a little of anything. kiùh-kóa, id. chit kiùh chhá, a small bundle of wood.

*kiùh — kiùh-phî, to wrinkle the nose in displeasure.

光

kiông (R. kông), light. lô ngî, presbyopia. kùn ngî, short sight. chiâng-kông, squinting. sôa-kông, eyeball dispersed. sián-kông, spectacles. toa-kông, monocle. gô-tâ, a lamp of electric light. 50 candle power. kûi ngî è, how many candle power?

tsâh ngî, to shut out the light. m thâng tsâh göa è kông-thâu (+), do not stand in my light. kông-sôa, a beam of light. thâu-tê ngî, transparent.

kông tam-tam, clean and orderly, as room or clothing. kông-kût (+), of child, in good health. kông-tsông, said of matter well done, satisfactorily finished. kûng iâ am su, apparently prosperous but really losing, as man master of home in public but really subject to wife.

打

kiông (R. kông), to carry on a pole between two men. kiông-pî, to carry an idolstrous ornamented platform. chit lâng kiông chhit-kak, as in carrying a heavy table, a man at each corner, (without a pole). lâng si tsông, pût sî ngî, a man depends upon his dress, an idol on being carried. kiông-chhê bô siang pêng tsâi, a chairbearer carries front and back hire; a man has his limitations.

*kiông (R. kông, name of a star). si-lâi kim-kiông, four idle, guardians of a large temple.

卷

kiông (R. kôân, a roll), a roll, as of mousing, chit kông tó-tô, a map. kui-kiông-pô, a roll of cloth. kông-peh, a sort of medicine. kông-hun, cigarette made by smoker himself.

kiông (R. kôân), to roll up. chiâ-gûn hô-i kông-khi, money embezzled by him. kông tê-pêh, to strip bare, said of avaricious magistrate.

廣

kiông (R. kông, broad). hîng-kiông, the two provinces of Canton and Kwang-sî. kông-tang-tiâm, a shop for the sale of Cantonese goods.

管

kiông (R. kôân, to rule), a tube. chiâi-nî-kiông, rubber tubing. thîh-kiông, iron pipes. bûi-kiông, earthenware pipes. po-tê-kiông, glass tubing. f-kông, a cylinder. khi-kiông, the windpipe, a steam whistle. khi-kiông-tâm, inflammation of the windpipe; bronchitis. tsâi-iên-kiông, a steam whistle. hûi ngî, veins and arteries. chiâng-kiông, the oesophagus. chiâng-kiông pî-oêh, stricture of the oesophagus.

鋼

kiông (R. kông), steel. thîh-kiông, steel. kông-pî, a steel pen. kông tsông, a steel awl. kông gân, hole in a steel-plate for drawing iron wire. kông-sî-bâng, steel wire mosquito netting; said also of metal netting generally. kûn-bâng, id.

楅

kiông (R. kôân), a large round pole. phê-kiông, a leather trunk.

剛

kiông (R. kôân, to make a hole or string together), to bore a hole; to strike a blow thrusting. pô-kiông-tôe, to deduct one cash from each of the hundred first strung, to pay for the cash string. chi-kûi-toh thâm ngî-tôe, these 2 cash are the profit of the money-changer. û sông bô ngî, to spend money as it is earned, so as to have none to lay up. chi-kông-thâu pât ân-an, very unwilling to spend money. ne chi-kông-thâu, to keep a strict hold of expenditure. kûn lâng kiông-phî (+) to lay restraint on a man, as by bribery or by marriage.

劵


科

ko (R. kô, a rule). gîa kô-chhîhô, to fight with sticks, in jest or in earnest. kîâ kô-chhîhô, to measure; to take the lead.

篙

ko (R. a pole). thîu ko, growing up straight without branches; said of tall thin man. gîa nê-ko, to speak obstinately, refusing to acknowledge oneself in the wrong. tíng-kô, a measuring rod. tíng-kô, carpenter's plane for mouldings. tek-kô-chhû, a long narrow house with many rooms and no spare grounds.

chiît-kô, a head of bananas, the whole produce of a tree. chît-kô len-hê, a bunch of crackers.

膏


tsû-sêng-ko, to boil down fluid opium to the proper consistency. lâu-ko, to smoke new opium unmixed. pau ko chhá, to smoke pellets of opium ash with some fresh opium added. hun-ko, extract of opium. bah-ko (+ê), extract of meat. bah-pê-ko, a preparation of pig's skin stewed to a jelly. liâu-ko, this stuff prepared for mixing with opium. bah-ko (+ê), id. ko lâu chiap tîh, to perspire profusely; said of emissions from dead body; fig. of man boasting of his great exertions. tài-oân chîm bô ko, kô, in contempt of Formosan scholars. sin-nê bô i pi lâng kî, pak-nê bô ko bô lâng gi, a man is
ko

judged by external appearance, not by real merit.

歌


高

ko (R. high), a surname. ko-siông, superior; of elevated tastes (s. ode, S.). ko-siông tó-tek, exalted virtue. ko-téng, upper; higher. ko-téng ê sim-phoa, supreme court of justice. ko-téng ê phoe-péng, the higher criticism. ko-kíp ê hák-hau, school of higher grade. ko-kién, (polite) wise.

ko-tó', measurement of heights, as head of water, voltage of electricity. ko-sód, id.; also fig. of moral qualities. ko-kio-soa, the Woosung bar. ko-sa, Formosa.

sook bi ti ko-chiu, if you wish cheap rice you must wait till after death. áng-ko-li, a kind of fish sometimes spoken of as "sa-ji-si'".

哥

ko (R. id.), an elder brother. lúi-ko, polite form of address; Sir. i-tch tsóc-ko, said of man taking lead without consultation; head of bandits. kon-sí ê toa-ko, headman of a society or company. ko-ló-hoc, the Ko-ló society. óng-ko liú-ko, contemptuous way of speaking of bad companions (origin of phrase uncertain). chenh-khi-ko, title of paper image put in coffin as attendant. siáu-chhit ko-a, the clown in a play; said of a man acting frivolously.

稞

ko (R. a cake). niá-ko, a cake prepared at end of year and on 1:9. hók-léng-ko, a very superior kind of cake. hong-phién-ko, a round cake, made in larger size for a present at marriages. soan-phién-ko, a white sweet cake made in thin layers. siang-ko lún, a soft cake made with sugar in alternate layers. tch-pang-ko, a large cake placed on marriage day in bride's chamber. tin-pang-ko, id. at ko-á, to open a packet of cakes which are given to the person guessing most correctly the number of cakes stamped with figure of pineapple.


筍

ko (R. ko', a basket work trap for fish). kó-chhúi, the month of the trap for fish. kó-chhi, the converging sticks that prevent escape. kó-thang, the part in which the fish are held. kó-khiáh, the hollow in which the trap is placed. kó-khit, bamboo fixed to prevent the trap from being washed away. kó-tsah, embellishment to guide fish into the trap. kó hê tâu, trap placed facing downstream. kó hê lôh, facing upstream.

ló-ko, a candle; a hammock.

遨

ko (R. go, to whirl), to stir. ki-ko, not straight in managing matters. hön'-hóí kó-làng, to treat men unjustly. kó-chhiá, to turn a cart; the bar of a sugar mill to which the ox is attached. tit-tit kó-chhut-lài, to advance warily with sword

and shield in hand. hú-jin-làng miá-nöa* kó, woman active in managing household and earning money.

*ko — kui-thoa kui-ko, in large numbers or great quantities. chiun-ko-chhip, grown over with oysters and barnacles.

果

ko (R. the result). hau-ko, result attained; effect produced. in-ko, karma. kó-pó, retribution for deeds of a former life, good or bad. sén-cheng-ko, reward of virtue in previous life. kong-ko, rites for the dead. kiet-ko, draft of petition to Emperor. thóan-ko, to send in an essay surreptitiously to candidate at examination. kó-pang, for receiving instructions and issuing them to the respective parties.

告

ko (R. the classifier of men). kó-jin, an individual. kó-jin-seng, individuality. kó-jin tsú-iú, individual liberty. kó-jin tui kó-jin ê sú, matters between individuals, not state affairs.

it kó ché, one month. kó-zoa-ché, more than a month. e-kó-ché, next month.

過

ko (R. to inform), to sue at law. pô-ko, to inform; to report. kóng-ko, to inform the public; to advertise. phó-thông ê kó-pêh, an ordinary trade advertisement. ték-piét ê kó-pêh, a special personal advertisement. kóng-ko, a public notification. kó-seng, to announce the completion of a matter. kó-chiá, id.

soan-ko, to pronounce sentence, as judge. soan-kó-su, a written judgment. kó-ti-su, an official notification. kó-si-pái, a notice board for proclamations. kó-si-teng, an open-air notice board with cover from rain. kó hot, to inform a superior official, as detective reporting result of investigation. kó-táí, to borrow money from a friend in temporary emergency (s. pass. S.). tiong-ko, to extort a friend (cf. khok, s. Kö-kái, anarich confession.

過
孔 (k'o), cart stuck in the mud.

孔 (k'o, to fly about). 科-ek, to swallow in mud, as buffalo. 科 cháh-k'iu, to play nine-pins.

孔-lâng, to sponge on people; to scorn on people. 科 thng-bh k'o kâu u mòa, said of waster depending on others for maintenance. móa-lâu-kô, such a man.

科 (k'o, id.), a paternal aunt. 科-bù, id. 科 o, younger sister of one's husband marrying one's elder brother. 科 só becomes "hin-só.

chái-kô, title or address of strict vegetarian women; near relatives add "ko" to her name when speaking of her. 科-pô, nun in H. C. church (s. solitary). 科-sí-kô-tö, bô k'o iâ hê-siâ, after the death of the married sister the family becomes strangers.

科 (k'o, a sort of fish). 科hiu-kô, a red fish, growing to 8 or 10 inches, reckoned good eating.

科 (k'o, a sort of insect). hé-kim-kô, the fly.

科 (k'o, crooked). tsap k'o cheng, ten o'clock. 科-thong, to have secret correspondence. 科-phô, a slope; a gradient. 科-phô-phiau, a gradient post.

孤儿 (k'o, solitary). kék k'o pe, to go alone, so that people may not know. sú k'o, to be a celibate. phôa k'o-teng, husband or wife living alone and mourning the other's absence. k'o-zân (+), id. 科-pîn-i, an orphanage. 科-jî-i, id. 科-jî koah-hu, orphans and widows. 科-koâ-hâo, Widows and Orphans Society. 科 koe-sâ, a man living solitarily. 科-chiông lân hêng, one hand alone cannot clap; a man needs help from others. 科-miông tók-chê, having a monopoly because exclusive possessor of the goods. 科-hâng tók-chê, id. 科-khut chêng, said in cursing, may you be left alone and your posterity cut off.

chiah kô', to climb up a pole for prize at the top, teh-kô e hi, play performed at the conclusion of sacrificial offerings.

菇 (k'o, id.), mushrooms. thô-bi-kô, a kind of fungus. koe-bah-si-kô, very fine kind of fungus, growing sometimes 5 or 6 inches high. kô-kô-kô, fungus, some kinds poisonous. pêh-kô, disease of children; diarrhæa.

客 (k'o, a crime). chêng pá kô', to ask that a person be bound over to keep the peace. súi ú kô, death not sufficient to atone for the crime.

客 (k'o, lit. ko, kô). 科-hô, to make peace.

客 (k'o, to take up rice or fowl from boiling water, letting the water drain off.

客 (k'o, id.). 科-á (+), a fishing net. chêng ko-á, to unite in providing such net. khan ko, to fish with such a net.

客 - ó-kô, stakes in sea for breeding oysters.
瓜

kôa (R. a melon). bôk-kôa (+), in Formosa, the papaya. kôa-kô, pumpkins. kôa-hun, to dismember; to partition; said of China. kôa-tien li-hâ, (do not tie your shoe) in a melon patch, (nor adjust your hat) under a plain tree; give no needless grounds for suspicion.

*koâ — tang-kôa, copper coins, one and two cent pieces.

柤

kô (R. id.), to suspend. kôa-tiâu, to be attracted by; to desire. kôa phâng, to set sail. tsîn kôa kái kî, how many mast has the ship? kôa chhiu-sok, to wear gloves.

kôa-hô, to register a letter. toa kô-hô, single registration. siang kôa-hô, registration with return receipt. kôa miâ, to register one's name. kôa-pien, to present a tablet. kôa sit phîo, to advertise loss of banknote or pawn ticket. siang-kôa-be â bé-chhia, a two-horse carriage.

kôa ke-lâi â tang-tâ, to support the burden of a family.

柤

kô (R. kâ, to cover), a cover. toh-kôa, the movable top of a folding table; a plain wooden cover to protect a good table. toa-kôa kôa, a roof sloping from centre to four sides, like the cover of a square sedan-chair.

*koâ — hâm ki-kôa, acting without due premeditation; making promises lightly. lâm-kôa, loose and untidy, as dress. lâm-kôa liê-kôa, id.

肝

kôa (R. kan), the liver. sim-kôa sio, heartburn. hâi gôa ê sim-kôa, make me sad.

kôa (R. kan, a flagstaff). khi kî-kôa, to erect a pair of lofty poles, permitted to scholars of kông-sông rank and upward.

kôa (R. kan, dry), dried cattabes. tau-kôa-pang, board for making bean-curd. taukôa-bo', stamp for curd. giai tau-kôa, to wear a canage.

gêng-zeng-kôa, dried hung-yen fruit, used for infusing as tea, etc. li-kôa, prunes. koâ-s, dried betel nuts.

bô thang chhi-chhia, thài ư thang phîk-kôa, barely enough for necessary expenses, nothing over for luxuries.

柤

kôa (R. koan), a coffin. koa-chhâ-pang, said of any worthless thing. kim koa-chhâ, a gold model of a coffin sometimes given to bride by her father, not to be used, but to ensure funds for burial. ké kah ư kim koa-chhâ, gôn kham-kôa, said by parents of bride to her husband and his relatives, if you ill-treat her I will demand of you a gold coffin with silver lid, i.e. will make trouble at the funeral. chê koa-chhâ-thau, make offerings at the head of the coffin. koa-chhâ teh töe si ê, m-sî teh töe lâm ê, the coffin closes on the dead not on the aged; a man may die at any time.
Koa

Koa (R. koan), a mandarin. Koa'-ji, the officials in a yamun. Koa'-thia (+), a yamun magistrate's residence. Koa'-sia, id. ti-sia koa'-sia, the prefect's house in Tainan. Koa'-hau-phai, the official world. Chi'-phoe-koa', a judge. Toa-koa'-h0, high mandarins feared by the people. Chhut-koa', one who acts in court for another.

Koa'-ke, price or rate officially fixed. Koa'-ji, government doctors, giving advice and medicine free. Koa'-hui (+), support for students from government funds. Koa'-hui hui-hak, reading abroad at government expense. Koa'-lip, established by government. Koa'-lip chi-thia-t0, the government railway. Koa'-tsuc, official permit. Koa'-ui, official dignity. Koa'-iu-t0e, public sites or lands. Kui koa' bne, to be confiscated. Koa' bin, authorities and people. A-koa' zi-sia, addressing superiors by specially honorific titles. Lan chi' e sim-mia koa', polite form of address to woman by stranger. Gin-koa' (+), used not only by inferiors or strangers. Chi'-sia-koa', son-in-law. A-koa', form of address to son of su-nia. Ts0-koa', to be a catamite. Tong-koa', keeper of gambling house who supplies cards, etc., and room to gamblers, taking percentage of winnings.

Sa'-ni koa' ngy ni' oia, term of office uncertain. Tui koa'-k0a' lin sa-si, gentle readers, farewell, bun-koa' chhigiam, examination for government employment. Ts6c chit-jim koa', the magistrate at present in office. Koai-li' chhia-chhia' hi-tia, official life is very uncertain. Koa' chhia'-chhia' hi-tia, persons of high rank. Koa' kim hui-siau, embezzlement of public money.

Koa

Koa (R. solitary), a small quantity. Ko'-k0a'-hoe, a Widows and Orphans Society. Chi'-koa'-bin, a sullen face. Chi'-sia-koa', a wife with whom husband has no intercourse. Koai put-tiek chhang, a single individual cannot withstand the multitude.

Koa

Koa (R. kain), to chase away. Koai-kang, to be very busy; much occupied with work. Koa' ni'-be, to be very busy at end of year. Koai' ta'j, to urge the payment of taxes. Z0n teh koai', we are very busy. Koai' poa', to compel a tenant to remove. Koai' ku, to herd cows.

Koa

Koa, to strip off, as skin of animal or fruit. Kau ni' gu-phoe tse: chit-teng koai', to allow faults to pass un punished in the meantime, and have a day of reckoning at the last for all.

Koa


Koa

Koa, to carry a thing hanging down by the hand, koai' tui (+), to have a drooping limb. Bin koai' tui-ja, face swollen with dropsy. Pak kui koai', tie a string of them together, as prisoners, or things. To-tang oai-koai', to round a ship.

Koai

Koai (R. kat), to cut. Koai thang-ke, to cut right through. Tang-chia koai, to kill a man by slicing alive. Koai-kuh jihtian, two methods of suicide that may be chosen, said of hopeless state of things.

Ni'-tang koai chio, a bad harvest. Chi' ek' koai-t0u, and the harvest after this. Koai thiac-tang, to cut out the queue. Koai chhui, to put to shame, as by refusing a present. Jit koai, daily expenses allowed to a man sent on business; the daily stages of an official on a round of visitation.

Koai-ni', to surrender a portion of the territory. Koai buh jip-pan, handed over to Japan. Koai-t0e khu-t0, to seek peace at cost of surrendering territory. Koai in, to cut a seal. Koai tso-sde, to pay taxes (from the practice of cutting off the part forming receipt). Koai-le, circumcision.

Koah

Koah — liem koah kham, holding 9 cards of same colour of three fixed suits (gun, stu, chin', or ku, b6, phau).

Koah, to sell wholesale; a wholesale business. Bi koah, a wholesale rice shop. Eng koah-he koah-lang, to sell goods to people wholesale. Gu-koah, a dealer in cattle. Khan gu-koah, to lend a man to a house of ill-fame. Koah-oa', to exchange with the savages, th0-koah, retail customers of an opium form.

Koai

Koai, tame; gentle. Gun-nang bong koai, you naughty child. Chhui chih koai, very quick at detecting any defect in cooking. Bok-chhi koai-la'i (+), observant, boc chhui-koai-d, to use flattering words.

Koai

Koai, large; bulky. Chit koai chi', a large quantity of cash done up in a napkin, tang-koai, a copper cent. Chit-koai, id. 10a chhui-phoe koai, fat cheeks hanging down. To-koai-d, a tapo.

Koai

Koai (R. id.), to swindle. Koai-hui, a kidnapper with violence. Koai-hui, a female kidnapper. Koai-an, a case of kidnapping. Koai-to, to kidnap and carry away. Kan-k0ai, to lead away a woman with whom he has had illicit intercourse. Koai-hong j0teng, the practice of kidnapping becoming daily more serious.

Koai

Koai (R. strange), sa'-koai-kip, to be offended. M than koai z'a k0ng, do not be offended at my speaking. Bok-koai it tse-0n-i, no wonder he acted in that way. L0n-koai, no wonder.

Koai-bien-ts0ng, an offensive obnoxious appearance. Koai-bien-siong, id. a passion. Koai-siong, id. koai-mia', a strange supernatural thing.

Koai-chikut, very strange! Koai-chikut, an able but dangerous man. Gi-koai, to suspect. Koai-0t, id. pi'-kui pi'-koai, crafty and injurious.

Koai

Koai (R. koai, stubborn), to sprain; said also of implements injured by strain. Koai-le, of a perverse disposition.
koai (a cross-bar, as in furniture). tit-koai, the connecting bar running the length of a table. hoai-koai, the bar at the end.

koai (R. koan, a gateway), to shut. koai-mung chhut, to make off leaving everything behind, as murderer. koai-ming boe thai-ko-an, a cure for leprosy will find a sale behind closed doors; said of popular goods.

koai (R. ko), high. koai long-song, very, high. koai long-lung, id. koai.

siang-siang, very high and dangerous, as steep mountain. koai-sa', altitude. khah koai-teng, a higher degree; a higher level. chit-khah-chit-ti koai, very tall. koai-i, a high stool with steps (in Formosa say "teng-f" or "koan e ") to avoid sound of "koan-f ".

koai (R. koai), a staff. ku koai, to lean on a staff. ngi koai, a job in which it is difficult to make gain. iang a u koai-a hoa, it is well to have a helper on whom one can rely.

koai (R. koan), accustomed. koai chhhii, good at anything; experienced. lihn-tsoe koai-si, though it a mere matter of routine, so with attention. koai-chhia-i-su, 'practice makes perfect'

koai (R. hien), a Hi'en city. chhit-koai e khau-im, the dialect spoken by men from Chinchew. gai-koai e khau-im, dialect spoken by men from Chinchew. koai-si-tai, the period when Formosa was divided into political districts.

*koaih, to walk lane, as from crooked legs.

koan (R. to look at carefully), chham-koan, a spectator. koan-kong, to get enlightenment and culture through travel at home or abroad (s. a gateway, S.). koan-kong-thoan, a party made up for this purpose. bi-koan, a beautiful view (s. to subscribe money, S.). chhiah ka noa koan-teh, please look after this for a little in my absence. koan-chheng-k'ou, to take great precautions, watching before and behind.

koan-kam, to learn from another's experience and sympathize. pi-koan, a miserable condition. pi-koan e tsai-zi, pessimism, l'a-koan, a condition of property. lok-koan e tsu-zi, optimism. phau lok-koan e tsai-zi, optimistic. pai koan-soat, to study with tutor, not entering class, but submitting essays for criticism (s. gateway, S.). koan-kirien sek, intelligent; acting with understanding.

koaih-koan, objective. tsai-koan, subjunctive.

koan (R. id.), a gateway. ke-koan (+), to succeed in pas-ing, said generally, as in examination. koan-exam, to close the custom-house on holiday. p'o koan, to make a statement to the customs (s. mandarin, S.). koan-tsian, customs godown. koan-ien, customs motor launch. sioeng-koan, the native customs (now united to the foreign customs). chiip'koan, to go to one's work in an office. chiht koan, to go beyond the frontier (s. coffin, S.). koan-oan, custom-house officials.

thau-chit-koan, on the first occasion. koan-lien, having relation to; connected. koan-mung, important. koan-he chin toa, very serious responsibility. chin-koan-he, id. koan-he chin tang, id. si-ai e koan-he, a matter of life and death. chiit-si-lang e koan-he, a matter affecting the whole life. touan-tsoat koan-he, to break off relations, koan-gai, to affect prejudicially. si-min kap kau-koan, said of a very dangerous undertaking. hi'en kau-koan bo kie-koan, short reckonings make long friends.

kii vun-koan (+), a crisis. koan-soat, to use influence on behalf of a friend; to bribe officials (s. to look at carefully, S.). koan-sac-'ko', to call on the spirit to lead the enquirer to interview dead person. ho ange-koan, to have these incantations said over one. koan the chin-fang, the spirit will not enter the sorcerer. p'ut koan boc hi'en, the spirit will not enter the image so as to say it. si lang koan kau pi chiap oah-lang, to speak very persuasively. pah-jiit-koan (+), the period of 107 days after birth during which the child must not go out of doors nor for distance in country. sioeng-koan long-i, to use language with double meaning. gau ting koan dan, skilful at putting the best face on a story.

koan-kong sun sia, gambler's phrase for one who watches the game till a good chance for winning occurs. koan-kong-bai, the Java sparrow (s. to look at, S.). koan-to (+), sword formerly used in military examinations. koan-to-chiam, ornament for women's hair made in shape of this sword.

koan (R. a coffin). koan-i, trestles for coffin. chhier-koan, to move the coffin slightly in the hall at a lucky time on day of funeral. kia-koan, to entrust the coffin temporarily to a temple for safe-keeping. chhiah koan, to carry the coffin to the grave (s. gateway, S.). boa-koan, coffin filled by swelling up of the corpse after seven days.

kuan liang-koan, to sleep in cool coffin, i.e. to be buried in a straw mat for want of coffin. koan-oe de, shoes with solef narrowings upwards, like the base of a coffin. pit koan' e chip-choi, to get a ticket for a free coffin. khui-koan gian-si, to open a coffin for inspection in case of suspected murder. chias-sin-koan, a cloth with picture of a man spread in the coffin.

koan (R. a cap). thiua-ka-koan, a performance on the stage preliminary to play, to avert ill-luck or in honour of the guests. ka-koan-le kah tsue hi-in-gin, subsidiary expenses more than the main expenditure. ti ka-koan bin, shameless.

koan (R. to subscribe money). koan-khoa, subscriptions. hang-koan, id. gi-koan-kiin, voluntary contributions to
government, kok-bin-koan, id. ai-kok-koan, id. kok-chê-koan, money advanced to government, to be repaid. lék-koan, forced contributions. sîet kék siu koan, to set up bureaus (unauthorized) and raise money from the people. bi-koan, tax on rice coming from the country to Amoy (s.t. to look at carefully, ¼). lap-koan, to pay taxes. koan-jên, to collect subscriptions.

pák chîu-koan, to rent the drink monopoly. chiû-koan-kêk, office for letting drink monopoly. ti-koan, the pig monopoly. koan-bû, affairs of a monopoly.

**Koan** (R. a mandarin). pô koan, to inform the authorities (s. gateway, ¼). koan-iû-bût, government property. koan ù cheng-tiâu, bin ù su-lok, a mandarin act by the law, the people observe private actions of the court. thier-koan-tôe, sales of shoes made large and curved up in front, like those worn by thien-koan.

**Koan** (R. koan), òh-koan, a form filled in by scholar on entering school, giving name, etc.: an invitation to become teacher in private school. sâng-koan, to send such an invitation. teh òh-koan, to send a small sum of money along with this invitation.

**Koan** (R. id.), authority. koan-li, rights; privileges. li-koan, the power of the purse. koan-ui, authority. koan-ân, limits of power or privilege. koan-hân, id. koan-lêk, power. kong-koan, public rights. bin-koan, rights of the people. koan-, powers of the authorities. kun-koan, right of sovereignty. kok-koan, rights of a nation. tsu-koan, inherent rights.

chêng-koan, political power. un-kip-koan, right to a pension. hái-koan, sea power; marine rights. gi-koat-koan, right of voting. tsu-iû-koan, personal liberty; sîng-sô'-koan, right of appeal. put-hô-k-koan, right of protest. su-hoat-koan, judicial powers. tâi-li-koan, power of the commoners; chêng-koan, right of participation in politics. tsu-tsû-koan, right of autonomy.

pán-koan, exclusive right to print a book. tû-tsok-koan, copyright; right to publish. thai-koan, right acquired by lender over property given in pledge. tiên-koan, right of the mortgage. tiên-koan, right to continued possession. soân-kû-koan, right to elect; suffrage. pi soân-kû-koan, eligibility to office. chîm-iû-koan, right of individual to make use of property held in common. sîu-iû-koan, right to private property. sîng-sîok koan, right to succeed to property. chin-koan-chiâ, widow acting during infancy of heir.

koan-ôh-ê, teacher in temporary charge of a school. koan-xiên, baptism administered to child of heathen, or in articulo mortis (R. C.).

chî-koân lâm-iông, making illegitimate use of official power. lâm-iêu pêng-koân, equal rights of the sexes.

**Koân** (R. the fist). gi-hô-koan, the Roxers. koân-huí, id.

**Koân** (R. id.), a public hall. li-koan, a hotel. kong-koan (+); a public hall. koan-tsù, the governor of a gaol. tâ-koan, place where criminals are confined. jîet-koan, warm friendship. lêng-koan, intercourse broken off. chut-koan-chî, fee paid to singing girl coming to drinking feast in a private house.

thâu-míng-koan, place of detention for accused persons. phoc-koan, a post office. koan-thâu, a secret society.

**Koân** (R. to rule), hò-koan, easy to rule; law-abiding. i koân-lái ê làng, persons under his jurisdiction. koân-khu, a district, as being under control. koân-khu ê keng-chhat, the police in charge of a district. koân-li-jîn, the man having management of property, etc. held by a number in common. koân-bô thù, unable to manage thoroughly. ai’-koan-thâk, wishing to have a hand in everything.

koân-thái i, let him do as he pleases. koân-thái ê khi sî-bô, no matter if he dies.

thîn-koan, an iron pipe. si-kok-koan-tsâg, all the four musical instruments performing together (see Dictionary). koân-nâ, koân, stringmaster on board man-of-war; purser. koân-kien, to have a restricted view of a matter (only what is visible through a tube).

**Koân** (R. to string together), a weight of 100 ounces=ôj kun. koân-thâu, related to; connected with. koân-chîng, tree with hollow stem, used as holder; a cure for poison; the tree-fern.

**Koan** (R. accustomed to). ku-koan tiau-cha, investigation of old customs. cbhái-iông koân-le, to have regard to custom in managing kong’s lawsuits. lék-sâ-chîa ê kû-koan, old customs as recorded in history.

**Koan** (R. to pour), to pour into the throat or similar aperture. koan-chiû, of grain, to form the ear; of pock, to fill with matter. koân-ting, an enema koan-chhiong, sausages. koan-tsùi, to make a person drunk. koan-kông-chhî, bamboo sliced slanting to a point, for administering medicine to cows, or for holding flowers at New Year.

**Koan** (R. a jug). koan-thâu, tinned meats or fruits.

chiah koan-thâu, to eat such provisions. chiah kui-koan, to use such provisions as dist. from fresh provisions; taking a whole tin or bottle, said of heavy opium smoker or drinker. ông-lái koân-khiet, apple chunks in tins. pên-un-koan, a thermos flask. tiên-koan, id.

**Koan** (R. to take care of). koan-kô, to take care of. hê koan to iû, to take one’s family abroad (to escape oppression, etc.).
koan

koan (R. koan, khoan). iu-thai koan, complimentary ticket. leng-cheng-koan, free ticket given to members of the society. kip-heng-koan, additional ticket required for travelling by express train. jip-tiu-koan, ticket of admission; railway platform ticket. koan-tsun, price of ticket.

刮
koat (R. to pare). koat tœc-phê, to oppress the people by extortions, of magistrates.

决
koat (R. to determine). koat-sim, determined. koat-chi, fixed resolution. kai-koat, matter settled and wound up.
phoe'-koat, a judicial decision. phoe'-koat-bun, a judicial decision in writing. koat-gi, to come to a decision after discussion. koat-heng, to take decisive action. koat-si-tui, the "determined to die" band.
koat-liet, to break off relations. chhui-koat, to execute a criminal. eng-koat, to separate without hope of meeting again; said also of death.

訥
koat (R. a rule or receipt for doing some difficult or secret kind of work), mnemonic rhymes, etc. am-koat, secrets, esp. trade secrets. ko-koat, id. tek-koat (+), to rejoice. utia'-tiôh é koat, to have a fixed rule, as of procedure.
koat, to slap. koat chit é ong-hong hó-li, give you a side-long slap; a side blow with the foot.

括
koat (R. to include). koat-hô, parenthesis. koat-hô, id. koat-hô-tong, end of parenthesis.
*koat, a quarter (imit. of foreign sound). chit tiâm chhut chit koat, quarter past one.

koe — chhán-koe, a frog (sometimes written with character for "fowl").

koe (R. kui, a tortoise), koj-kioh (+), shell-fish, like a mussel, a bunch of them is like a tortoise foot.

koe — koa-sng, mean and low in money matters.

koe (R. ke), a fowl. koe-koan, cock's comb. tö-koe, cockfighting. gim-koe, the golden pheasant, insignia of 2nd rank of civil officials. ko-kiu, to walk, manure. koö-kien, small oblong puddings. tsui-tok-ko, a fowl that crows at full tide. gêh-koe, a hen that lays all year round.

koe (R. ke), a stové and kettle put ready for use in the early morning at cock crow. chhân koe-thui', to suck a chicken bone; said of children sucking their fingers.
chhên-fû-koe, a pair of chickens presented to son-in-law or other member of his household, on occasion of first visit after marriage. in-fû-koe, id. in-hun-koe, the white cock carried in funeral procession.
kûi-á-koe, grasshoppers cooked at demons' feasts to resemble chickens. phâ-tô-kong ê koe-ah, dragon-flies, as food for spirits.
thô-fis-kong koe, id. sian-lien koe-thô-â, a young lad of about 12 years of age.

kha-sî koe-â-bák, irritation of skin on foot. bás-chiu koe-â-bák, blinding com-

ing on in the evening to children as result of illness. koe-bû tsâng, a standard plant.
koe-bû chhoa ê thien-phu, a shell. pi' koe-kang-thau, to pull a trigger.
phû tu, to beat up and boiling water poured on. phû-tsu koe-nng, poached eggs. chhá koe-nng, scrambled eggs. soâ' koe-nng, id.
koe tok ham, (khoa' ù chiânh bô), said of business apparently profitable, but not really so. koe tec lie (mi-tiôh tàng), to cut a tartar.
thâu-tiân-koe bô chiin tâng, not disputing about price of article easily acquired.
thau lui, to kill a fowl.

koz-khim-heng, having a projecting breast.
koz-heng-niâ', a very narrow hill road with steep descent on both sides.
put-chi koe-thau, very interfering.
liah koe-thau, in game of ball, catching the ball meant for the other side.
koe-kun tôk hôh, a stork among hens; if, an able man is soon recognised.

koe (R. koa), a melon. chit tiâm koe, one melon or cucumber. fâm-koe, pumpkin; gourd, ong-koe, long, rough cucumber. sai-koe, large round pumpkin. tsî-koe, a small sweet melon.

tan-s-koe-ta-kho' si chhái, said in mockery of big useless man.

街
koe (R. ke), a street; a town. chit tsat koe, a section of a street. chizi-koe, to go to market. koe-chiâ', in the market.
chhut-koe, to go out in the town; not at home.
iu-koe-koat, incantations that lead to stones, etc. being thrown into houses to annoy people. iu-koe-sut, id.
koe, to moor vessels close side by side.

sûn koe sam-pän, the vessel carries a small boat.

鲤
koe (R. hái, a fish), salted or pickled fish or shell-fish. bé-siû'-koe, very small pickled shellfish. o-koe, salted oysters.
hông-sân-koe, name for kân-á-koe, given by poor man when serving it to the emperor Ücheng-tek, in koe hi, to bring in salmon for tinning.
li beh chhân go-kâm koe, do you wish a taste of my flat? sîi' lâm-koe, said of a great many people in a small room: chhên lâm-koe, to make many indiscriminate arrests.

解
koe (R. kái, to separate the parts of a thing), to counteract. koe-phiôn, alternative medicines. koe-tu, to neutralize the effect of poison; to exorcise. koe-thiâ', to relieve pain. koe-sâng ê lôn, antacids.
koe-iôh, an antidote. Koe-chiâ-ta, to relieve thirst, koe-soa', to scatter; to loosen.
koe-sè, to exert oneself on behalf of another.

改
koe (R. kái, to correct). koe a-phiên, to give up opium. koe khâh-chiâ, taking less opium, etc. koe-phiên, to exchange; to alter.
koe-tai, to rewrite an essay.

怪
koe (R. kái, strange), to be offended at. koe-chek, to find fault with one; to be offended. koe-siâm, id. tâu-thang sa'- koe-kiip, do not be offended. koe-gi, to doubt a man.
kōe (R. kāi), the itch. kōe-sièn, ringworm. ta-koē, dry itch. kōe-ching, itch sores.

*kōe (R. hōe, to draw). kōe-tō', to draw a map or plan; a diagram.

*kōe (R. id. by change of tone from "hōe"). kōe-kē, a treasurer.

*kōe—liān-tiōn kōe-lah, have found out the explanation; have discovered the source of trouble.

kōeh (R. khist, a sort of knife). kōeh-koch, a knife with long handle for cutting down branches.

*kōeh, parts of things cut transversely. kū tsōe ning kōeh, to cut across into two shorter pieces. tāng-kōeh, a hobbledehoy. tāng kōeh, upper part of an oblong thigh.

kōh (R. kok), again. kiá-m-chhái hit-si gō, ho-tchhah ti-chhah, perhaps by that time. I may be no longer here. m-thang kóh chhīh hun, no more smoking now!

kōh (R. kok), an ornamental platform, kōng-sīn-kōh, a building in which pictures and statues of meritorious officials are displayed. pī-kōh, an ornamental platform carried in a procession.

kōk (R. id.), a kingdom. hien-hāp-kōk, the Allies; the Entente, hiāng-siòng-kōk, the Central Powers; bin-kōk, a republic. bin-tsa-kōk, id. kōng-hō-kōk, id. kun-tsaip-hien kōk, a country with constitutional monarchy. kun-tsaip-chhōl-kōk, with autocratic government. poān-khái-kōk, a partially civilized country. kok-ché hien-bōng, the League of Nations. ai-kōk, patriotic. ai-kōk lū-jin-hōe, Women's Patriotic Society. ai-kōk-thau, mode of dress; women's hair, bringing it more down on back of neck. ai-kōk-hun, a brand of cigarettes.

kok-khō, national treasury. kok-sōng, national mourning. kok-su, credentials of an ambassador. kok-su, the national language; in Ch'ina, mandarin; in Formosa, Japanese. kok-sūn, the literature of a country. kok-hun thok-pūn, national reading book. kok-hā, native products. kok-hō*, id. kok-kên, the people of a country, with rights of citizenship. kok-bin-kun, the militia. kok-bin-tōng, the national party. kok-bin-thōn, the citizens' fund. kok-sē, national taxes. kok-sē, the census. kok-hōe, the national assembly.


*kong (R. id.), tāi-kōk, the Supreme Court at Singapore (imit. of sound).

*kok, to build up in a loose rough-and-ready fashion. kok-chhā, to put up a house thus. kok sōe tiā'-a, put up a little fireplace for a rice-boiler. chhā kōk-hō*i tōn, pile on the logs so that they may burn.

*kok, to cook with fire above and below, etc. (v. kōk, S.).

kōk (R. kok, lōk), chuckling or cackling noise made by a hen. bih kōk-ke, hide and seek. ng kōk-ka, id. tāa kōk, the Supreme Court at Singapore (imit. of sound). ki-ki kōk-kōk, keeping muttering at work. kōk-sōe nā'-āu, to gargoyle the throat.

chin kōk-ke, very funny; (imit. of Japanese pronunciation of "kut-khe").

*kōk, to cook with fire below and above; to relieve pain by burning paper in bottle and applying it to body. kōk-hōng, to cure. kōk-tāu, a dish for baking meat. kōk-lō, an oven for making bread or biscuits. kōk-poā', plate for fixing biscuits, cakes, etc.

kōng (R. an important rope). kong-lēng, the main point in a matter; a synopsis. kōng-iāu, id.

kōng (R. firm), a sharp in music. kim-kōng-chiōh, the diamond. kim-kōng-gēk, id. kim-kōng-keng, a famous Buddhist classic, the "diamond sutra".

kōng (R. firm), efficacious; result. liāu kōng-lēk, to lose the fruit of one's exertions. kong-kō, rites for the dead. sān tsāi úi kōng-kō, to spend money freely for this purpose.

thō kōng-lō, to claim rent; to boast. òng-hūi gōa ê kōng-lō, to waste my toil; to hinder my success. tō-lō bōng-kōng, labour in vain.

hūi-liāu chiēn-kōng, to lose the fruit of past efforts. chiēn-kōng chin-khī, id. chiēn-thau kōng-ko, to undertake a very difficult matter, forlorn hope, etc.

kōng (R. work), the fourth musical note. kong-pō-kīkō, the Municipal Council, Shanghai or Amoy.

kōng (R. id.), grandfather. kong-tek (+) šim, just; public-spirited. kong-tek ê su-gian, a business of general utility. kong-chēng (+), just; upright. chi kōng bā su, very just and impartial. hui-kōng-sēk, unofficious.

kong-kū, public election. kong-hūg, a public park. kong-ke hōe, kong-ke chhāih, to have a common purse and board.

kong-tek, a public enemy. kong-kō, agreed to by all; the motion passed. kong jīn, id. kong ún, to agree in approving. kong hū, id. kong tsūn, id. kong-hūi, expenses of court of justice, borne by litigant.

kong-pau-gē, the East India Company; Singapore Government (imit. of sound). thâu-têng ê kong-sāi, an ambassador.
turtle

kong (R. a large cannon). ṭa mã̄ng kong, a large fire cracker. tâng-kong (+), fig. of a boastful hot-tempered man. tâng-kong-sêng, such a disposition.

kóng (R. id.), to strike or beat with an instrument or implement, etc. kóng chlọh-thân, to throw stones; to break up stones for concrete, etc. done by prisoners. kóng-sê-tiên chôh, to strike against a stone. kóng-tien, to send a telegram. kóng chịh (+), to demand ransom for prisoner carried off by brigands.

kóng táng-siâ, to gamble with the lién-pô instrument. kóng táng-pộh, to give a bribe, as mandarin-seeking poet.

kóng, prayers muttered by Siamese Buddhist priests. kóng-thân, a sorcerer. oh-kóng, to learn the art of incantation. pâng-kóng, to place a ban on a thing so that any one touching it suffers. kóng, to repeat the incantation. sui-kóng, to take the curse off, so that the sufferer is relieved. thuâ-kóng, to relieve a man from the curse. kóc-kóng, id. tâng-kóng, to meet suffering or death as result of such incantations. liâm-kóng (+), to keep constantly grumbling.

kòp, to plump down upon; to dump down; to swamp.

ku (R. kui), a turtle or tortoise. ku-khà sô-chhut-sài, of a matter becoming known; truth coming to light. ku kim-chhện, said of a man who speaks seldom but to good effect, (the turtle seldom bites, but when it does it means good luck.) gâ-sài-ku ta têng, children twist paper wick round beetle's neck, turn up the ends, light them, and let it fly. phông-hong-ku, a dandy; a boaster. ku-khà, the top of a spinning top. pó ku-khà, to strike down with a top on one spinning. kim-chhệ-ku, a chameleon. tîng ku, tug of war.

ku-khâk (+), a wicker shield worn on the back for protection from the sun by men working in the fields on hands and knees. phàị ku-khâk, to wear such a shield. ku-khâk-hoc, a very poisonous kind of snake. phâk-ku-sêng, a pillar ed porch with roof rising in center.

ku-lộk-ka, strengthening jelly made from turtle shells and stag horns. ku-lộk ji-sien ka, id. ku-tsâng-keịh, part of a woman's hair-dressing. ku-á-kẹ̈h, id. koat he-ku, to make the mound of cement on a grave, shaped like tortoise's back. kim-khà-chhîth, name of tree, with small leaves.

ku tsâi tsâa, turtle carrying serpent across a river on its back; said of man consulting to his wife's sin. ku-tsâa sạ-kau,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ku</th>
<th>119</th>
<th>kū</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| illicit intercourse: lù-sǒng-ku, a kind of grab, here for feeding purposes; said of wealthy man returned from Manila. kǒng lù-sǒng-ku, to make money out of such a man. kim-ku (+) kung gün, to hold a rich man to ransom. khan-ku, a difficult job in which progress is slow. tōs-ku ku-ś kēn, large birthday cake with huge kū-tān, at the sides. pun-ku (+) thiāu kʰâm, to omit some shops in distribution of cakes; prov. of unequal treatment. khit-ku, cakes offered to idols, then given out to other worshippers, who draw lots for them, returning the year after twice as many as they get. (pōa li pōe) čā bó ku, untrustworthy, not to be relied on (from story of beggar who won the cakes but was not allowed to get them, as there was no guarantee for his returning the next year). m-si-ku, dangerous to deal with of man (orig. bad manners). hōn-ā nu-ča ī-mi-present ī-si ku, bread is not cake; prov. should be very careful in having to do with foreigners, foreign religion, etc. čhe-ku (+), in jokes, to beat the posteriors.

| kū (R. a cart). ku-li, a labourer; a coolie (imit. of sound). chhiá ku-li, to engage labour; to call a 'coolie. kòng ku-li, concrete (imit. of sound).

| kū (R. the flap of a dress). khui-ku, having a slit behind, of an overcoat.

| kū (R. to dwell). hāp-ku, to live together, several families in one house. tāng-ku, id. hun-ku, families living separately. khi-ku, to reside; conditions of life. ku-bin, population; residents. hán-ku, to rest from work for a time. hīh-ku, id. hiu-ku, to live in retirement. ki-ku (+) hō-chhū, where do you live? kū-lōk kōk-ka, to live together in poor surroundings.

| ku (R. a grave. ku-to, the majority. ku li tōe-ji, to be the second son in a family. tsān-ku-tōs, ground at treaty-port. ku-liū-tōs, id.; a settlement. ku-ki, to have sole possession of an article; to have a 'corner.'

| ku chit-pah bān gān, owns a million dollars. gin-nā si hō ku-tūt, his child died (with the idea that it was more than his life to have). ku-tsāi, money earned and held. chī ku hōe tiū, unable to retain his wealth, as being unjustly gained, or more than he was forced to have. li hē hōa ku m, you wish it, but I do not. ku m-si-ān-nil, no, it is not so.

| ngō-liū-ku, fish cooked in a specially tasty way; so called from a restaurant famous for this dish, named after Tō len-bōng, a great drinker who had five willow trees planted in front of his house, hence known as Ngō-liū-sien-sien.

| ku (R. ku, kū). khiau-ku (+), of things, warped. láng-ku-a, stunted. lun-ku, laperfect; weakly. ku-lūn, dried and withered, said of man about to die. hō tek chhiār-ku-tūn, good bamboo have sometimes poor shoots.

| kū (R. a street). mūg-ku, woman’s hair dressed out on both sides; a wig.

| kū — sāi-kū, acting in perverse ill-tempered way. sāi-kū kōa lū-ku, lazy and indolent.

| kū (R. kiō) long (in time); old. chit keng chhiū chin-kū, this house is very old. chin-kū è tāi-chi, an old affair. chit kū, just now. kū-pi’ chhiā’ l-seng; one suffering from long illness comes to understand its treatment oneself.

| kū (R. to elevate). kū-chhiū, to raise the hand; to salute. kū-chhiū-fé, military salute. kū-chhū soān-kū, to elect by show of hands. chu-hui-kū, to elect by acclamation. chên-kū, to nominate. kōng-kū, public election. soān-kū-koān, the suffrage. kū-chheng, to raise the rifle in salute; to present arms.

| gī-kū, a proposed plan (gi, to discuss); a righteous act (g, justice). kū-héng (+), to put into operation; to inaugurate. kū-gi, to introduce a subject; to make a motion. tōs-ku, to second a motion. it kū liōng tck, to kill two birds with one stone.

| kū (R. id.). kū-chhiū, a sentence. kien-tiók è ji-kū, permit to build; building contract. pā-kū chhin hō kōa’, arrangement of clauses in composition. very good. sā-kū têng, niz-kū phá‘, truth and falsehood mixed, so as to be unreliable. tsāp-kū cheng, ten o’clock. psān-kū-cheng, half an hour.

| kū (R. to hold firm). siū-kū, receipt for money paid. u hō kū, has good authority for its use; there is evidence, not merely hearsay. chēng-kū chhiòng-hun, abundant evidence. chēng-kū-siā, a statement of the evidence in our case, kept in our hands.

| kū li gāu iā oè chhō, however clever you may be, you will sometimes err.

| kāt-kū, to take by violence. kun-kū-tōe, a base of operations. chiam-kū, to occupy, as bandits.

| kū (R. id.), a saw. kū-khī, the teeth of a saw. khiō-kū, to sharpen a saw. kū-sāk, to saw off and throw away. kū bó huih, no means of getting at a man’s money. Kū-tsāi lāng kū, giving any price asked through ignorance of the proper price.

| kū (R. to reject). kū-tēck, to resist an enemy. kū-pō’, to resist a superior; insubordinate.

| kū (R. great). ka-tsāi kū-hū, exceedingly wealthy. kū-giāh, a very large sum.

| kū (R. kin), old. kū-sī è pēng-iù, an old friend. kū-hūn, the spirit of a man long dead. kū-tōng, the conservative party. kū-lōh è sā, old worn clothing; second-hand clothes. poā kū-lōh è, worn, but still quite wearable.

**kū**

kā-biēn-kū, a mask. kū-thé, the actual object; concrete. lóng-kū, the male member. im-kū, the female member.

* kū (R. all). kū-lōk-pō, a club (imit. of sound by significant characters).

* kū, to sit on the ground, as a bird does.

* kū — kū-koāí, to lean on a staff.

* kū — chīh-kū, the octopus.

**kū** (R. to return), to revert to. kū-sūn, to submit. kū-hū, id. (s. complete). kū-sēng, to return home from abroad or from place of official residence. kū-kūi, the date fixed for returning. kū sim jū chīên, longing for speedy return home. kū tīn, to fall in, of soldiers (s. complete, s.).

chīu kūi-khī, entirely reverting to one, as dores, responsiblitiges, etc. bō sō' kūi, no one to fall back upon; no one to rely on. hong kūi-sē, wind settled in one direction. kū jī kīa, an instrument for collecting the sun's rays; a lens. kū-i, to have recourse to Būdhā; to become a strict vegetarian.

kū-lāp-hōat, induction; the inductive method. kū-lāp kho-hāk, inductive science.

**kū** (R. id.) kū-tīn, a large company; a whole crowd (s. return, s.). kū-koāh, id. kū-chhī, the entire chapter. kū-sim, whole-hearted. si tiōn kū-sim kūi, requesting the dead person to go really and finally away. khā kūi-khī, in good order; properly arranged. kū-sī-lāng, all life long.

**kū** (R. a pair of compasses). ē-kūi, school regulations. hā-kūi, id. kū-chhek, rules and regulations. kū-sīng-kūi, id. sīng-kūi, rules of business; commercial principles.

kū-kūi-hōe, Freemasonry. tsū-kūi, a kind of bird († cuckoo).

**kū** (R. the women's part of a house). kū-būn, women's apartments. kū-pāng, id.

kūi, the crop of a bird. koe-kūi é chhāng-kīng, a lamp cylinder with bulge at foot. ah-kūi, id. kē-kūi, pretentious; talking foolishly.

**kū** (R. a tortoise or torto). o'-kūi-thāu, a brothel keeper; a cuckold. sīm-kūi, a man who knows of his wife's wrong-doing but ignores it. o'-kūi tsī'-sióng tīng, said in mocking a man for receiving injuries and not fighting. o'-kūi ké tōa-lā, rebuking a man for blustering.


**kū** (R. id.) kūi-siēn, fan made of sheath of the areca palm. sōk-kūi, the hollyhock. pēh-sīōk-kūi, marsh-mallow. chhīu-kūi, ńg-sīōk-kūi, varieties of hibiscus.

**kū** (R. id.), a ghost. kūi-á, the trigger of a gun. bēh-kūi, a grain resembling wheat but really a weed. lēk-tāu-kūi, a small bean like lēk-tū, not fit for eating. jīn-tāu-kūi, ghost of a man who has hung himself. an-ji-kūi, arrangement made between examiner and candidate, so that by writing certain characters in particular parts of the essay it may be known who is the writer. liāng-lōk-kūi, a jolly ghost; a cheerful devil. kūi-thāu-to, an executioner's axe. hō-sōa-kūi, a demon appearing in plays of 7th moon carrying an umbrella.

Kūi kng kūi, not to be deceived; I know as well as you. ēng kūi līh kūi, "set a thief to catch a thief". kūi chhā kūi, to rely on a devil's help in approaching a devil. pak kūi-phē, said in warning against attempting to get anything from a powerful man. kūi-thān kūi-lēu, deceitful; doublefaced. siāu-kūi-sīng, poor-spirited; acting in a mean way. siāu-kūi-bin (+), the skin of a pig's head after the contents have been removed. hoān-tiōh oāh-kūi (+), to have a very bad man as enemy. pi' kūi pi' koāi, speaking deceitfully differently to different persons.

**kūi** (R. one of the four seasons). ōn-kūi, to change clothing according to seasons. koā'-joah-kūi, the change of the seasons; summer and winter. sū-kūi-hōe, quarterly meetings. kūi-pō, quarterly report. sū-kūi-hōc, flowers of the four seasons. hā-kūi hiu-giap, summer holidays.

**kūi** (R. cinnamon). hiōk-li-kūi, a medicinal plant (cherry-laurel?). goā-kūi-hōc, sweet briar (?). kūi-keng, a palace in the moon; "Diana's palace" (s. keng, a man's age). tan-kūi chhī, the tree in the moon, kūi-tsū, cassia flowers; presents sent from bride's house to the bridegroom's.

**kūi** (R. id.), honourable. kūi-sek, the nobility. kūi-tsōk-i, the Upper House; House of Peers. kūi hū-jin, honourable women; wives of officials. tū-tiōh kūi-jin, to meet a benefactor. si' kūi tsū, to have children who come to honour. kūi lāk chheng gūn, too dear by $600.

5 kūi (cf. kuil), to tear or scratch on protruding nail or splinter; to chafe. hō-thïh-teng kūi-phōa, torn on a nail.

* kūi (R. a precious stone). mūl-kūi, a rose (v. mūl', Si).

**kūi** (R. id.), a chest. tō-kūi, a shop counter. thīh-kūi, an iron safe. kūi-si, the key of the money chest, kau kūi-si, the man in charge of the money; a cashier. kūi kūi-si, id. tsūi-kūi, a tank for holding fresh water on board a junk. kūn-tsūi-kūi, the boiler of an engine. len-kūi, cylinder of engine. tū-kūi, reservoir for oil in a lamp.

Kūi thong-lō-kūi, to sleep on outside shop counter, said of homeless vagrant.

jīn hōng-kūi, to blow foreign bellows. chhēng-kūi, a strong tower; a gun tower.

**kūi** (R. he], the bosom, to contain). kōa-kūi (+), said in blame of unmarried woman, chhōa kōa-kūi é tī-bū, to marry a pregnant woman, as childless man
kuih

married, kūi-kūi-ē, a slave girl already pregnant bought for sake of child.

kuih (cf. kūi, S.), to scratch with the hand; to catch and tear, as nail. ih chit kuih, to take up a small quantity of sweetmeats, etc.

kun (R. equally), pêng-kun, on an average. pêng-kun-chhé, id. pêng-kun lâi sâng, taking an average. kun-hun, to divide equally. kun-sì kun-tū, "six and half-a-dozen." sé-lêk kun têk, equal in strength to the enemy. kun-kun, only. kun-kun bat ân-ni', knows only this.

kun (R. id.), a sovereign; added to men's names as respectable title; a playing card marked "chîng" or "ê," according to colour. hîn-kun, to turn up one of these cards. tân-kun, to have a winning set in hand, waiting for the turning up of this card. âng-kun, the white king at chess; the corresponding playing card. kun-chit-ê, check! kâ li chîng-kun, give you check (s. an army). kun-si, checkmate.

kun-tsû-chê, monarchical government. kun-tsû-lîp, hien-chê, constitutional monarchy. hâng-sîng-kun-tsû, a thief who comes in by the roof.

kun-sîn-iôh, medicine prepared with one chief drug mixed with others to increase its efficacy; said gen. of medicines sold in native shops, as opposed to Western medicines or herbs gathered in fields.


kun (R. id.), an army. kun-tô, a sword. kun-bû, military affairs. kun-su', id. kun-su kâu-iôk, military instruction. kun-lô, a military road; a main road. kun-pî, military preparations. liô-kun, land forces; the military, hâi-kun, naval forces. tâi-kun, id. kun-lâm, a man of war. hái-kun-kâng, a military port; a naval base. kun-nîê', appropriation for military expenses; soldiers' pay.

kun-têo, non-commissioned officers. kun-koâ, soldiers' song. kun-hê châm-hâi, munities of war and weapons. kun-lài, id. kun-zâk tâi, regimental band. kun-tûi, the soldiers' army. kun-tông, soldiers' uniform. kun-i, id.; also army doctor. kun-koä, soldiers' pay. kun-lông-fhin, military requisites. liên-kun, the Allied forces. hê-thâu kun, soldiers' cook.

kun-âm-hêng, put military law in force. soän-pô kun-lông (+), to proclaim military law. kun-bûn, the Imperial council; court martial. kun-chêm-ti, chief of military administration. kun-chêm sî-tai, time of military rule, as before setting up civil administration. kun-ki (+) chhù, the Grand Council of State. kun-âm-hêng-hû, military governors. kun-âm-chê, military service on the day when flag was presented by the Emperor.

kok-hông-kun, army of national defence. slông-pi-kun, the regular army. ü-pi- kun, the reserves. bô-pi-kun, the second reserves. tsâi-hiong ê kun-jin, soldiers living in their homes, not in barracks. kun-kông pô-kû, to recommend to office on ground of help given in time of disturbance.

bô-kun, title of lieutenant-governor. kun-bûn, title of general or admiral. kiu- sê-kun, the Salvation Army.

pêu-kun, a game played by boys, soldiers and robbers. üi-kun, id.

kun (R. id.), a napkin. bin-kun (+), a towel. toh-kun, a table-cloth. chiah- kün, a table napkin (s. root, S.). seng- kun, a cloth worn at mourning for father or mother-in-law.

kun (R. id.), a catty. sê-kun-ê, sold by weight (sometimes said of things sold by measure, but reckoned in ounces). a kun u chê', paid according to weight or amount of work done. châu kun-niü', of proper weight.

kun (R. the heel), to get hold of a man by first getting hold of his relatives, etc. kun-kâu, to arrest a debtor so as to prevent him running off. tô-lê-kun, servile spirit; obsequious.

kun-lâng, an attendant. kun-têng, id. nà'û lang kun-teh, if he has some one beside him. khîa-chê ê kun-pin, a mounted outrider. kun-chiân, to wait at table; a waiter.

kun (R. id.), a root. chiah-kun, means of livelihood (s. napkin, S.). sî-miä' kun, id.; what one prides himself on, chiah-kun, source of livelihood at an end. hantô si-miä' kun, potatoes and rice are the staff of life. liên-kun poât, to root out; to carry to an extreme. lâm hôi-kun, to leave a matter so unsettled as to cause trouble in the future. tsâm-chiâu tû-kun, to manage an affair so thoroughly that it will not break out again.

chhâi-thâu kâu kun, turnips dry and fibrous; shot turnips. tsâm-kun, a counterfoil; a stub. ko-kun, cocaine. ku-kun, id. kun-kû, position fortified; a reliable source of income, such as lands; a logical consequence. kun-kù-tô, a fortified point; a base of operations. chhâî-khö kun-ô, to investigate the cause of things. chhut chin-kun-ji, to give due of sale in perpetuity. kun-kun hôt-hôt, supply of money insufficient, as when remittances fail.

kun (R. id.), a sinew or tendon. nâu-kun, nerves. kîu-kun, cramp. liâm soâ- kun, to pinch for cure of colic. kua som- ûn, three valuable kinds of food. hoat bah-kun lât ê iôh, spinaute. khan hong-kun, veins swelling on land of child and spreading, very serious if they spread beyond the first joint. giah hong-kun, to pierce the swelling so as to reduce it.

kun (R. id.), a weight of 50 cattles. kun-tiü', title of magistrate.

kun (R. id.), a Petticoat. hâ kun, to put on a skirt or petticoat. toh-kun, cloth in front of a table. hâ-khâu-kun, skirt worn by teachers and scholars in girls'
school. kūn-kián, the plaits in a skirt, making it stiff; wearing a skirt as in earlier days in China; now said of fast young men among the Japanese. i-siù-kūn, an apron.

**kūn** (R. koàn, khoàn, the fist), khanz-kūn, boxing without use of weapons. kūn-thâu-bú níh" kâu chhut chhian, waiting eagerly for opportunity to strike.

**kūn** (R. id.), a flock, phang-kūn, a hive of bees; a swarm. hâp kūn, to unite two hives, as when queen bee of one has died.

kān-tô, a group of islands; an archipelago. tám-iú' è kūn-sú, the South Sea Islands.

sit kūn, to be separated from the flock, as animals; from the company, as men. bôc tô kūn, cannot agree with others. kui-kūn kiet-tông, conspiring together. sêníg kūn kâ-tông, id.; also of noisy bands of children.

**kūn** (R. id.), to sew on an ornamental border. kūn nà è pong, soldiers with yellow band on their cape.

**kūn** (R. id.), to boil. lêng kūn-súí, water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. chhîn è kūn-tsin, id. kūn-chhéng-tiâm, the boiling point. kūn kau-lêng, to cause an inundation (v. kān).

kūn-kâ, money growing rapidly by good investments; also fruit-cake eaten by Sikh policemen at weekly worship (s. joke, S.).

hî tê láng gâa kūn-kâ, that man is rapidly increasing his capital. chié-kūn kūn-kâ, his principal is growing quickly.

**kūń**, to joke. bô kūn-chhîo, no laughing matter. kūn-kâ, to sport nosily, as young men or children (s. boîl, S.).

**kūn**, various kinds of baited hooks and tackle. phang-kūn-tî, id. ngî'kūn, a simple fishing rod fixed on bank of stream. ngû-kūn, a line with ends fastened to the bank; from it depend a number of lines with baited hooks, and with or without floats.

kūn — kūn-kâng, obstinate; (this word and preceding "kūn" in dictionary much interchanged).

**kūn**, (R. id.), a club. kē kóng-kūn (+), a rogue disguised in fine clothes for purposes of swindling. kong-kūn-phê, clothing used for this purpose. pak kong-kūn-phê, to show a man to be a rogue. kūn-tô, a rogue. kūn-tông, a bully among students at examination.

**kūn**, one of the points of the compass. tâi put li kūn, kâng put li sùn, in sailing to Tainan the boat's head must be kept to the point marked "kūn"; in sailing to Lôk-kâng to the point marked "sùn".

**kūn** (R. id.), near. kūn-tâi, modern times; modernists. kūn-sè, id. kūn-sú, recent affairs; late news. kūn-bûn, id. kūn-sê-peng, imperial body-guard. chhùi-kūn bâk-kūn, of places, near at hand so as to be easy of access. kūn-tsông, recent condition of affairs. kūn-hông, id.

**kūn** (R. id.), a division of a province. kūn-sû, chief magistrate of such. kūn-sí, the chief city of a prefecture. kâng, son of Chinese Emperor's cousin; prince of the second order. kūn-tsù, daughter of an imperial prince of the first degree. kūn-má, title of members of imperial house.

**kūn** (R. kūn). kui-kūn, sometimes said for kui-kūn.

**kut** (R. id.), a bone. pâ'-kut, a rib. iô'-bah è pâi-kut, a mutton chop. kut-hû hu, bone ash; ashes of a cremated corpse. kut-hu, id. kut-poâ1, the pelvis. kut hé-thông, the bony system. kut-môh" (v.), the perioistem. kut-chhâñ, joints. kut-báh, meat adhering to bones, scraped off before boiling, inferior and cheap. sin kut, a skeleton.

ok'-kut, cruel; unfeeling; annoying, as words. sa" ki gî' kut, very lean. kut ti gôa bah ti lâm, id.; given as a guess by children, the answer being a banana. pak i èe kut, to dispute with a man, attacking his least mistake. piên ôe-kut, id. tiôń thâ, bah bo thâ phê, should be strict in dealing with children, considering their best interests. chhâ-kâi-tôn kut-phâng, offending a man by speaking so as to reveal his wrong-doing. chhâk-tôn te sa" ki ê kut-phâng, id. bô chhîu bô kut, said in blaming a man for carelessness.

**kut** (R. chhut, to go out). kut-lât-khâ (+), constantly a-foot; energetically visiting. kut-lât liu-liu, very energetic.

**kūt** (R. id.), slippery. kût-khe, humorous; amusing.

**kha** (R. kiok), the foot. kha-kiâni, the bend of the knee. kha-pô, the shape of the foot. ting-tê-kha, having one leg shorter than the other. ngû-lâng sa'-kha, a three-legged race. chît-lâng chît-kha, a race with the feet tied together. hâm-kha-i', said in scolding a child for coming slowly and unwillingly when called.

kha-bé pîng, a bowl of rice placed at the feet of a corpse. kha-khu-keng, a prison.
khái (R. to make even). khái-lók, generally speaking. khóa* i ê tái-khái, looking at the general appearance. khái-hám, an abstract idea. khái-koan, a concept; an idea. khái-làu, generalisation, khái-làu, principles. Khái thoại-tố-ê, along with preachers.

*khái*, to carry a burden at one end of a pole.

khái (R. certain). khák-téng, fixed; settled; determined on. khák-si, id. khák-sin, an actual letter, giving true information. khák-kú, reliable evidence; positive proof. khák-chéng, id.

khak (R. id.), a shell, pêoe-khak, an envelope. bùn-su-khak, official envelopes, tháng-khak, skins, snake, lăng-khak, the framework carried by a man in procession, making him appear a giant; said also of a very thin man. hüm-bú-khak, mother-of-pearl. o’-khak, dragon-eye fruit dried in their skins. chhiâl-khak, dragon-eye fruit mixed with red earth before firing. khák-khák-lù, crustaceans; hell-fish.

kháng-khak (+), weakly; nominal. kháng-khak-tu, shares in a company presented to a deserving official, etc. kháng-khák hún, id. khái kháng-khák hún, to have share in profits of gambling house, not investing any money nor sharing loss, as policiemans does instead of taking fixed bribe; to speculate in margin. khánz-khák tsú-té, a young man without means making great display. khánz-khák hù-má, nominal rank of imperial son-in-law; said also more generally.

khái-lúi khák, mask worn by actor personating demon; also paper or pupemlo skin cut to resemble face; a false-face; said of foreign look. sán kâu hó’ li’ sô’ khák, will ruin you utterly.

kham (R. id.), a shrine. kham-hô, the number of the cell occupied by candidate in competition for degree of kujín. kham-li, a blind for protecting occupant of cell from rain, etc. kham-hàng, the passage separating the cells. kham-kun, soldier attendant in hall.

kham (R. id.), a step. bò kham bò tsám, without rule or principle. ok kâu bóm bóm, extremely wicked. lién-sú khoái* koái khám, "the wheel has a flange. tòe bò khoái thi* bò kham, earth has no handle, heaven no stairs; prov. of something that cannot be accomplished.

kham (R. id.), to inspect. kham tsa, to make careful official investigation. kham-tôe, to make official inspection of land in dispute. kham bèng, to make clear by investigation. kham-khêng, to examine minutely.
khām (R. kāi), to cover. khām chū, to roof a house. khām-chū, to roof with grass. ēng tek-pēng khām, to roof with bamboo split in two.

khām-khām, deeply conceave, as foreign umbrella. jōk-kī khām, sheet for a foreign bed. bīn-chīng-khām, a bed cover.

su-khām, to smudge. hāi-ēng khām-lāi, waves covering the boat.

khān (R. khien), to lead. khān-kū, to take care of and bring up. khān-chīōa, to lead on; to help forward. khān tiēn-teng, to install electric lighting. hāi-ōe khān tiēn-sāō, to lay a cable. khān hōng-kūi (+), said of man breathing asthmatically. khān hōng-sī, to pull a puntuk. khān sī pūi īāu, to chant poetry.

khān tā koah, to lead a man to a house of ill-fame. khān kōng-thāu, id. khān kōng, id. khān hōng-sea, id.

kap i beh lāi khān, iā tām-pōh-ā chhihn, he is distantly related to me. khān-lāi khān-kī lōng sī chhihn, all related to one another by intermarriages.

khān-sū (+ s), a climbing flower; morning glory. khān-hōng-sōh, a rope fastened across the breast of a buffalo when ploughing.

khān (R. id.) khān-jī, to cut characters. khān-hāng, to issue; to publish. hōat-khān, to give out to the printers. khām kīm, to forbid publication. thēng-khān, to suspend temporarily the publication of a newspaper. tsōat-khān, to cease publication. hiū-khān, no issue, as on holidays.

kīa khān tī sin-būn-pō, to send for publication in a newspaper. khān-chīā sin-būn, to publish in the newspapers. beh kā li khān fōh sin-būn, will write to the newspapers about you. khān lāng ē sin-būn, to expose a man's doings in the newspapers.

khān (R. to look). khān-hō-hū, a nurse. khān-hō-su, professor of nursing. khān-tōng, to value; to esteem. khān-chīhn, to despise. khān-pān, a sign-board. khān-fū-sū, a place of detention; a prison.

khāng (R. khōang), a hole. ū khāng lāng, a prosperous man. kē bō khāng, to put on deceptive appearance of poverty. kē khāng, to pretend; to conceal information. kūn-lāi khāng ū khāng, getting on better of late. kāp lāng kōng khāng, to bribe a man. siā'-mīng-khāng, at a city gate.

phō chīt khāng, to tear or wear a hole. phō khāa khāng, to give information regarding some secret matter. piā khō khāng, id. phō khāng, matter failed; scheme become known. phēi khāng, ill-natured; dangerous, as place haunted. chhōng-khāng, to make trouble for a man. khāa khāng, id. chīn m-si khāng, dangerous to have dealings with. beh kap gōa khāng, seeking to make trouble for me. kūi bō khāng, giving no cause of offence (sometimes yōn, "khāng"). khūi khāng kāo pān, to dig through a wall; to

be a thief. tāu khāng, to conspire together to deceive or injure.

khāng-thāu, an affair; an occupation. su-khāng ē, irregular means of earning money; perquisites. khui su-khāng ē, an unlicensed prostitute.

kē gō kēng, to speak or act in a misleading way; to make allusions in speaking; to joke. kē khāng, id.; to make display. hiē khāng, to boast. kē tōa khāng, to make a lavish display of wealth.

lāu khāng, of clothes open along the sleeves for coolness. m-bat chhūt-khāng, a stay at home. tsōa-khāng thāng tsūi-khānt, said of matter supposed to be kept secret, but which has become known. mih"khāng mih"phāng lōng tsai, acquainted with all the details. phān kāu tōa-khāng sōe-lih, to beat very severely.

khāng (R. khōang), hollow. khāng-khăng kōng, to make a mere assertion. lāu khāng chhēng, to fire blank cartridges; to make an unsuccessful attempt to gain money. lāu khāng, to be disappointed in an attempt to make money. lāu khāng tsōa, to make an unsuccessful trip. khāng pāng, an empty room for visitors. khān khāng pāng, to sleep alone, as in absence of husband. khāng kāng, an empty room for storing goods. khāng lō-sū, quite empty; nothing in the house.

kē hē chīt ē khāng jīn-chēng, to profess to do out of special consideration. bō khāng bōe khāng, to speculate in margins. khāng-thōe, spaces in printing. tōa khāng-tōe, en quods. níg khāi khāng-tōe, en quods.

beh khāng-nīh" tōe, very difficult to make or do.

khāng (R. khōang, vacant ground). tōe-khāng, a vault.

khāng (R. khōang, by change of tone from "khōang", empty), to intermit. khāng-pēh, a blank form for filling in.

khāng, to scratch. niū-chū khāng-khī-lāi, the rat scamper up.

khāp (R. all). khāp-pō, the whole town. khāp-sū, the whole island.

khāp (R. kāi, a cover), inverted. khāp-in, to seal.

*khāp, a cuff (imitation of sound). kōa khāp, ē hūn-sam, shirts with cuffs. nji-khāp, starchy cuffs. nīg kāp, unstarched cuffs.

*khāp (R. id.) khāp-hōp, exactly agreeing; conformable.

khāp (R. to knock against). kīa" kāu khāp-kī, to be very frightened, so that the teeth chatter. kūi-kūi khāp-khāp, very urgent.

khūt, to lade out. phō hūu-hūa bō khat-cī, a broken ladle is no use for scooping (a play on words; s. khat, sustain).

*khūt, a notch, as in wood or in a wall for climbing. chhōng-khānt, to make a notch. khe-khānt, id.

**kha**-teng, to jeer at. *kha-siah*, id.; also to make small squeezes. *tò-khaa-lang*, to speak sarcastically of a man. Kap i *kha-chhów*, to get from a man a share of his improper gains; to have it out with a man. *kha-tsa-bo*, to frequent the neighbourhood where a woman lives. *kha-khat-tang-si*, to sell underweight.

**kha**-teng, to repair a shoe by nailing on sole when it has parted from the upper (s. hank; s. a loop, S.).

**kha**(R. khô, a loop). *sî-kha**, nail bag made by Formosan savages, for carrying on shoulder. *kha-theng* (+), bamboo nails binding boards together (s. to strike, S.).

**kha**(R. id.), a lot. *kha-hun*, to divide by lot. *liam sî-kha*, to draw lots for a forlorn hope. *mô-thien-niá* *kha*, fraudulent drawing of lots, the matter being fixed beforehand; (both lots were marked *mô-thien-niá*, so that whichever was drawn the response was the same).


---

**khe** (R. khô, to jest). Tôôh *khe*, to make signs of recognition by actor to friends in the audience. Lôn *khe*, id. *chhiô-khe*, to speak humorously; to jest.

**khe**(R. id.) *khe-sok*, the mandarin duck, insignia of 7th order of civil rank.

**khe**(cf. kê), entangled; also to rub against somewhat violently. *tak-khe*, at variance. Tûi *khe*, id. *khe-san-tsô*, the best kind of coarse paper, used for filtering opium.

**khe**(R. ká), deformed. *chhiô-khe*, bad at catching a ball; letting things fall. *kha-tháam khe-*hhiu, said in blaming a person for letting things fall.


**khe**(Cn. = A. lê, said in Amoy), to lay down. *khe* hia, put down there.

**khe**(R. khoat), to be wanting. *chut-khe*, to leave a vacancy. *hien-khe*, a vacancy. *ê khe* thung hô pât lâng, dispose of his business or practice to another.


*ê khe-khe*, treating guests hospitably.

**khe**(tho-khe), feel yourselves at home. Gôa lông bô khe-khe, I am a plain man.

*hô-soá* *kheh*, a passenger or customer carrying an umbrella, who may be expected to pay higher, as at ferry, etc. *tô-soâ* *kheh*, a mailman.


Kheh-chhâu hoc, (?) the violet. Kheh-chhâu ka chhá, a magpie with a twig in its mouth; said of steamers colliding bow on with another vessel.

It tên kheh, first-class passenger.

*khê** — chit khêh choo-tsôa, five sheets of coarse paper pressed into one.

**khê**(R. khê), sound of a harsh voice. Sâu-liâu lôh-kheh, to have a dry hacking cough. *ti-kheh*, cough constantly recurring due to internal disease.

khek (R. to subdue). khek khàn, to embezzle. khau-khek (+), to treat unjustly.

khek (R. to sustain). khek-tong, able to maintain successfully; equal to the requirements. khek-hök (+), to overcome enemies and recover territory. khek-jit, in a little while; soon. khek ka-kí, to deny oneself (s. subdue).

khek (R. khlk, crooked), a song. chin-hëng-khek, a marching tune. bò jì khek, songs without words; songs sung by children without meaning. khek-kõân, a ball for music, where lessons may be had.

khi khek-thâu, to tune up, preparatory to playing;fig, to prepare for a quarrel by irritating language. khi khök, id. tòa khek-thâu bông tóa bông tóa, always harping on the same thing.

khek (R. a guest). put-chî khek-khi, very careful in observing rules of politeness. gôa lông bô khök-khi, I am a plain man. sêng-khek, passengers. kék-ûi, space occupied by passengers.

khong (R. to turn over). kheng-sim, to incline towards; tendency. kheng-hiong. kheng-tëo, dress of precious metal.

kheung (R. khong, a square frame). kiâ-kheung, a frame for a picture. hui-kheung, a frieze.

khong (R. light). kheng-sî, to despise. kheng-têk, to despise an enemy, so as not to take proper precautions. kheng-sin, to have small regard for one's position; to act unworthily of one's position. kheng hun, to resent unequal treatment. úi kok kheng-sin, to lay down one's life for one's country.

kheng-piën-lôi, a trolley line; a Decauville railway. kheng-piën-chhia, a trolley car. kheng-piën-piën, to push a trolley. kheng-piën chhia-thâu, a trolley station. kheng-piën-thih hõe-siâ, a company supplying trolley rails. kheng-piën tso-háp, a trolley company. kheng-piën iâh-ôân, men in charge at stations. kheng-piën-chhia, points.


*kheng (R. beautiful). kheng-mûa, the aloe, ropes are made from the fibres.

khong (R. a moment). chit khäng, a measurement of 100 Chinese acres.

không (R. id.). không-chiok, to congratulate. kok-khêng-jit, a day of national rejoicing. không-tsan tîng-goân, to observe the rites of 7:13.

kheung (R. spent). khég-kï bi iú, it has never happened.

khi — khi-lî khiôk-lôk, sound of water boiling. tsoê hiah ê khi-bû khi-khök khiangs ê kăng, to do small odd jobs. tsoê khi-bû khi-khök khiangs ê sú, doing needless useless things.

khi (R. id.). chhiau khi, shift it into a sloping position. khi-teh, slope it!

khi — khi-khiet, artful; intriguing.

khi (R. id.). gô-khi kâ kap, leeches biting a frog, said of tumult suddenly rising, etc. in-chang gô-khi kâ kap, don't make a disturbance. ngô-khi têng, a piece of metal with ends bent and sharpened for clamping boards. ngô-khi bêh, stockings that stretch, like knitted ones.

tsuí-khi, a small white water creature.

chhiau khi, a tree leech.

tâi-âu si ngô-khi hít, Formosa is like a leech, the head and tail bite, the middle part is harmless.

khi (R. to ride). khi-păng, cavalry. khi-tûi, id. khi-kun, id.

khi-hô lân hâ. when riding a tiger it is hard to get off. sê sêng khi hô, id.

khi (R. a tooth). nî-khi, milk teeth. lêng-khi, id. chia-khi, the proper teeth, coming after the milk teeth. kû-sêng-khi, id. chêng-khi, the incisors. kak-khi, the canine teeth. kâu-khi, id. âu-tsän-khi, the molars.

khi-tsoû, a disease of the teeth chhui-khi-sái, the tartar of the teeth. thok khi-siong, said of hungry man with nothing to eat. kâ-khi, to grind the teeth, as child in sleep.

khi-kho, dentistry. pó-kím-khi, to put in a gold tooth. pó-bi-kok-khi, to put in imitation artificial tooth. pó'ê ê khi, id. that chhui-khi, to stop a tooth. soch chhui-khi khiang, id. thûn chhui-khi khiang, id. khi-hûn, tooth-powder. khi-hûn-ko, tooth paste. phah-chiun chhui-khi hâm huî thun, prov. what can't be cured must be endured. thih-khi-ông, a very disputatious man, unwilling to confess defeat. liên-â-khi, the teeth of a wheel.

chhiau-khi, id.

oâ-khi, to have the regular teeth coming after the milk teeth; also of cows. gô thoah-khi, cows having the regular teeth when about two years old. thoah nng khi, to have the first pair. gô thoah khi khi, how many teeth has the cow? said in asking its age.

khi (R. id.). to raise. þê bô ê khi, unable to make restitution; and so with other verbs. nng sa ê gun tôh tsôe cê khi, should be able to get it made for two or three dollars.

khi-zi, to start a proposal. khi-tiâm, a starting point; the place in a town from which distances are measured. hoat-khi-jin, promoters of an undertaking.
気

け (R. id. = col küü), vapour, 手気・hang, a ventilator. 手気-khâ, ventilator built on roof.

không-khi, the atmosphere; air, khi-hâu, weather; climate. khihâng-khi, hydroge-mer, khi-khi, carbonic acid gas. tâm-khi, nitrogen, pîn-tóa-khi, argon, khi-tsîi, aerated waters; distilled water. khi-âp, atmospheric pressure. nêñg-chhiâ-khi, planetary nebula.

ki-kiâ, a steam engine; a motor car. khi-kâi, id. khi-sâm, a steamer. sîô khi-tsîn, a steam launch. khi-e, a crucial metal eating metal, khi-kâi, cylinder of steam engine. khi-kâi (+ S.), a steam pipe. khi-pió, a steam gauge.

khí-kâi (+ S.), the wind pipe; bronchial tube. khi-kâi, siong-hông; bronchitis. khi-kâi ê liû, bronchocele. peng-khi, sickness. piâ-khi, id. peng-khi-kâi, statement of illness by teacher, official, etc. as ground of absence. khi gek chhiâ koái', feeling like slight choking in the throat. lâñh-khi-kâi, swollen legs of women in 5th or 9th month. khi-ô e hêng khi, wine assistance.

liêñ-háp tsôe chit khi, acting in har-mony. hông-khi bi khi, unenlightened; uncivilized. kiâu-khi, mean; stingy. síâu-khi-kâi, said slighting of a man, insignificant, not requiring special treatment. phâi khi-sâm-khi, ashamed. phâh làng phái khi-sâm-khi, to abuse.

khi-tò, to excite a man's wrath. bôe kho-khi-tò, cannot restrain indignation. khi-ô khi-tò, very vexed and indignant. làn khi tân bôe tiâu, unable to repress our indignation. khi-teh-ô khi, anger subsiding. khihânh-sâm-sîa khi, id. khi-sîi giâm bôe sîong, urging a man to moderate his rage (if he dies of it, there will be no compensation). khi-lâu khi-sâm-lâu, an angry man grows soon old.

khi-jin, comic. khi-khi-jin, to make jokes. jin khi khi chêk su, aan khi khi chêk phêng, if men have no breath they die, if hills have no moisture they fall.

ki (R. to reject). khihiâm, to find fault with, li na bo khi-hiâm, if you do not object, if it will do; polite expression used e.g. when offering a room to a visitor.

khi-miâ, a bad horoscope. khi-miâ khi tít sêng, hoân chiai tôâ hâ-kûi, an evil horoscope may be overcome, and on the contrary great wealth gained. tsâe khi-miâ khoa', apparently hopeless yet may turn out well.

khi-bu', useless things that may be thrown away. khoân låi khi, to lose one's right by neglect. hoa lài khi, to be ill-treated and held down by a stronger party.

khi (R. khi, to go). öe khi, added to a verb, means ability to perform. òe-tít khi, id. kóe öe khi, able to reform. bôe khi, inability. bôe-tít khi, id.

khiâ tang khi si, going out and in; going hither and thither; wherever one goes. khiâ-khi, a little beyond. túi khi-e khi, from this time onwards.

柿

khi (R. khi, to dislike). khi-tiông, time of mourning after a death in the house.

hiâm-khi, aversion. chhâi-khi, suspicious; envious. konk-jien bô khi, openly and without fearing shame. chhêng-khi-pl, to protest against. khiâ-khi, a case in which he has a private interest. kau-hâ khi chhang, said of incompatibles, as dog's flesh becomes froth when cooked with onions!

提取

khi (R. khiâ), a raven. khi-khâm, a ridge on side of a raven; a precipice. poân-ló khi-kâ-i-khi, to be encumbered with many children. ŋeñkhiâ, the hollow of a wave.

擒

khi (R. khiâm), to seize. khi-khô, to forcibly detain a visitor. sai-khi kau chia' kha-sâ, id. (pulling off the sleeve of his coat). khiâ-khiâ, a raven's mother everywhere, said of little child. hau-lâm khi kôi, when holding the strip of cloth fastened to the coffin; said of Importunate greedy follower.

khi-khiâm, economical; sparing in use of money. khi-khô liáp-chêk, gradually accumulate by small savings. khiâ' ke, to take great care of one's household.

挵

khi (R. khi âm), a carpenter's vice. hâu-thâu-khi', a carpenter's vice. hâu-pau-khi', a smith's vice. tô-kôa-khi', the loop on the pouch for hook to catch in.

挵

khi (R. khiâm), to involve a man in trouble. khiâ-khâng, id.

挵

khi (Cn. khiâ), odd (not even). khiâ teux, one of a pair of lamps; a lamp carried hanging down; a lantern.

挵

khi (R. khi), to ride. khiâ ka-chiahtêng, to ride on a person's back. lang khiâ láng, id.

挵

khiâ (cf. khiâ). khiâ-lâm-lâ (+), said scolding a person for standing in the way or in our light.
khiá (cf. kiá), to stand. khiá-théng, to stand erect. khiá théng-p'eng kâu-á, to stand on one's hands with feet in the air. khiá-téng-hí, performance by jugglers, one standing on another's shoulders. khiá-sáo-páí, to stand in line, as men drilling. siáng-khiá khiá khui-khui, standing with feet wide apart. khiá bó, to have no firm standing ground. si-só* khiá-khiá, to dwell apart, of sparse population; the Dispersion. khiá khiá, to stand about idly; to dawdle. khiá-chiá, the upright bar of a plough; to stand in order; attention! khiá-sú, to tread water. hé khiá-khiá, to stand a box on its end.

cap láng sa*-kap khiá, to lodge or board along with a man. khiá-soö e thù-ke, a sleeping partner; a shareholder in a company. khiá-ké, to stand in a cage till starved to death. khiá-thang (+), to prepare tubs with the proper mixture for dyeing cloth.

khiá-chhiu, continuous autumn rains. khiá-chhiu-thí*, such rainy weather.

khiá-pó*, to insult a man, telling his faults. khiá-khiá, lasting; enduring, as cloth. khiá tó-tháu, to bear a large share of expenses or responsibility. khiá tó kó*, id. khiá-chhéng tó-bán poáh, to gamble for very large sums.

khiá tó-tháu, to act as helper or protector. tòh chi khiá tó-tháu, money is needed for the purpose.

khiá* (R. kheng, to congratulate). khiá-tháu, to bow the head, in salutation or assent.

khiá (R. khék), a crevice. khiáng-khiá, holes and crevices; blemishes, as in character. pó* khiá, to repair a breach, as in an embankment. tsóh-khiá, id.

khiák (cf. klik, khiét, khiák) strong; to strike with the knuckles. só khiák, to strike one another.

khiánt (R. id.) khiám-kiong, humble and respectful.

khiám (R. id.) khiám-tsú-siú, a tidewaiter. khiám-tsú-siú, a tidewaiter.

khiám* (R. id.) hong-khiám è iá-pasu, a letter-card, letter and envelope in one.

khiám — li-khiám-á, a low fence, as for keeping out pigs (some say li-khiám-á).

khiám (R. id.), to be deficient. heng-khiám, to repay a debt. khiám-sék, to be absent from office or school or some function. khiám-sék pháo-khoat, to decide a case in the absence of one of the parties; it may still be re-opened within 42 days. khiám-téng, lugar-khiám, the outstanding debts and credits, as in winding up a business.

khiáng (R. khién), sound as of crockery broken. khiáng chít-c, strikes, as clock. sip-sam khiáng, good music of superior order, well performed. fit-lók sú khiáng, miscellaneous odds and ends.
khién (R. to venerate). khién -i, hospitable.

déng (R. heaven). kán chít ê tona khién-khun, managing a large business; owning large property. khién-su, slips of red paper given by parents of bridegroom as marriage contract. khién-lé, presents in money, khién-phién, dry plates, for photography.

khién (R. a dog). liáp-khién, hunting dogs. ngó khién hun si, said of unlucky site for a grave.

khién (R. id.), khién-phái, to appoint and send forth. siao-khién (+), to play a game for amusement, indoors or out of doors. khién-phái, to send a deputy to act in law suit. tiau-khién kur-súi, to move troops.

*khién — khién-óu, said for chhién-óe (s. chhién, S.).

khién, to mix glutinous things.

khién-thâu bó, the conception has a good flavour. khién-thâu é êe, flattering plausible words. ké-khién é êe, id. kau khién-thâu, speaking in this way.

*khien — thâu-khak khién-khién, head held far back. khién-thien, facing upwards.

*khien — ióng khién-khién, very strong, as man.

*khien, to eat or drink. khién-tióh kúi-ná* óa*, eaten several bowls of rice.

chúi gâu khién, a great wine-bibber.

khiét (R. to take up in the hand). khiét-hsiú, to make known, as results of an examination. khiét-sí, an official proclamation.

khiét (R. to interrogate). khiét-chek, to reprove. phak-thien-khiét, on purpose doing things differently from others, insisting upon trifles. phok-khiét, id. khiét-bun, to make enquiry.

*khiét — khiét-khiét, careless, rough and ready.

khiét, strong and stiff; to strike with a strong downward blow. khiét-teh, miss fire (? imitation of sound). thô chín khiét, ground very hard and difficult to work.

khiét (R. to boat). khiét, having a flaw in the edge. zhé khiét, the moon a little past full. khiét-chih heng hó-chhiú, said of ignorant man making a fool of himself by talking too much.

khiét (by change of tone from khién, to punish). hóan-chiész-tó, m thang hóan khién-khiét, to offend all men is less than to offend Heaven.

*khién, to compete. khién-khóa-mài, to compete and see who is better. khién chhiú-kau, to try strength of wrists.

khióh

khióh (R. imperial). khióh-sái, an imperial envoy. khióh-tsú, to grant, to authorize, of Emperor. khióh-téng ê sêng-chheh, the Authorised Version.

khióh (R. compassionate). khióh-khão, to boast.


琴

khióh (R. id.), a harp. iú-khióh, foreign musical instruments. tâng-soá-khióh (+), a piano forte. iú khióh-ré, a violin. khióh hong-khióh, a concertina. pat-im khióh, a musical box. ngó-khióh-khióh, a five-stringed instrument.

khióh-jí, key of piano, etc. khióh-i (+), a music stool. khióh-toh, a small narrow table. khióh-phó (+), a tune-book in general.

*khióh, inclining inwards, as heel of new shoe; set at acute angle.

khióh (R. khen). light. khióh-á, slightly; a little. thée láng thée khióh-tóch, to do little services for a man. khióh-sún (+), aluminium ware. khióh-sin, lightly clad; without encumbrances.

微

khióh (R. khiá), magical arts. tsâo-khióh (+), saying set words and performing acts by bridegroom and bride on day of marriage with view of being master in the house. khióh sín chin táng, incantation very effective. liáh-khióh, to take steps to find out who is practising against us and to remove the evil effects (s. pipe, S.).

khióh, a pipe for water. liáh khióh, to put gutters or eaves on house (s. magical arts, S.).

khióh, to pick up. khióh kui lúi, to assort. khióh kui hâng, to gather under specific headings, as items in an account. khióh han-tsú seh, to glean potatoes. khióh chéng-chí, to glean rice, wheat, earthnuts, or even potatoes; to collect seed for future sowing. khióh hong, to draw the wind, by windsail. khióh-jí, to set up type. khióh kut ê bàng, a grave in which the urn containing the bones is buried. khióh sé, to collect taxes. khióh khióh, to play "jacks". khióh lâng tsé tséng, to collect small sums amounting in all to a good deal. khióh-tióh hó chhiú, to get a good hand at cards.

khióh khióh, to sharpen the teeth of a saw. khióh káu imá, to sharpen blade of knife, etc. khióh hit ê iú, follow that pattern. khióh-mái, a midwife.

gín-ná gós ka-kí khióh-é, the child that I myself reared. khióh-liap, rice boiled soft yet having grains whole and separate; said also of man stripped and ready for action. chuít-ón kai-tsái sî-miá, khióh-tióh, the allotted time of misfortune is passed, fortunately I have preserved my life.
kho-pan, the rank of a kujin. kho-pan-töe, having literary ancestors and a liberal education. kho-kho-seng, first class graduates. it-kho-seng, second class graduates.

kho-phái, to assess; to appoint to some duty. kho-buat, to punish by fine. kho-liu-kim, money paid as fine. pó-seng-kho. to intimate to the authorities that prairie land is now under cultivation. kho-tiâu, regulations; laws chien-kho, a previous conviction.

*kho (R. id.) kho-khek, harsh; cruel; overbearing. kho-cheng, oppressive government.

*kho (R. id.) kho-phêng, mangrove bark, used for dyeing.

kho—chin u kho-tháu, treating people in an indifferent way. kho-siök, to offer a small price, as to man requiring to sell.

kho (R. id.), to examine. kho bô, to fail in an examination. kho têe chin, id. chia-kho bô, to find by investigation that there is nothing in it. kho-chhi, to examine. kho-khi, to investigate. kho-kho-hák, archaeology. u kho-kê, to have good authority for its use.

chit-kho, in card game, a fixed number of points (leng) up to 1000, according to agreement. hiên-kho, to continue winning.

kho (R. may). kho-hong, praise-worthy; worthy of imitation. hê-kho, a government permit. jim-kho, id.

kho (R. id.), to ebb. tsâi kho ta, tide full out. kho-khi, to capture fish by emptying out the water of a pond. hi kho bô tiêng ê, fish that have escaped being caught in this way. kho un-tôe, to catch fish in the final pool.

kho (R. id.) kho-têe-sun, small boats plying between Pagoda Anchorage and Focchow. kho-têe-a, the boatman of such a boat. kho-têe-pô, his wife.

kho (R. id.), to lean upon. kho thi' chiáu ping, to depend upon Heaven for food. kho gâi o chi', relying on my possessing money. kho sê hô sê gô', to rely on political influence in vain.

kho (R. an essay). kho-thêng, curriculum of study; programme of day's work. hâk-kho, id. kho-thêng-piâu, a syllabus. kho-thêng-tao, id. kho-tiêng, a classroom. kho-kau, the lessons taught. chi'ê-kho, to go to a class; to begin the day's work in school. thêng-kho, to stop classes for the day, or for several days. kho-têe-kho, to be absent from a class. hêe-kho, to put an end to study, as by closing school. kho-gôa, out of school hours. kho-pën, a text book; a teacher's help.

kho-kê, to examine a college. kêh-kho, the monthly examination of graduates. kho-ki, day for examination. kho sê, taxation.

sû-bû-kho, department of general business. kêng-bû-kho, police department. tsâl-bû-kho, finance department. thê-

bô-kho, department of works. kho-tiêu, head of a department.

kho-tâ, money forwarded by local officials to Tainan.

kho (R. an order). kho-hong-têng, shrine carried at funeral of man or woman whose ancestor held such title. kä lin ê si-tôe-lang chiâ kho-hong, to engage such a shrine; said also in blaming a man for oppressing people so that they revile his ancestors.

kho* (R. id.), a hoop. chit kho chêa, a log of wood. tôa kho chhi, a large tree. tôa kho tôa pé, stout, as man. tôa-kho bô chai, said of a big useless man.

that kho'-á, to drive a hoop. kho', a bamboo hoop set with knives round the inner rim, through which performers pass. chhau-kho, a circle of grass, for resting rice-boiler on, or worn by mourners. kâu-kho, a dog's collar. âm-kho, a man's collar. chit-kho'-á uí (+), a dollar of which the centre has been punched away, leaving only a ring. chit-kho'-í, id. si-kho liên-têng, on all sides. hûn-chíu phah-kho', pigeons flying round in a circle. tô-hoan-kho', to return after a cure, as illness or bad habit.

han-tû-kho-bê, rice boiled soft with pieces of potato mixed in. fang lién thêng-kho', said of man on whom the family etc. depend, so that without him they would be dispersed. pê tsâp ê ì-kho'-á, to pay an indemnity of ten thousand million dollars.

kho (R. ho; to call). kho si'-á, to whistle with the mouth. kho pi'-á, id. kho uh'-á, to hiccup.


kho* (R. kó, fruit). kho-kho' beh, determined to do. bô kho' sái tiêng ê li, you are not indispensable.

kho* (R. the mouth). kho soat bê pin, words alone are not sufficient to rely on. chêng kho' it sô, every one is rating it. kho' si sim hui, approving openly but secretly disapproving. tô-kho', wrangling fiercely. kho'-thâu piêut-tâu, debating together; arguing backwards and forwards. chiên kho' lân hun, a thousand tongues could not tell, speaking of one's wrongs, etc. kho'-gân oai-chiâ, features contorted, as by illness.

kho* (R. id.), bitter. kho-kam, pleasantly bitter; bitter yet leaving pleasant taste in mouth, as good tea. kho'-sô', id.

kho'-chêng, miserable condition; wretched circumstances. kho'-keng, id. kho'-hông, id. kho'-têe kho'-tô, excessively vexed and troubled. kho'-lêk, coolie labour. tô-sim kho'-lêk, toll and trouble. kho'-kang, hard labour, of criminals. kho'-hêng, severe punishment; torture. sin-kho' lâc-thêng, uncomfortable; compelled to do unpleasant work.

kê kho'-nâ- poá, privat.
khô (R. id.) châu-khô", petty thieves, hâi-khô", pirates.

khô (R. a treasury). kok-khô", the national treasury, thâu-khô", a large store. khô-sin, the spirit of the treasury; silly khô-khô", silly khô-li, paper image of assistant treasurer, burned in certain rites. suí-sin khô", paper money burned at time of coining.

khô-siû", paper box for holding this paper, burnt along with it. ki-khô", to send money to the deceased by burning paper money kê-soa-khô", money for use in the other world (s. trousers, S.).

chhiu-thé kim-khô", a small handbag for carrying valuables.

khô (R. id.), trousers. tâg-saá phoiákhô", dress of a scholar. tô'-kôa-khô", child's dress of braed cloth and trousers in one. ù saá bô khô", wretchedly poor, lâu-khô", disgraced. kêu-soa-khô", pair of trousers placed in coffin for use of the deceased (a treasury, S.). kê-suí-khô", id. chhâu-khô", the sheath of rice; the broken ends that fall into the threshing tub.

chhiu chhng án khô-thâu", hand pushed into waistband. khô-thâu-tôa pâk sa-lién, said of persons insepable, as husband and wife. nê̂̄ng chheng chit mà̄khô", inseparably involved in an affair.

chheng saá kûn nê̂̄ng-khô", dead, of woman, because corpse is so clothed. chit pêng khô-khô", one leg of a pair of trousers.

chheng nê̂̄ng kha khô", said of married woman not wearing skirt out of doors, less bêtting.

khô-khô taî liân, said by chair bearer in front warning against something that might entangle the feet.

khô-khô that khî, said when about to ascend a hill. ú lié̄n bông ham, bô, lié̄n sôe-khô", if we don't catch cookies we shall at least wash our trousers.

khoa (R. khô, to lean upon). khoa hê-teh, lay it down in its natural position, said esp. of heavy things. khoa ti toh-khô, rest it against the leg of the table (not simply at the foot). khoa da toh-khô, id. thân khi khoa ti chhe-khî, tilt it up against the edge of a book, as an ink-bottle nearly empty. thân-hôa khoa ti tsńg-thâu-a bé, rest it horizontally on the finger tip.

khoá (R. khoa, a sort). kûi-nà khoá (+), several kinds; several items. kûi-nà tiáu-khôa", id. chit khoá, one point or division of a subject. tiô khoá sâg, to reckon the details, mentioning the various items. chiá khoá", a legitimate item.

khoá (R. khoa, to look). li khoá, look here; consider this; said in showing an object or drawing attention to a point in an argument; sometimes said as mere expletive. tê khoá", said by victor in argument to opponent silenced but unconvinced. in tê khoá", they are expecting us back or home. chhû-nê̄h bâk-chhû nê̄h-nê̄h khoá", id. bô khoálah, irrecoverable; hopeless. khoá gû, to herd cattle.
khóan (R. hŏan). Kiú-liên-khóan, the puzzle of the nine rings. Khóan-soán, to resolve. Khóan-jíu, id. Khóan-jíu sê-kái, to go round the world. Khóan-kíu, the whole globe; throughout the world. Khóan-bú, to march round, as at sports. Khng khóan, the rings of Saturn.

款


Khóan-thê, manner; organisation. Khóan khiok, friendly; on good terms; wrong; hardship. M-tsai sim-míhí khóan, do not know what it is like; do not know what is the matter. Ná n-sí khóan, becoming worse and worse. Bô pô thô khóan, not writing one's name; anonymous.

Khóan hêng-lí, to pack one's baggages. Hêng-lí khóan--khí-lái, to get haggage together ready for landing; etc. To unpack. Khóan-láoan-khí-lái, id.

勸


Khêan-ziap gün-hâng, a bank that lends money at a low rate of interest for the encouragement of business or agriculture.

缺


Khoát-sek, to be absent from school or business; unable to attend an entertaining. Khoát-sek poá-khoat, to non-suit; to give judgment against a man who fails to appear. Khoát-khun, to be absent from school or office.

闕

Khoát (R. imperial). Khoát-mû, the imperial palace. Khoát-zi, to leave unsettled what there is uncertainty about; to put aside the points in doubt.

魅

Khoê (R. the pole star). Tsöê-khoê, a leader in evil; head of rebellion, etc. Khoê-seng thâ-tâu tiân, to tie up a thief hands and feet.

溪


*Khoê (R. great). Khoê-hôk, to regain; to recover lost territory; to get back one's losses. Khoê-hôk ki-liâm tsöê, Com-

memoration Day of establishment of the Republic, 12th July.

Khoê, to gnaw. Khoê ting, to gnaw asunder. Éng chiû khoê koc-kha, bông-tô bông-tô; to occupy one's time with a slightly profitable occupation.


Khoê hiûa-kô, adoptive brother. Hô' pût tsöê khoê-kíûa, given to be adopted by idol, done in the case of sickly children.

Khoe (R. khap), to shut. Khoe-bák siu, to leave a man to his own devices; to close one's eyes to an insult.


Kí-khi khoê, of anger-cane, crushed by machinery.

Khoe (R. kiap, a sort of box). Chit-khoe å, a measure of quantity, a Japanese "chín".

Khok (R. to weep and lament). Khok-lê chîan, a bird of ill-omen that appears at close of dynasty, etc.; has a head like a man's.

Khok (cf. khoê, S.). Khoê-jí, small rounded bits of stone or tiles, used by children. Chiah khoê-å, to play with these.

Khok (R. id.) tâng-khok, to exhort a friend; to deal faithfully with him.

Khok (R. to expand). Khok-tâng-sû-giap, to extend one's business. Li-li khoê-khok, small miscellaneous articles; sundries; said at end of list, etc.

Khok (R. wide). Aû-khok, the back of the head. Chêng-khok, the front of the head.


*Khoê — chiû-khê, a spirit-measure.

*Khok — thâu-khok, a woman's head-dress.

Khôk — khoib-khôk, to play with small pieces of rounded tile like marbles.

Thân khôk, id.
end of a stage; end of an attack, as of asthma; the limit of one's strength.

chái hâu chít khùn pá, to have one good meal at any rate. thàn-chiái hào chít khùn pá, to make small earnings, khùn sîng-keng, to be tortured by having body put through hole in a wall, half the body in each room. kui-mí bó kó khùn, kan-ta póa bang, said by man unable to get work done owing to constant interruptions. khùn tsòe li khùn, bòh-tít ju-sù bang, don't indulge in silly daydreams.

Khùn (R. kin, stingy). ké-khùn, to decline under various pretences to undertake responsibility or perform a duty. tiâu-kang teh khùn lái, making objections to act for us on purpose to get better offers.

Khùt (R. id.), a hole in the ground. chhâu-khùt, a cesspool or eisern for manure. chhâu-khùt, id. kau-lái-khùt, a cesspool.

Khùn (R. kin, stingy). ké-khùn, to decline under various pretences to undertake responsibility or perform a duty. tiâu-kang teh khùn lái, making objections to act for us on purpose to get better offers.

Khùt (R. id.), a hole in the ground. chhâu-khùt, a cesspool or eisern for manure. chhâu-khùt, id. kau-lái-khùt, a cesspool.

La (cf. lá), too jolly and full of sport. la-thien, satiated with pleasure. chái la-thien, to lose enjoyment of food through over-indulgence. chin la-le, very jolly and fast. chái-khí teh pâ-lá, eaten enough and idling.

La (cf. lá). la-pha, unsafe to have dealings with. la-la pha-phâa, unsafe to have dealings with.

La (cf. lá). la-jioh, to make water in large gush, as child or animal.

La (R. lô, liâu). hî lâ, milk of fish. chái-jèp tsâu pha-phâa, chit-mi tiâm têng-lâ, working at night to make up for dissipation du îng the day.

La — la-khúi, to open one's dress for coolness. la-liàng, id.

La, to stir. hé-la, a poker. lâ pêh-gâ, to mock a man; to irritate. lâh (R. lat), an enclitic particle. lâh-pah, a cornet; military trumpet (imit. of Manchu "labâ"). lâ-pat, id.

Lâh (R. laip, liâip), bees-wax. lâh-tsôa, waxed paper. lâh pô, glazed shiny cloth. thâu-mêng-lâ, wax for the hair. lâh-tiâu, a wax candle, lâh-siông, wax figures. lâh-kông, wax cylinders for phonograph. lâh-pôa, flat records for gramophone.

Lâh-bâh, smoked beef. lâh-chhiao, smoked sausages. lâh-chhôn, smoked duck's feet.

Lâh-chhâu-chhâu, a bird of prey with smooth beak. toa lâh-chek, a pistre; an Indo-Chinese dollar. siang lâh-chek, a peso.

Lôh khùn, to lower the coffin into the grave. sih khùn, a small depression in which a potato has been planted and died. sih-khùn, id.; or where the young plant has been destroyed by cattle. lâp hít ê sih-khùn, to go where one receives damage (gambling den, etc.) sî-lâng chhê sih-khùn, said of man indulging in hurtful, viscous pleasures.

Tsoh khùt-ái, game of throwing cash into small holes.

Khùt (R. to bend). khùt-kha bàn-jí, ornamental form of character "bân" 仐, wrought on cap, clothing, etc. khùt-siú, to remain unemployed bee. unable to find suitable employment.

*Khût (cf. khút). khút-kó, to stir paste.

Khút — khút-thâu pô, a very injurious hurtful plan.

Lá (R. lêk, to pass through). lâh-jit-pài, a calendar.

Lái (R. id.), to come. it-lái, in the first place. ji-lái, secondly.

Oe-lái, after a verb means, able to. oët-lái, id. bô-lái, after a verb means, unable to. bôe-tít-lái, id. kông bô tô-lái, cannot express it properly. khoâa lâi khoâa khi, looking this way and that. thau-lái am-khi, coming and going secretly; often of illicit intercourse.

Khah oët-tít-lái, better off. khâi, a little on this side of. lâh lâi—i-lâm lâi, ready for either. beh thêng-khùn goâ iâh lâi, beh thêk goâ iâh lâi, I am ready either to rest or to study.

Lái (R. lê, lî, a pear). siap-lái, small salted pears. choh-phê-lái, a pear with rough skin. pêh-lái, a small pear from Peking. soâ-lái, pyrus communis. lâi-ko, pear jam.

Lâi, said for custard apple, for superstitious reasons, esp. by vegetable. tswî-lái-hoe, a firework which sends up sparks like a tree.

Lái (R. lô, lî, a pear). siap-lái, small salted pears. chhô-phê-lái, a pear with rough skin. pêh-lái, a small pear from Peking. soâ-lái, pyrus communis. lâi-ko, pear jam.

Lâi, said for custard apple, for superstitious reasons, esp. by vegetarians. tswî-lái-hoe, a firework which sends up sparks like a tree.

Lái (R. lô, lî, a pear). siap-lái, small salted pears. chhô-phê-lái, a pear with rough skin. pêh-lái, a small pear from Peking. soâ-lái, pyrus communis. lâi-ko, pear jam.

Lâi, said for custard apple, for superstitious reasons, esp. by vegetarians. tswî-lái-hoe, a firework which sends up sparks like a tree.
lái-lā: mián, foreign goods, esp. canned meats; canned provisions (derivation uncertain, now seldom used). lái-lā-hè, id.

R (lá, sharp), sharp; rough, as towel. lén-lái, biting and sharp, as cold wind or taste of lime-apple. kiu-lái-to, to beg for a sharp sword, as criminal, that the execution may be less painful; fig. generally, of asking a favour. khaá-chhám kiu-lái-to, very difficult to get in spite of repeated asking.

lái ká bú, bù kái lái, compound interest. khóng-ngó-lái, 5% interest. chi-lái hêng-bú, to settle by repaying capital and letting interest go. láp jít-a lái, to pay interest daily, as small tradesmen do; said of anything old, continually needing repair.

lak, to drill a hole. lak-a-bé, bits for a brace; a triangular headed weapon, shaped like a drill, but larger. thien-pêng lak, a drill worked by a cross-bar drawn up and down.

lak (R. lók), to fall. lak hoé, flower falling, so as not to produce fruit. li-lí lak-lak, crumbling; lacking in cohesion. lak-lak seh-seh, id. lak-seo, to come down in the world. lak-lêng, to slacken, as a rope; fig. of efforts. lak-ke, to fall, of thermometers or barometer. lak ê-hoai, to dislocate the jaw. lak-ba-hun, a kind of fish of the flesh which is very soft and easily falls off; said of anything fragile and unsafe to handle.

*lak — ha-lak, to attempt, in phrases like, mi-kâ' hz-lak, I dare not attempt it (see ha, §).

lak (R. lók), six. lak-liên'-lak, salvar-san; 999. thau-ji-lak, storage in steamer.

lak, to take up a small thing in the fingers pointing downwards. lak-chhiú, to take hold of with hand, palm downwards, as bâke hand. lak-ê-tha lak-chhiú, to take hold of one, as child does, or in determining a visitor. lak chhi teh ia, spending money recklessly. o ía lák, phê ia lák, telling exaggerated stories; appropriating things right and left.

*lak — tsái kâu thâu-kí-lá, to know thoroughly. kong kâu thâu-kí-lá, to tell the whole details.

*lam — lam-láng, to spread stories about a man so as to get him into trouble; to flatter a man so as to win him to our side; to tantalize a man by showing him something we have and he has not (cf. gam, §).

lam, a sort of basket. háh-lam, basket made of sheath of “ngî-thô”, carried by aborigines in Formosa. bîh lam, basket of split bamboo, with short feet to stand on. gi-chhui-lam, muzzle for calf, or for ox when ploughing; thing gâ-chhui-lam, to take off this muzzle; to indulge in extra good food, as when from home.

*lam (R. male), a baron. tâng-lám kheng lâ, honouring men and despising women. lâm-lú pêng-koán, equal rights of the sexes. lâm lú tsái-lâm, id. lâm-kâ, the family of the bridegroom.

lâm (R. id.), a sort of tree with good hard wood, imported from Singapore; it grows also in Formosa. siau-lâm, a heavy costly wood, the same as “ki-lâm”.

lâm (R. id.), southern. lóm lâm, to go south; lâm-tô, southern parts. lâm-tô-bé, the extreme south point of Formosa. lâm-kun, the army of the southern government. lâm-tôc khi-hun, clouds rising in the south. lâm-tô khí hún, id.

lâm-pak hâng, a business firm with extensive dealings. lâm-pak kau, id. lâm-pak kíâu-ka, mixing up different kinds of songs; said of a man variable and unstable in action.

lâm-tâ, the South Seas; the Straits Settlements. chiaâh lâm-tô-bí, to run off to the Straits. lâm-tâi, Nantai, Foochow.

lâm-kho it-bông, a dream of good luck (“lâm-kho” = name of imaginary place). lâm-bú o-mi-tô hût, Buddhist formula, (I put my trust in) Amida Buddha.

lâm (R. id.), deep blue. lâm pô-chió, sapphire. lâm-gêk, id.

lâm (R. lim, to drench). lâm kim-sín, said of woman wearing a great deal of jewellery. chek-a lâm lâh, candles of cow’s fat coated with wax. lâm lâh chek, id.

lâm (R. id.), to embrace. lâm-hêng, arms crossed on the breast. lâm kôâm, to usurp authority. lâm tàng-thiâu, a form of torture in which the victim is fastened to a metal cylinder which is then heated.

bô lâm bó lé, acting mechanically without heart in the work.

lâm (R. liân), weak. lâm-lô, weak in health; unprosperous in trade; bad workmanship.

*lam (R. to look around). phok-lâm, a wide view; widely read. phok-lâm-hê, a general Exhibition. tiém-lâm-hê, a special Exhibition. o-zeng tiém-lâm-hê, a Health Exhibition. kâu-siôk tiém-lâm-hê, an Educational or School Exhibition.

it-lâm-piâu, a table giving details, as annual report, etc. sé-kâi it-lâm-piâu, a gazetteer of the world.

lâm (cf. lâp). lâm-tôe, wet marshy soil. lâm-pâ, a swamp; the jungle. ku chhôa pih khi lóm lâm, said of leading a man into evil.

*lam (R. a flood). lâm-tóu, disorderly; false. lâm-sâm kông lâm-sâm tô, to speak at random and be right by accident.

*lam (cf. lâm). lâm-kôa, dress fitting badly; hanging loose.

*lam (R. a large vessel). lâm-tui, a fleet. giông lâm-tui, the volunteer fleet. chên-lâm, a man-of-war; a battleship. kí-lâm, a flag ship. bi lâm-tui, the American fleet.

ku-tiôk-lâm, torpedo boat destroyer. sün-iû-lâm, a cruiser. tsung-kah sün-iû-lâm, armed cruiser. hû-kah sün-iû-lâm,
蘭 (R. name of several flowers), orchids, ö-tiap-lân, butterfly orchid, giok-lân, a tree with white flowers and strong scent (magnolia concinna), phai-so-lân, a small pot plant which flowers on 1:

蘭 (R. difficult). tiông-lân, difficult; troublesome. lân-to, a difficult text to write upon. li chut chit è lân-to, you are giving me a difficult task. tsôe-su khi-thâu lân, the difficulty is at the beginning. lân-tâu, how can it be said? asking a question the answer to which is in the negative. si-thâu lân-tâu khah ńc, can it be said they are more powerful after death?

lân-tâu li m-tsai mah, do you mean to say you don't know? (from mandarin sound of lân-to).

欄 (R. long). lân-kan-chí, the upright bars of a railing. lân-kan-thiâu, the upright posts of railing.

phap lân-kan, to work (Anmy) lace. chiêh lân-kan, id. lân-kan-kui, the frame for lace-work. lân-kan-thoi, lace bobbins. lân-kan-soá, lace thread. lân-kan-pan, paper pattern to be worked; the spokes of a wheel. lân-kan-höe, lace-workers guild.

零 (R. largo), a small reminder. lân-san khôh kui hâng, to collect small sums to make a considerable amount. khôh lân tsông, id. lân-bê-á, a trifle over. póa lân geh, fully half a month. lân-chôp-höe, to sell in small quantities; to sell by retail. lân-bê, the appendix. lân-bê-iâm, appendicitis. lân-thâu, the odd cash at the end of a string of cash, thiêu lân-thâu, to appropriate these cash; gen. to take a commission.

鱘 (R. long). lân, a scale, as of fish. hi-lân-chê, over-lapping like fish scales. hi-lân-thô, id. hi-lân-thiáp-tsông, graves very close together.

ka-lân-kau, a small fish with thick scales. lân-ô hi, id. lân-kâ-li, sealy creatures, fish, reptiles, etc.

懶 (R. jin). lân-sê, weary. lân-si, id. khá lân chhiú lân, indisposed to take trouble. lân-sín, id. ái lân, to get tired.

lang (cf. long, to run away). lang-khi (?), to carry off, not necessarily to steal; to get what several people want. ho i lang-khi, he got it before I could. tui-tiong lang-khi, one arrested out of a number.

*lang — chiâu-lang, a bird cage.

lang (R. jin), a man, said sometimes of animals. khá hô lang kâ-tôh, leg bitten by a dog. pât-lang è bi lí iá beh kâ lang chiâh, said in driving away hens from eating rice thrown to one's own fowls.

lang-khak, a skeleton; a man mere skin and bones. chiâ lang tsuí, water the depth of a man. chiâ lang koá, the height of a man.

joah-lang, warm, of weather. koâ-lang, cold weather. saô toa-lang, the treefern.

li lang ti-chia, you are here in person.

lang chiâh lang, cannibalism. tsôe lang chêng, blaming a man as stupid and useless, only good to prolong the race.

*lang (R. long), matter from a sore. lang-pôa, the crescent-shaped vessel used in surgery to receive matter from a wound. lang-thau, the hard core of matter in a boil.

喬 (R. lâm). siau-lang, a very good quality of wood.

Lang (R. lông, a cage), a basket; a muzle. hành-lang, basket lined with bamboo sheathes. tsâng-lang, basket lined with palm fibre. thông-lang, basket for carrying sugar. saâ-dâ-lang, a clothes basket; a kori. koân saâ-lang, to occupy an inferior position.

phô jii-tô-ôa-lang, an ignorant scholar. jî-tô-ôa-lang, id. tô jî-tô-ôa-lang, to be fond of using book phrases. âng-bin-è köe lâm lang, hot-tempered people soon cool down; fig. from red-faced puppet in play whose part is soon over, and it is put away in a basket.

*lang (R. long, a bag). chheh-lang, bag for carrying books; fig. of well-read man. ti-lang, skilful and wise.

lang (cf. long), to leave a space. kiâ chît lang-thang, going everywhere, as in sight seeing or in search of something. saâ lang-thang, open throughout, without partitions. thâu-mâng-lang-lang, hair spare. lang jî bo lâm gêh, coming very frequently.

hô-lang tâu, rain ceasing about noon. hô-lang âm, do. towards evening. hô-lang chî, rain ceasing.

lang (cf. lang). lang-höe (+), tracery cut right through, not simply on surface (v. phô-höe). lang tô, a piece carved thus.

lang (R. long), brandish. lang-lang, to act the artificial dragon in the procession; said of the procession generally. lang phé sai, children playing together with coverlet over their heads. lang phê, to plough a field the second time, stirring the clods.

lang lâu-thui, to support a ladder on the up-turned feet, as jugglers do. lang sin-níu, to make rough fun with a bride the first four evenings after marriage. lang-gê, to triumph over a conquered enemy; fig. from crickets fighting.

kha sang chhiu lang, to rejoice exceedingly. lang kê sêng chin, a practical joke turned into reality.

lap (cf. chlap). lap-thâu, to take up a card (kâm) making with "sa" and "chhiu" a winning hand. lap-thâu kân, winning in this way.

塌 (kâm, depressed). lap tô, to tread down. lap-phôa bông-không, to break into a grave by treading on it. thông lap, to step into a hole (and find buried
lâu (R. lô), old. lâu thien-thôh, in second childhood. lâu tô kiu, stooping through age. kôan ngê lâu-thâu, myself and my old wife. lâu-ang kong-á pô, id.; said also by others regarding them. lâu-tien-tô, weak and unhappy in old age; in one's dotage. chiah pá to lâu, of men in easy circumstances, enough to eat and waiting for old age. pôa lô lâu, middle-aged. sîn lâu-kâi, to begat a child in old age. lâu-mia, affectionate name for children when speaking to them.

lâu-pún (+), also of money reserved for old age when dividing family property. thái-lâu (+), used honorifically of other person's father.

ni lază-khi, to die. lază-siông-kong, easy-going; apathetic. lază-siông lază-siông, aged before his time. lăng lâu, sim m lâu, keeping youthful in old age. âi lâu bôc lâu, longing for old age and death as release from sufferings.

láz-tê-kok, the old decrepit empire of China. lãz-sáng-pho, Japanese bank-note with picture of ancient statesman.

lâuh (R. lôk, to fall). gôa thán to bô lăng phah ka-lâuh ê, I do not earn as much as other people lose (without concern). gôa chût-lât bô lăng phah ka-lâuh hiâh- tsoê, the exertions I make are not equal to the spare (dropped) efforts of others.

*le — kit-le, an insect like the cicada, but smaller and lighter in colour.

*le — lôk-kak-le, shoot on deer's horns.

le (R. li), po-le-phö, a pane of glass. po-le-chüh, a conservatory; the police office at Singapore.

lé (T. lô), sim-pü-a lé, young daughter-in-law on bad terms with her superiors.

lê (R. lô, a snail). lê-tiên, mother-of-pearl. lê-tiên, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. màa-le, the lamprey. hiâng-le, the murre; the coach of a pork-seller. pô-le, shell used as conch. hiu-le, large sea-snails from Swatow. chha hiu-le, these sliced and fried, very good eating. hong-le, large edible snails.

tsûi-le, a steam whistle. pûn kong-á-le, *ye signal with whistle; to howl, of dog. pûn tek-le, to howl, as dog.

hóc-le (+), in confusion. pán tâi-chi chin hóc-le, matter managed very badly. hóc-le-bé, matter apparently settled, but which will yet cause trouble. châm-lê, a spiral. pô châm-lê-a oan, to do a man injury in return for wrong suffered.

*le (R. mud). lé-hông, ochre. lé-kim, splashed with gold, like fancy paper.

le (R. black). lé-bin, the Chinese people (black-haired). tsài-le, the Chinese people suffering from calamity. lé-beng, the break of day.

*le (R. id.) hông-le-châu, the croidle, insignia of the 10th rank of civil officials.

lé (R. id.), ceremony. lé-chiet, ceremonial. kan-le, a fee paid in money. tsûi lé, a fee paid in kind. sîn-si-le, fee paid to professional man; school fees. tsân-lê, to give guidance for the proper performance of ceremonies. bôc sîn* sit láng lé, not markedly inferior to others.

chiam-le-jit, holy days. sîn-lân chiam- le-jit, Good Friday. tsu-sêng chiam-le-jit, All Saints day.

*lé (R. lûnp). a-le, dumbbells (pronounced acc. to Japanese sound).

*lé — lé-tâu, pretty; gaudy; overbearing. bin-lô sî'-tsêe chín lé-tâu, a very pretty face. chiah-lâu chín lé-tâu, comfortable after smoking opium. khóa* chiau chín lé-tâu, a startling sight, in bîen high lé-tâu, you needn't be so very clever; said in scolding, no business of yours.

lé (R. to exert). chión-gô, to incite to good actions by giving rewards. kô'-lé, id. kek-lê, id.

lé (R. sharp). sek lé, colour bright and distinct. lé-tôk, severely poisonous. chiû- si lé-tsôa, to swear a strong oath. sî-kan lé-hêng, keeping strictly to the hour of meeting.

lé (R. laws). tiau-lê, a custom. kui-le (+), id. kui-lê-gun, perquisites. siôk-le, a custom binding on the people, though not law. têng-le, a fixed regulation. lé-têng, id. kong-le, a rule laid down by authority. lé-hàng, a debt.

lê-an, a precedent. sêng-lê, id.; a settled practice. bôc thang tsêc-le-tî, may not be used as a precedent; cannot be considered the regular state of affairs. lé-chê, regular official offerings at shrines. lé-hôc, a regular meeting at the usual time. kû- lé, to explain by illustrations. lé-tôr, an example; an exercise. lé-goá, an exception.

put-háp sô-le, not in accordance with usage. thân lê bô than tsu-jên, going by rule and not acting from principle or instinct. sin-le bôi biet, ku-lê bôi sê, conservative; retaining old customs.

lê (R. subject). lô'-lé, a slave: an inferior. pôk-le, id. lô'-sêng, a servile spirit.

*lé (R. id.) bî-le, beautiful. lê-sek, a beautiful colour.

leh, to pinch; to pick out. chít-hâng leh-khi-lâi kông, to take up a point for discussion. nâ'-sâu leh-teh, unpleasant feeling in throat.

leh, to rip up. soa-khang pit-lêh phâng, an opening in hills with no road leading through; said of defaulting debtor.

lek — lek-khâm, roof of house in straight line with that of neighbouring house, but on a lower level.

lek (R. to bridle). lék chêt-le lék chêt-ê, urging on a horse with the reins. lék be ka pi, do, with whip.

lék (R. to conceal). lék-miâ', to conceal one's name under a pen-name. lék-bêng-su, an anonymous communication.

lék — lék-lô'; exhausted by severe walking, bôe kham-tit-lék, unfit for severe exertion. tái-chi chin lék, matters numerous and urgent.

lék (R. strength). kak-lék, to engage in trial of strength (kak, to compare); power of understanding (kak, to know). náu-lék, brain power, kî-sk-lék, power of memory. hâk-lék, ability to study. koân-lék, power; influence. Êng bû-lék, to employ forcible means. tôk-lék, the strength of one man alone. piit lék, vigour of handwriting; power of effective composition. û tek-lék, having ability qualifying for a task or office. têng-lék, to put forth strength; to exert oneself. û têng-lék, possession of ability. û têng-sui, a Japanese wrestler. lêng hêng, to act vigorously. keng-lék, to experience; to undergo.

lék (R. to pass through). sin-lék, western style of reckoning months and years. se-lék, id. iông-lék, id. kû-lék, reckoning by old Chinese style. im-lék, id.

lék-su, an almanac; a calendar. lêk-su, document stating particulars of one's birth, history, etc. lêk-su, history. lêk-su-ka, historians.

lêng (R. mâi, mother). gu-lêng-phêh, cream, gu-lêng-phêh, id. chiâng-lêng ê ëe, baby talk; babble. hâi-lêng, the sea anemone. chiâng-lêng, id. màng-lêng, a door handle. tô-bû lêng, teats of a pig; the nipple of a gun. chiap-lêng, to adopt an infant in place of one that has died.

*îêng (cf. lêng). kah lêng-khi, falling off in interest taken; becoming less enthusiastic. iak-lêng, id.; things going badly.

lêng (R. a sort of net), also said of net for catching deer. lêng-hî, to catch fish with this kind of net.

lêng (R. able). lêng-lêk, ability. put-kô lêng, cannot be done; impracticable. lêng-pit, skilled at literary work.

lêng (R. spiritual). lêng-chên (-) koâm-chên, very intelligent and skilled in fighting. lêng-ôh-hê, lamp kept burning on table day and night during funeral rites. chiâng lêng, to take away all the fittings at the close of funeral ceremonies. säng-lêng, id. hâ lêng hoc chêk, to bring home the coffin of one who has died abroad.

sêng-lêng, life; living things, esp. man. lêng-lôh, officiations medicine. lêng-sui, spiritual progress. lêng-bûn chhiang-tso, creationism. lêng-bûn seng-si sat, traducianism.

lêng (R. lêng). a dragon. lêng hó-sa-sa-tau, said of contest between two powerful combattants. lêng hó sa-thin, persons of the years "lêng" and "hó" respectively marrying; considered lucky. lêng-tsu, the round paper lantern carried in front of the dragon in the procession. lêng-chhiî' tsu, the dragon endeavouring to catch it.

tek-kông-a lêng, a large rocket. hê-lêng-soh, cord drawn to discharge a cannon. hê-lêng-kô, id. hê-lêng hê-hê, a man in a great hurry to get things done. lêng-chiî, a Japanese passport. tsûi lêng (+), a garden hose.

lêng-hông-piai', cakes used at marriages, with figures of dragons and phoenixes. lêng-chiam-hi, a flat fish, grows to about a foot long, considered good eating. lêng-chiam-ko'a, the same dried. lêng-tsûn pê chiî sa'a, said of a matter gone hopelessly wrong. tôa lâu-lêng, a good month for business. chiap lêng, to match dominoes. lêng-siâu-hêe, name of flower; hignonia.

lêng (R. id.) chek lêng-a, an anklet bell, worn by women and children (name from grain of paddy). kha-lêng, id. bûn-lêng, a door bell. màng-lêng, id. nà-sâu lêng-a (+), the tosâl.

lêng (R. id.), to grasp tight. lêng toh, to carry a table by putting the hands below (s. spiritual); not much said, for superstitious reasons.

lêng (R. a mound). hâu-lêng chi-lêng chît-lêng, waves of the sea, billow upon billow.

lêng (R. age). hák-lêng, school age. hák-lêng-khi, id. hák-lêng kâu, arrived at school age.

tê-it lêng, the first five or six days of the life of a silkworm, after which it sheds its skin.

*lêng (R. id.) lêng-jîn, actors; musicians. iu-lêng, id. lêng-li, id. lêng-lái, id.

*lêng (R. a sieve), kê lêng, to be filtered. lêng-á-tsoa, paper used for filtering opium.

*lêng (R. id.) hông-lêng, emperor's grave. gû-lêng, id. lêng-khiu, id.

*lêng (R. a remainder). lêng-têng ko-khô, a widow, childless and in want. ka-tô lêng-lok, family all dispersed. lêng-lok kui, an unsocial man. lêng-mâi-stong, business of a small trader.

*lêng (R. name of tree). lêng-bông, the lemon. lêng-bông-tû, lemonade. lêng-bông-chiap, essence of lemon. lêng-bông-phê, lemon peel. lêng-sa, citric acid.

lêng (R. to receive). kêng-lêng, to receive a present reverently. lêng-siu-chêng, a receipt for money. lêng-siên, to receive baptism (R. C.). lêng-tôe, an acquired territory; a dependency. lêng-thô, id. lêng-hái, territorial waters. te-kok lêng tāi, the Japanese occupation of Formosa.

lêng-su, to take the lead (lit. collar and cuffs). sîu-lêng, id. lêng-su-hú, a consulate. lêng-su-thoàn, the consular body. lêng-sîu lêng-su, the doyen of the consular body.
leng (R. id.), cold. leng kun-tsui, water that has been boiled and allowed to cool. leng ki-ki, very cold. leng-tiu-tiu, id. leng-lauh-khi, dreary; cold-hearted. leng-khii, id. leng-lai, cold and biting, as wind or taste of pine-apple. leng-thai, to treat coldly. sê-chêng leng-lô-an, treating people well or ill according to their worldly circumstances.

lêng (R. id.), a unit used in gambling which by agreement may be made of any value; 5000 make a "phang", tsap leng têe, in the "siung-hu" card game, ten units reckoned to winner additional to the actual points made. sa* leng têe, three units so reckoned in the "sa-sek" game.

lêng (R. to order). si-lêng (+), a time; a season; an hour. ka i tsê-cang é si-lêng, to increase the hours of labour, kiâm-tsoy-nong é si-lêng, to do two hours less work.

kim-lêng, a prohibition. hû-lêng, regulations issued by Governor General. thia"-lêng, regulations issued by district magistrate. chi-lêng, permit to carry on a trade. kai-glâm-lêng, martial law. leng-hoa-têng, a regulation order by the authorities. commandeering material, or property. kar-ôk-lêng, instructions regarding education. hâ tông-gôan-lêng, to issue a declaration of war. su-lêng-koa*, commanding officer. si-lêng-koa*, id. leng-saeng, a warrant; a writ.

chi-lêng chiu-chiu "kun-lêng", rules of forfeits in drinking to be observed as strictly as military commands. kiâu-lêng chhut sêng-chi, rules in gambling must be as strictly observed as imperial orders.

hâ-lêng-hoc, a summer school. chhn-thli* kia* chiu-lêng, autumn weather in spring-time; fig. of man acting unseasonably or deceptively. leng-jin put-kai, inexplicable.

lêng (R. besides). leng-goá khoân-thai, to treat with very full ceremony. leng-goá kang-hu, work specially well-done; very particular, as in treatment of guest. leng-goán khoan-thai, to have a high idea of a man. beh leng-goá ga* chiit, é, I will exchange it for another.

lêng-gii, to have further consideration; a special arrangement. leng-lê, a further regulation. leng-khi lô-têau, to require to build a kitchen separately because omitted when house was built; said of man through want of thought causing needless trouble.

lêng-pai, a card which does not form part of any combination. bô leng-pai chiab óe kau, when the cards are all matched the game is ended.

lêng (R. long, measure). leng-tsâ, in good time. leng-hêng, later on; afterwards. leng-jiit, a subsequent day. leng-hoc, a subsequent meeting; an "in hunc effectum" meeting.

hô' leng khah leng-khui, to allow a man more time, as for paying debts.

li — khi-li khók-lôk, sound of water boiling. phi-li phok-lôk, id.; sound of fruit falling.

li-lê liê-lê, an unpleasant, crushing sound. li-lê lêh-lêh, id. phi'li phun-lân, said of man getting a blow unwares; diârrhoâ. li-lê lût-lût, speaking quickly and indistinctly. bâk-chia li-lê lût-lût, eyes looking round everywhere, said in blame.


li-tsaâ, a likim barrier.

li (R. id.) chhái-koe li, rice-strainer made of the frame-work of a dried cucumber; a scrubbing-brush for cleaning rice boilers.

li (R. ilam, a screen). tek-li, screen made of bambùo (s. fence). li-pa (+), a fence, word in very common use. bâng-tà li, ornamental cloth round the top of a mosquito curtain. bâk-chiu kóa màng-li, said of a child's eyes not washed in the morning.

li (R. a fence). li phô phiah, phiah phô li, said of two people helping one another, one of them more competent, yet gaining by the alliance. tsâi-li, a bamboo screen reaching from the eaves of a house to the ground, as a protection to the walls.

li (R. id.). to divorce. li-iên-kài, a statement to the authorities of a purpose to divorce. li-iên, id. chhâm li-iên, to enter such a statement, si* li, to divorce.

*li (R. id.). cerium, one of the chemical elements. li ok-se iâm, oxalate of cerium.

*li (R. dregs). phèa li, the last wine of a brewing; poor wine; dregs.


li (R. a Chinese mile). eng-li, an English mile. jît-pûn li, a Japanese mile, a; rî; about 21 miles. tâi-sân li, the ordinary Chinese mile. hâ-li, a nautical mile. li-thêng, distance; length of journey. chhau li-thêng sêng, reckon according to distance travelled.

li (R. insid*), lining. kho-dom, to put in lining. hô li, id. thô li, id. khia*nt li, in need of lining. pêng-li, to turn a coat outside in, so as to make it like new.

li-bîn, the inside; the obverse side. lâm-li, a man's private affairs; family matters (s. doctrine, S.). li-bóm, an inner door; a backdoor. li khâu, id. li kip hó tôieng, a strained but ineffective effort to relieve the bowels; tenesmus.

li (R. the carp). li-hi hông-lêng, the carp becoming a dragon; said of passing in the examinations. li-hi khók-â, a hollow piece of wood, shaped like a fish, used in monasteries. bôk-li, id. kôa li-hî, to fly the paper fish at boys' festival in 6th month. li-hî-sâm, carp-fish pool; name of place in Formosa (Li-sâm), om sis-li-hî, blind man's buff. gîa li-hî ké, to wear in a procession a paper frame with pictures of carp fish, done by women.

li-sê", the city of Chinchew (so called from its shape).
liām mīb⁵⁵ kim-kim sīng⁵⁵, to look at a thing eagerly. liām mīb⁵⁵ khoā³⁴, id. liām khi chīn³¹ i, to go and make up matters with a man; to conciliate.

liām chhāu (+), to make thick straw mat for laying on bed in cold weather. liām chhāu-sī¹, id. liām chhāu-phāi³⁴, id. liām kng hm, to lay on thatch very even and smooth.

liām lāng ê i-sū, to guess at a man's meaning. liām ło⁴, to make one's way, as by short cut; to seek best way of getting one's object, esp. in yamun affairs; to bribe. liām tīt, to take a straight course. liām chhōah, diagonally. liāt-pāi, in a straight line, of several objects.

kha liām goā kā i kōng, as well as if I had told him (cf. li-hāi), liū-liām, bright; clever; active. sim-kōa⁵⁵ tiāb liām hō'tiā⁴, keep your mind at ease.

liām — liām-liām-a kān-jiāⁿ, hardly enough. liām-liām, id.

liām (R. liū, to come down). liām-sī (+), temporarily; for the time being.

liām-sī chhāi¹ pāt-liāng kōng, to invite some one to speak, the expected speaker not having arrived. liām-sī boē, to buy as required. liām-sī chhāi², to engage boat etc. when the time comes; to charter a launch having missed the steamer. (cf. liām-sī. S. which is more said.)

liām (R. id.), to glue. liām hō'sin⁴, to catch flies with fly-paper. liām-mōh⁴, the mucous membrane. liām-sā⁴, the live electric wire surrounding the savage territory in Formosa. chhū liām, dishonest gain, such as shop assistant, etc. takes to himself.

*liām (R. a screen). lāi-liām, wife of a mandarin. kiā⁵⁵ lāi-liām, to present a bride to the wife of a mandarin instead of to the mandarin himself.

liām (R. sparing). liām-li, honest mandarins. liām-sī, honest scholars. kck-chōe chhōng-liām, to charge less than the regular price.

liām (R. to dress a corpse). liām-tī, to keep corpse in coffin unburied for some time. liām-tī-kāi, statement to police of postponement of burial. liām-tō⁴, to swathe the corpse in cloth bands.

liām (R. to gather). liām-chōe, to accumulate gradually. liām-sī-phīen, to give up opium by degrees. liām iōh, astrigent medicine. siū-liām, of medicine, to act astringently; to reform, giving up bad practices.

liām — nāng-liām, fleshy part of man or beast, as of upper arm.

liām (R. id.), to pinch. liām chhāu, to pick up grass or weeds; to eat grass, of geese. liām hōng, to stop a man's pretensions; to say something that stops his boasting. liām bā-khū phē, to pinch the eyelid, as teacher to pupil. liām kāu o-chhī⁵⁵ kek huih, to pinch and bruise severely. siō liām-chhūi, to scheme together to make money, as contractors

agreeing secretly on price to be offered.

liām beh phi-phāng, to pluck a flower in order to smell it; said in joke when pinching a child. li kā"-liām lāng liām khi phi-phāng, said in reproving a person for being bashful and timid.

liām (R. to reflect upon). siāu-liām (+), to think about anxiously. siāu-si liām-jit, thinking much about a coming day, as for holidays. siāu-si liām-lo⁴, acting properly as to time and method. tīa" tīa" liām a, to keep constantly talking of a matter. liām kāu chhū-sīn, id. tō-thāu liām, to repeat backwards. liām-tsōu, to repeat prayers counting beads. kēng-liām, to think of reverently. tsā"-liām kēng khoā" tōnz⁵⁵, placing too high value on money; avaricious. tsā" liām tōnz⁵⁵, id. liām-sīhū, thoughts. sim-liām, id. koan-liām, an idea; a concept. kāi-liām, an abstraction.

ki-liām, to commemorate. ki-liām-jit, an anniversary. ki-liām-hōe, a commemoration meeting. ki-liām-chhūi, tree planted in commemoration. ki-liām-phīn, gifts given commemorative any function; mementoes. ki-liām-bīu, id. it-chhūi-ki-liām, the first anniversary of. liām-sīp, twenty. liām-sīp-jit, the 20th day of the month.

liām, a handful. siāu-liām, four cornered; not round. siāu si liām, to shave or pare so as to make four-sided.

liāng (R. id.), cool. chēng-liāng (+) è sim-kōa⁵⁵, happy and pleased; free from care. liān-sīn, easy-going; heedless. liāng-lok-kūi, said of man fond of amusing himself. liāng-tsūi, cooling drinks; aerated waters.

liāp (R. to work up with the fingers). liāp-ēng, to take photographs. liāp-pō⁴, dried up, as fruits. liāp-khi, id.; shrinking back, as one who professes courage, or subscriber who will not pay up. ho-kū liāp-khi, said of things mysteriously lost. liāp-liāp, shrunken; fallen in. liāp-kēng, id. li liāp-ā kheh, oh! you coward.

liāp-chēng, to act as regent during minority of Emperor. liāp-chēng-ōng, relative of Emperor acting as regent. liāp-li, to hold an office temporarily in addition to one's own. kiam-liāp, id.

liāp-sī, Centigrade. liāp i mō" chhōng, to finger the bed-clothes and move about the hands, signs of approaching death.

liāp (R. liāp), to work or mould in the hands. ke-sī liāp-tōi bhūi-chhūi-sīo, instruments soiled by moisture of hands.

liāp (R. liāp), a grain; a swelling; a boil. si" liāp-ā, to have a boil or swelling. liāp-ā chēng, bubonic plague. kiēt-liāp, to have plague swelling. si" kāu liāp-tōi, bearing fruit in great abundance.

tā-liāp (+), fig. of indeterminate age. bō si" liāp-liāp, small in figure. tōa liāp mūn, very fat and flabby. kēch liāp, with the separate grains whole; firmly knit, of man. tōat liāp chi hoān, suffering
caused by want of rice, due to famine or export. liáp-khiáp, stingy.

liáp-liáp to sì sô-khi, there are constant

expenses. liáp-liáp to u sô-khi, every-thing counted for and productive.

liáp-liáp têng, very careful in use of

money, etc.

phêng tôa-sôe liáp, to act unjustly be-cause stronger. tôa-sôe liáp kêng, to favour the stronger side.

*liáp (R. to hunt). liáp-hô, huntsmen.

liáp-khién, hunting dogs.

*liáp (R. to grasp). liáp-teng, Latin.

liâu (R. tiâu, to wither), stiff. ngu-liâu (+), making small profits or low wages.

*liâu, wasted; thin. phê-bah long

liâu, worn to a skeleton. sąu-liâu, wasted away as body; forfeited, as pledge. tit-tit

liâu-khi, wasting away.

liâu (R. a companion). tông-liâu (+), a fellow-student; a fellow-teacher; one in the same rank of life. koa-liâu, magistrates; statesmen.

liâu (R. a hut). chú'-lô-liâu, a hut or shed where campfire is distilled. lô-liâu, id. tsôa-liâu, sheds for manufacture of paper. sùn-liâu, for cutting young bamboo shoots. hâk-liâu, a school dormitory. liâu-tiû, head of dormitory. khit-chât-

liâu, a settlement of beggars; said of a place in dirt and confusion. lô-kí-liâu, a house of ill-fame.

liâu (R. a rope). sa'-kha-liâu (+) teh thêng-hâu, awaiting an assault with all preparations made. pi'-bin-liâu, to sail before the wind.

liâu (R. an initial particle). liâu-liâu bó kí, few and indifferent.

liâu (R. distant). liâu-oân, very dis-
tant; long, of way to be traversed.

liâu (R. a tiâu, a branchi. tôe khâm

chit liâu, the ground wants a strip more to make it large enough. khâm chit liâu-

liâu-a, wants just a little. khâh och liâu, narrower in the blade. châm-liâu (+), also as used in building, tit liâu-liâu, quite straight, as invalid or paralytic; money affairs all straight.

liâu (R. id.), to run off. liâu-tang-

khi lah, has run off (s. distant).

*liâu (R. liâu, to cure). liâu-thi, to cure.

ti-liâu, id. liâu-pi'-ha, a hospital. liâu-

jong, to convalesce. liâu-ti'-sô, a con-

valescent home. liâu-tông-sô, id.

liâu (R. id.), to finish. liâu-kiet, to

wind up; to bring to a close. liâu-li, matter wound up. liâu-kîôk, id. kha-

liâu tiôn liâu, necessary expenditure.

khôm-thài lâng chôk-không liâu, to treat a man very well, more than absolutely necessary. thang-liâu kông thang, a very proper thing to do.

liâu chit-jit, one day wasted. liâu-liên

(+), quite ruined beyond recovery. liâu-

liên it-sin, useless all one's life. liâu bô

bâh, not worth proceeding against, as he has nothing to lose.

liâu-kái, to understand. liâu-thiet, id. liâu-hôan, to awake to the emptiness of the world.

kê-liâu è sù, an affair of the past. bôe

kông chiâu-liâu, cannot tell in full. hô-

lâng tit bôe liâu, inexhaustible. hài lâng

liâu chô, to involve a man in expense. liâu chôt pôa chô, to pay double price for an article, and so lose half one's money.

liâu chô pôa è sô, to speak it all. bô

liâu bô săi, uncertain and undecided in action.

liâu (R. materials). expenses. lô-

khôn-liâu, hotel expenses. tê-pâng-liâu,

expenses for food. siô-tsok-liâu, rent of a field. khi-chhû phái pôa liâu, a building always costs double the estimate.

chhiêu-sô-liâu, expenses; commission; brokerage.

liâu-sù, foreseeing and confident. liâu-

sûi i m-kâ lâi, I predict he will not come.

pêh-liâu-tâng, aluminium. siang-liâu

(+), strong and good, as lamp cylinder; said in joke of man with double acquire-

ments. toa*-liâu, weak; inferior. liâu-si, fine metal wire. liâu-si-khà, weak in the legs, esp. of things.

liâu-li-đâm, a restaurant. khâi liâu-li-

đâm, spend money on dissipation. ki-hû

liâu-li-đâm, id. (in joke).

liâu-pôa, a kind of cake, made with fat, used on 8/15, and (a larger kind) at mar-

riages. tsôe liâu, to add something to food (spices, ginger) to make it more palatable. thi* liâu, id. chham liâu, id. li-tiâu, food for pigs.

mìn* liâu-khi-lâi, bind the things to-

tgether.

*liâu (R. id.) tsôan-têc liâu-tông, to take a change for the good of one's health.

liên (R. biên, liên, united). tah chhun-

liên, to put up scrolls at New Year's time. pêh-liên, sheets of white paper put up when in deep mourning. liên-chhài, scrolls with double and triple line inscrip-

tions, presented at funerals and (of different colour) at marriages. koân-siû-liên, scrolls with antithetic sentences the first charac-

ters of which form the name of the person or title of the shop.

liên-hap, united; associated. liên-hap-

hôc, an association for united action.

liên-hap tôa bôc chût, association of shops at end of year giving coupons to customers for prizes. liên-hap-kôk, the Allied countries. liên-hap-kun, the forces of the Allies. liên-kun, id. liên-bêng, allied by treaty. liên-lôk (+), the copula in a proposition. liên-pang-chô, government of countries united in an empire.

liên (R. united), connected; a company of soldiers, consisting of three sections (pâi); a ream of paper.

kap lâng kau-ki-liên, on bad terms with a man, not agreeing together; (fig. from neighbouring trees rubbing branches). bô

kau-ki-liên, on good terms; not closely related. siû kau-ki-liên sâa*, to work
蓮

蓮 (R. the water-lily). Lien-hoe (+), the centre-piece in a cycling where an electric lamp is suspended. Lien-hoe thò, fine soft mud, suitable for planting lilies, used in filters for refining sugar. Lien-hoe-ki ê, the Douglas steamers (named from flag). Hút-lien, the water lily, as sacred to Kwan-yin.

Lien-hòng, large lily leaves, used in medicine; also as flavouring. Bit-lien, lily seeds prepared with sugar.

Tsui-lien-hoe, a water lily plant with violet coloured flowers. Lien-heng-hoe, the primitrose.

Phah lien-kâo, to work lace (v. lian, S.).

年


Hák-lien, a school year. It-lien-seng, first year student. Seng-lien, to enter a higher class in new year. Kê-lien, id.

Lien-pek, one who graduated the same year as one's father, or father of graduate of same year as oneself.

臉

臉 (R. cheek). Lien-bien, respectability; character. Tiû-lien, to feel ashamed (from the mandarin).

撻

撻 (R. id.), to twirl. Lien chhûi-chhûi, to twirl the monstache. Lien-tsoan, a swivel. Lien-gô-a, an instrument like a tectotum made of a cash and bamboo penholder. Lien-â (+), id. Lien-pôa, a turntable on railway or trolley line.

碾


tók-lien-chhia, a bicycle (v. chhia, S.). Lien-kheng, the rim of a wheel.

臨

臨 (R. id.), sedan of emperor or idol. Hoat-lien, spirit showing its presence by shaking the chair. Khi-lien, id. Hoat-liâu boe khi-lien, incantations insufficient to call the spirit. Chhin-lien, to give affirmative answer by advancing the sedan. Te-lien, to give negative answer by drawing back the sedan. Thiôn ke hoat-lien, it is necessary to show anger, or the offender will not recognise his fault.

Lien, ought to; yes, in answers. Hê ia lien, need not do or say.

鍊

鍊 (R. a claim). Chit-lâng lien chit-thâu, said of prisoners claimed together.

鍊 (R. id.), to prepare in the fire. Siu-lien (+), to abstain from food and sleep, as Buddhists do. Lien-û, to prepare oil from dead bodies of animals. Lien-thang, to refine sugar.

鍊-gek, Purgatory. Lien-chiôh pô-thî, to repair with stone the rent made in heaven when the earth was created.

鍊 (R. id.), to practise. Lien-zip, to practise. Lien-lât, to take strengthening exercise, as with dumb-bells.

鍊 chuûi-be lât, id. Lien-bû, to drill. Hûn-lien, to exercise, as soldiers or scholars. Lien-peng-tia, soldiers' drill ground. Lien hû khoài, to practise until skilled.

連

連 (by change of tone from "lien"). Lien tsu-lâng, even the host himself.

烈

烈 (R. to arrange). Chhien-lîet, first ten on the list of Sew-tsai. Hô lîet, the second ten. Chhîn-lîet, the third ten, chham-lîet, to take part in observances along with others; to be numbered among with others. Tâng-lîet, id.

烈

烈 (R. burning). Kïôk lîet, quarrelsome; violent, as medicine. Liet-sû, devoted patriots.

飲

飲 (R. to tear). Koaot-liet, to break off relations.

林

林 (R. im), to drink. Lim kah lôh-khî, heart ready to break.

林 (R. id.), a snack. Sim beh lih-khî, drink some more; empty your cup. Lim kah kî, id. Lim kah kàu, id.


臨

臨 (R. to descend). Lim-sí, according to the time; arising out of the circumstances; an accidental, in music. Lim-ki, id. Lim-sí piên-thong, adapting oneself to circumstances; versetile. Lim-sî-hôe, a meeting specially called; a "pro rô nâtä" meeting. Lim-sî ê tsu-sêk, special chairman. Lim-sî ê chit-oân, officials temporarily appointed, pending election of regular officials. Lim-sî-kô, id. Lim-sî ê (+), to attend a meeting. Lim-gêh, to be at time of childbirth. Lim-tin thô siok, to turn back when going into battle; to withdraw from danger. Sit-fôe lim kiâm, to go to site of crime to make investigation. Chhia ê lim kiâm, to call for such a visit, by one of the parties. Kâm-
lim, the high official in charge of arrangements for provincial examination.

lim hiâm put hiâm, to escape from great danger, apparently fatal illness. lim gui put gui, id.

chhit-bê lim sì", brigands attacking a city.

liu (cf. lin). chhia-pa-lin, to toss about.

*lin (R. id.), phosphorus. lin-chit, phosphorus. lin-si"o, id. lin hè, ignis fatuus; will of the wisp. lin-kang, phosphorescence. chu"-liin, a kind of strengthening medicine.

lin (R. lén), a thin glossy sort of silk. tah-bah-lin, a lined coat for corpse in coffin, with cloth lining outside, and the silk next the skin.

lin (cf. lin), to roll. lin nêng lin, to make two loops with string, etc. as in casting on. kiâ"' chit lin, walking round in a circle; making one revolution. sêh chit lin, id. lin chit-lin thang, having gone everywhere; widely travelled. sêh nêng lin, two turns of a rope; a rope taken twice round.

kông-œ bó si" lin-tông, speaking not very fluently. kông-œ böe lin-tông, id. nêng lin pôa", easily; quickly.

*lin (R. eloquent). put-lin, said in speaking for "1" thiam-lin, to flatter:

*liö - ng-lö, an instrument for raising a sod of young rice-plants.

liö - sio-liö, to consult together.

liö - hâu-lö, said for "hâu-lö".

liök (R. six). sù-liök-kö, phrases of four to six characters, especially as arranged in essay or composition (v. sù, S.). li hâi góa kâu liök chhit hçe-a poeh, you have injured me very seriously. liök-không-liök, salvarsan; fôö.

siāng-liök, double six dominoes. ho-jo hat-liök, disputing noisily (fig. from gamblers, some shouting for ace some for six). liök-phûh, six dice all the same. liök-pat gun, dollars weighing 6 mace 8 cendarceens.

liök (R. dry land), a surname. chia"-liök, to land; to come ashore. liök-kun, military; land forces. liök-tim, destroyed; ruined, as country by war. liök-sân, land products. liök-sûi, flat board round Chinese table. liök-sûi kien-the, the sloping board above it. liök-tôc hèng-chü, to sail a ship on land; impossible.

bû liök-sûi chi", money earned unjustly, and spent recklessly. liök-sûi thâm, liök-sûi khai, earning unjustly and spending recklessly.

liök (R. to write down carefully). klìök, a record. chhau kì-liök, to get a copy of evidence in a case, as lawyer. chhú-hông-liök, record kept of prescriptions.

tsông-liök, list of successful literary candidates. böe tsông-liök, to sell such a list; to reveal secrets. böe pê-bû ê tsông-liök, to recall family misdoings, either by words or by acting so that others speak of them.

liök (R. small quantity). chhö-kì-liök, id. bô-liök, to plan; to arrange. tho-liök, id. iâu-liök, the important points; the gist of a matter. liök tô it-ji, to know a little about a matter. tì-liök-ka, men with ideas.

liök, slushy; niry, as road. chiu-liö, id.

liông (R. dragon). kiù-liông-thêng, an infusion of rice in nine parts water, making a cooling drink. kiù-liông-phâu, robe worn by the emperor. si" phi-liông, to have a growth in the nose (caused by a grain of rice sticking there and becoming a worm!). liông-kut, the spine. liông-suchâh, asparagus.

liông (R. good). kái-liông, to reform; to improve (v. kái, S.). chhio-liông, to reform; to give up an immoral life. chê-liông-sô, place for protection of young women. liông-sièn, production.

thê (thê) chhit liông-sim, to act conscientiously. chin bô-liông-sim, very unscrupulous. thien-liông sông-chin, utterly without conscience.

liông-ti, innate truths; intuition. liông-lêng, innate ability.

liông (R. a beam). phi-liông, the bridge of the nose. liông-liông ê kûn-sût, a thief coming in by the roof; a burglar.

liông (R. two). liông-kau-kâ" ê ê, ambiguous language. liông-piên, both sides gaining advantage; polite phrase used by guest to host in leaving, when neither wishes to be first to turn away. it-kû liông-tek, to gain a further advantage in addition to the one aimed at. liông tsoân ki bi, to arrange a matter so that both sides profit. sê put liông lip, to take an oath in a dispute, "one of us must die!".

liông-chhe-lui, amphibious animals.

liông (R. to suppose). liông-ki-liök, about (the quantity).

liông (R. liông, to yield). liông-ú, to make a gift of land, etc. as of brothers dividing out family inheritance, etc. (v. ú, S.).

liông (R. a measure). siông-liông, to consult together. sa" chhio liông, to consider carefully together. liông-lick ji héng, to act according to one's resources. put-tsù-liông, not controlling one's desires; immoderate ambition.

chit-liông, mass. tiông-liông, weight.

*lip - chiù-lip-a, a spirit measure; a bamboo vessel for selling spirits.

lip (R. to stand). lip-ilok, to make a treaty. koa"-lip, set up by Government. su-lip, set up by private effort; independent. tôk-lip, independent. tiông-lip, neutral. kong-lip, set up by public joint effort. lip-hông, cube. lip-an, to institute proceedings; government recognition (of schools).

liu (R. chhia, name of fish). si hôi-lîu bó pêng, said in blaming a man for want of versatility and resource. si hôi liu, id.
抽
draw

liu (R. thim, to draw out). liu pái-á, to draw cards from the pack. liu tâi-á, to draw cards so as to form a hand, liu ēng put kâu-sái, children’s game at cards, the one who turns up the “éng” gathers in all the others. liu ēng-kong-á, to pick up the red king out of 3 cards (thimble rigging).

liu, to steal small things. liu-khî, slipped away, as thing falling out of one’s hand. liu-tiôh-khî, id. liu-soá, to separate, as crowd melting away, chhit-liu poch piu, to run away in great haste.

*liu — liu-kang, euphemism for serpent.

流
draw

liu (R. to flow). liu-seng, falling stars. liu-seng-chî, balls used by jugglers.

liu-li, to wander about with no settled dwelling. liu-lién, id. liu-li sit-sô, refugees. liu-không-chhê, a prodigal. liu-khên, a band of ruffians. liu-chêk, scattered remnants of rebels, etc.

liu-phâi, a set of philosophers. siông (tióng, hâ) liu ê siâ-hôc, upper (middle, lower) ranks of society. siông kiù liu, the upper classes. hâ kiù-liu, the lower classes.

liu-sán, to have an abortion. liu-tîng-â-tô, to draw out the entrails, an old form of punishment.

留
stay

liu (R. to retain). kiâ-liu, to live away from home temporarily, name still on original register. tsú-lâu-kôan, right of residence; authority of consul, etc. in his own district. liu-kia, to go and live in the capital. liu-hâk, to go home to study. liu-hák-seng, such students.

liu-ti, to detain for trial. khâ-liu, id. liu-ti-liu, place of confinement. liu-ti-sô, id. khâu-liu, to detain.

liu-seng-chhi, a grammophone. liu-seng-ki, id. liu-seng-khâm, id. liu-không-chhi, a photographic camera. liu-sin, attentive.

*liu — liu-bin, a superior kind of tile, used for facing earth walls.

榴
peach

liu (R. name of a tree). liu-lien, the durian fruit.

柳
willow

liu (R. id.), a tumour. tók-liu, cancer. hoan-hoc-liu, a cancerous growth.

柳
willow

liu (R. id.), a willow. sui-ông-liu, the weeping willow. liu-si, the hanging down leaves of the willow. liu-si-kang, filigree work. ka-tang jip chhô-lâu, willow work set in “ka-tang”; said of good material generally. liu-hoc, a kind of ired work.

扭
twist

liu (R. id.), to grasp. liu-liâh, quick at work; nimble. liu-lâk, id. liu-lâk ê êc, words spoken decisively. liu-liâp, to fabricate; to trump up.

絹
silk

liu (cf. liu), a handk. mi-sôa liu, a handk of vermicelli. kek mi-sôa-liu, to leave the upper hair of the queue smooth, not plaited until further down. ngô-liu, tîng chhiu, whiskers, moustache and beard all long like Kwan-ti.

鏌
toe

liu (R. id.), a button. liu-kun, the cord before being made up. páng liu-kun, to prepare this thread. au-piau liu, but-toning at the back.

tâng-liu, a metal button. kak-liu, a horn button. ñé-liu, ivory button; said also for mother-of-pearl button. pâng-khak-liu, mother-of-pearl button. lê-liu, id.

au-liu, a hinge of a box.

*liu, to dig up; to gouge out. liu-thô, to dig up earth. liu gén-gêng, to gather lung-yea fruit.

*liu, the wedge-shaped aperture in a sugar mill through which the cane passes to the crushing rollers.

liu (cf. liu), to catch with a running noose. kan liu, a string fastened on bottle neck for carrying. liu-thân-chhâ, to rope a box for carrying standing on end. liu-thân-hhô, id. for standing on side. liu-thân-tô, do. for standing in natural position. hê liu-sok, to set a snare. pâi chhiu-liu, to invite a man to drink, and then get him to pay for the wine.

liu, to take off. phô liu-chhiu, let fall from one’s arms. liu-chhi êh mô, to becomes hangy, as dog.

liu (R. liou, to flow). liu-liu kiâ, to go readily and willingly. tsâu-liu, active and versatile.

*liu (R. liu, to flow). sün-liu, pleasant and successful. liu-bê, to lead a horse up and down.

sa"jité bô liu peh-chhiu chhiu, if one neglects study three days it is all forgotten.

lo (cf. mon, S.), to carry off. gôa beh kâ i lo-lái, I will take it from you. hô-lâng lo-khi, taken away by some one.

劵
check

lô (R. id.) hi-lo, consumption. lô-pi, id. lô-chê, id.

lô (R. toil). kong-lô (toil, +), tool; recompense. Ông-hûi kong-lô, to waste one’s labour. pê-bu si kia bô kong-lô, parents getting no recompense for their trouble in rearing children; tho kong-lô, to claim reward.

lô-siong, exhausted; wearied (s consumption). lô-sin, to weary oneself. lô-sin possibilità, toil and trouble. siu-kê-lô, to overwork oneself.

âi-lô, to give reward for diligence. khô-lô, id. siu-kê-lô, id. uî-kê-kim, money reward given for diligence.

u-ê koc-thô, u-ê pî-tô, said e.g. of persons declining under various pretexts.

劇
stick

lô (R. a net). lêng-lô, fine stuffs. tâi-lô è thien-sien, men who have attained a place among the immortals; heavenly beings. lô-phi, a rupee.

劇
stick

lô (R. id.), a flat gong. khuî lô, to send a man round with a gong, esp. for last child. tâng-lô kâ, of a wound swollen round the edges like the rim of a gong.

劇
stick

lô (R. a prison). tôc-lô, a vault. si-siû-lô, prison for criminals condemned to death. hô-lô, a tiger trap. iau-lô, a starving man, half beggar half thief.
A man can climb the tree. *kòa kha-lō, to use such a loop.

**lō** (R. to patrol). sün-lō-piō, books placed at various places in a policeman's beat, in which he must mark his rounds.

**lō** (R. old; aged), affix to a man's name, sometimes also of young people. pōa-lō-lāu, middle-aged. lō-kun (+), a doctor. lō-hū thok-iōng sō, the almshouse for old women at E-müng-kāng. lō tái-te-kōk, Old China.

lō-siāu tōng-lōk, the four characters written on a gambling board as invitation to play. pat-siēn tái-kōk-lō, the eight genii in attendance on their chief, a favourite subject for scrolls, as indicating great prosperity.

**lō** (R. brains). kek lō, to distil camphor. lō phi, the chips of wood from which camphor is extracted by steaming. lō-phi lī, lō phi, to cut off such chips. lō-thāng, the receptacle into which camphor condenses. lō-ū, camphor oil. chi-lō-liāu, shed in which camphor is distilled. lō-liāu, id.

**lō** (R. siri leaf). lō-kō-hiō, leaves of a tree which when dried are used to wrap up tobacco for cigarettes. lō-kō-kun, such cigarettes (not the same as siri leaf).

**lō** (R. a wicker vessel). soa-lō, a measure, forty make a "chhiā" or 10 "chhih". hai-lō, a smaller size, forty make 9 "chhih", mōa lō, a large size, forty make 10 "chhih".

**lō** (R. id.). lō-tsāi (+), said of Manchu officials in relation to the Emperor. chheng-kok-lō, term of abuse used by Japanese to Chinese. lō khi tsū, chiāh bō kū, short life for a slave who abuses his master.

lō (R. sound, as of birds chirping). lō-liāng, words said at puppet shows when "siāk-kang-īa" is about to appear, children must not be allowed to see him; the cry of the "kōn-gō-san" bird.

**lō** (R. id.), a surname. lō-oān chhām-phāa, the prophecies of Lō Oān were all fulfilled; said of any unusual occurrence or object, supposed due to his decision.

**lō** (R. id.) lō-tek-ā kha, the base of the bowl of an opium pipe, for fitting tightly into the tube.

**lō** (R. a gourd). kim hō-lō; a gourd-like charm given by genies, which when shaken gave the owner what he wished. khiōh-tiō kim hō-lō, to meet with great good fortune.

**lō** (R. id.) lō-chi-kha, leg not straight; handy.

**lō** (R. a stove). hē-lō-tsāh, a fender. hē-lō-kheng, id. hē-lō-thāu, a mantelpiece. thi-kōng lō, incense vessel for burning incense on 1st and 15th day of the moon.

**lō** (R. a child). a-lō, term of endearment used to children. tsōe put-kip chhe-

lō, a man's crimes should not involve his wife and children.

**lō**, term used in card playing. thien-lō, a hand at cards entitling the holder to gather in all the stakes, (six sets each of three similar cards, or ten pairs black and red). lō chit tsān, increasing the points gained four times because of the hand held. sa-khām bo tsāt lō-n̄g tsān, increasing eight times.

**lō** (R. to exert strength). mī-thang an-ni lō-māt, do not take the trouble, said in declining offer. lō-sin lō-miā, over-worked. lō-māt bō siu, don't mention it, said in reply.

**lō** (R. salt). lō-nūg, pickled eggs. chiāh lō-nūg, to play "jacks". lō-bah, pickled meat prepared in soy with spices. lō-thāng, the fluid after the meat has been pickled in it. lō-tūn, dull and stupid.

**lō** (R. to seize). chip-lō, to arrest. tsā-lō, id. pi-lō, to be captured. hu-lō, prisoners of war. kau-ōa hu-lō, exchange of prisoners. bún-bū hōe-lō, meeting of civil and military officials to take steps for arrest of criminals.

**lō** (R. id.), the kingdom of Loo. kī lō, damaged; ruined.

**lō** (R. id.) lō-hāng, public funds; government money.

**lō** (R. salted). lō-phōan-ah, duck cooked in pieces, with the bones crushed along with the meat.

**lō** (R. id.). lō-lē, angry. lī chit ē gin-nā chhin-chiā lō-lē-lang, you provoking child! hō lō-khi, to be irritated.

**lō** (R. id.), sodium. lō-līn-īōng, soda phosphate. lō-hōng-īōng, soda sulphate.

lō — tē-lō (+), tea left over in tea pot or cup; dregs.

**lō** (R. rude in behaviour). chho-lō, coarse looking. lō-kui, illegal fees; all kinds of misbehaviour, (s. bribery, S.). poah lō kiāu, to cheat in gambling. lō-pō, an instrument for cheating at "tēn-pō" gambling. chin m-si khang, saĩ lō-kiāu, gambling is foolish, there are endless ways of being cheated.

**lō** (R. bribery). ēng khang ēng lō, to bribe. sāi bō lō, to make an unsuccessful attempt at bribery. bō lō, id. (with allusion to "lō" a way of doing). lō-kui, rate of bribes, so much to each (s. rude, S.).

**lō** (R. lō, to shake about). lō-hiēn, unstable, lit. and fig.

**lō** (R. dew, to be manifested). lō-siet pi-biē sī, to reveal secrets, esp. state secrets. pai-lō, to have one's misdeeds become known. lō-tāi, the raised space in front of a temple of Confucius; the landing in front of a door at the head of stairs in a house. lō-hōng è chhiē-tōh-līu, a post-card. ēng-hōe è lō-hōng, a reply post-card. lō gān oān cheng, eyes starting out with rage. lō-iā, an encampment in tents.
hêng-jin-lo*, almond flavouring. lô-lé, a kind of edible shellfish. chhiô lô-lé, to catch these shellfish by showing a light.
lô-se-a, Russia.
lô* (R. id.), a road. bô lô-lái, after a verb means “cannot do it”. chit tiâu lô*, this road. chit tsôa lô*, id. pun-lô*, the roads part. kap-lô*, the roads come together. goân-lô*, the road we were on before. chhân-hôa-lô*, the road along the banks dividing fields. tsâu-bê-lô*, a carriage road; a verandah, sâu bé-lô* è, a scavenger. lô-phiau, a milestone; a finger post. hoân-tiôh kông-lô*, to encroach on public road, as by building.
kia* bô lô*, search in vain for a road.
tsâu bô lô*, no way of escape. bô khi lô*, id. bô lô* è chin-nà, a lad that will not stay at home; a dandy. khi bô lô*, a man leading an unsettled life. tsôat-lô*, all hope gone. bô-at-lô*, the only way left open; a desert resort. kia* su-lô*, to go off by oneself. kia* chhô-lô*, to go astray. lô* ti chhui-nih*, find the way by asking. kia* soa-lô* (+), to commit solitude.
tiu lô-chii*, to set a trap for a tiger with how and arrow. tiu lô-kêng, id.
khui bô tui lô* (+), opening road or tunnel from two ends and not meeting in the middle. chhâi bô tui lô*, taking improper food or medicîne. làh tît lô*, to take a short cut; to come to an arrangement. à pat-mih* è lâi-lô*, has other sources of income.
chhiu-lô* (+), room to work in; elbow room. làu kha-lô*, leave room to work in. bôh--tit têh hô chhiu-lô*, don’t make so free with my things. kha-po* chhiu-lô*, gestures of actors on stage. lông sî lî è kha-po* chhiu-lô*, it is all your doing.
thi'á lô-tît (+), business rightly managed. gôa lông si thâu-lô*, I am constantly engaged with affairs. to-lô chhim (+), a great schemer; a dangerous man. kha hó to-lô* (+), said by criminal to executioner, asking for speedy death.
ke-lô* è lâng, a passer-by. ke-lô* hia*, a tâi-fsh lêh, a house of ill-fame. lô-thâu (+), road; distance. lô-thâu chhin ngà, it is far distant; a long journey. tsông-lô-thâu, a place where several roads meet; a great shipping centre. lô-thâu kâng, men waiting at landing stage for a job. tham lô-kôan, to make a survey as for new road, or military operations. kâu A. ià si chhiah è lô* kâu B. ià si chhiah è lô*, the distance is the same to these two places.
khai lô* sin, a paper image carried in front of a funeral. khiâi lô* sien, a man who goes in advance to make preparations. biên lô*--chii* (+), to offer paper money along the road in advance of funeral. chê lô-sin, to make offerings along the road of a marriage procession.
chit lô* pin, a partition. chit lô táng, a wall of wood or bamboo; a set of roof pillars. tëng-lô*, the set of beams supporting the roof. ngô lô thong, roof built with two large beams from wall to wall. pàng lô* è, the work of cutting a log into planks. chit lô* kui è i*, what is the cost of sawing one length? beh liâu tsôe kui lô*, into how many planks is the log to be cut?
lô-thâu-tiêng, Reuter’s telegrams.
*lô* (R. to plug or stop up). lô-lông-seng, chromic acid.
*lô*, said in reduplication of “hô”.
jin-lin hô-lô* i khi, confess and be done with. theh-lêh hô-lô* i khi, give him the money and send him away. kông lông hô-lô* i tsai, tell him outright and make an end of it.
lôn (R. lâi, to lean or trust on). tôa-lô, to lay the blame on another. khâu-lô, to make a great outcry so as to get sympathy.
lôn (R. lâi, a rapid) on a river. tsûi-lôa, id. chii* lôa, to ascend the rapids. lôh lôa, to descend the rapids.
*lôn* — lôn-lôa kia*, to stroll about. lôa-lôa-sô, id. lôa-lôa pe, to fly about in great numbers, as mosquitoes. lôa-lôa hui, to indulge in all manner of evil courses. lôa-lôa kong, to talk foolishly. chhin-chhii* siu-kau lôa-lôa kâ, said of man making reckless and injurious charges.
luah (R. loot, to rub), to rub gently back and forwards. luah heh-chhia, to strike a match. luah tsô, of pigs, to be sick and not to take their food. pó* to luah-tiôh, wounded (slightly) by a knife. khi luah--tiôh, to get a chill, or other sickness. luah han-tsu, to grate potatoes.
luah (R. loot, pungen). luah he-he, very pungen. luah chhiu, acting in a cruel way. chhiu chii* loh, id.
luah (R. loot, an embankment). chit luah chhân, a stretch of irrigated fields. chit luah pi* pho-pho, a level stretch of field; fig. of a man who treats people justly, or of an outstanding man.
luah (R. liêt, to arrange). râ-tâu luah, a hedge of screw pine,.piâ* luah, to clear away a fence, so enlarging the field.
*lûâi* (R. an egg). lân-seng è tông-bût, oviparous animals.
loat (R. weak). loat-chiôn, inferior races. loat-chêk, bad behaviour. loat-tiâm, badness. loat-sip, evil customs. loat-pài, the weaker goes to the wall. loat-sin, evil-disposed gentry.
loé (R. lô), to plough. chit tiu* lôe, a plough. chhák-loé, to make a plough. gû-loe-pê, yoke of a plough. khiau loé-loé, bent in shape like a plough. chhâi tsôa loé, to plough a straight furrow. loé-áng ti aû-pinh kau, m-tsêi thâng chhii, prov. failing to recognize good things that lie close at hand.
loé-be, a plough handle. loé-pinh, the curved piece of metal which receives and distributes the earth from the ploughshare. loé-pinh-kha, the ploughshare. loé-a-phant, the small horizontal piece of wood which keeps the diagonal cross-piece in place. loé-lôe, the bar of the plough. loé-têc-sâ, railway sleepers.
chit-tiu”-lœc hûn, a measure of land about half a Chinese acre. lœc-hûn chânn, waste grounds brought under cultivation, and divided out among the people. gû- lœc-pin, a safety pin (so called from its shape when open). lœc-thâu-hâng, the ray-ghost.

lœc, to rush on. thâu-khâk lœc-lœc, head hanging down. lœc thâu ti tiâ", impetuous; regardless of consequences; earnest.

*lœc, to seize. chhiah teh lœc, two men seizing a third man under the shoulders and hurrying him off. nqg teh lœc, bearers of idol chair sitting it about.

lœc (R. lî), a file. lœc hé, to strike a match.

lœc (R. inside). lœc chhin-ông, princesses. tâi-loe, the imperial palace. lœc-kok, the privy council. lœc-bû, home affairs. lœc-bû-sêng, the Board of home affairs. lœc-chêng (+), home administration.

lœc-hûn, secret instructions. lœc-têng, really settled by officials though apparently by popular vote; fixed upon but not yet promulgated. lœc-keng, esoteric teaching. lœc-kô'ê hoán-tô, anxiety for one's family when away from home. lœc-stông gôe kâm, illness arising from internal trouble or external influences. lœc-pau, intensification. denotation. lœc-tê, inland; Japan from point of view of Formosa.

lœc-tê-hôc, the China Inland Mission.

lœc (R. gê), pâ-lœc, to come into worse condition through misdoing or ill-treatment.

hô-hô-kidâ pâ-lœc kâu châu-thâu, prov. of a change for the worse. hô-lân pê-lœc, to receive injury. chin oh pâ-lœc, very difficult to manage. bô hoat chinh pâ-lœc hé, to take out of a shrimp bee. unable to fight the crab; prov. of taking vengeance indirectly.

lœc-hô, a large hat worn as protection from rain; an umbrella.

lôh (R. lôk, united). ke-sû lôh-pôh, pin-ta' kho-loh, reduced in circumstances to carrying loads.

lôh (R. lôk, to fall). ùc-lôh, after a verb, means able to accomplish. bê-lôh, unable.

kûi-nâ* tsân ê lôh, a very extensive house. pân kâu lôh-tôc, to settle a matter so that full justice is done. tsóc hœc lôh chhiû, cannot bring oneself to do; hindered from doing. lôh tôc sî kung, a plant of which if a leaf is placed on the ground it takes root and grows; fig. of a wrestler whom opponent cannot move. chhinh-ôa* sóe ki lôh-lôh, trim off the ends of twigs.

si-lôh, to die. lôh-bah, to lose flesh; attenuated. jît bê lôh ê làng, an old man, "sunset of life". lôh-siô, accustom-
ed. lôh-siô, the iâu, id. khah bô lôh lui, not agreeing well with others. lôh hiû, to go round the villages. tshi-lôh, ebb tide. nêng-phô lôh lôh, about two phô. tsáp kho" lôh gûn, about ten dollars.

chhoe it lôh chhoe-ji soá, chhoe sa lôh kâu gêh-pôa, rain on first day of the month does not matter; if it rains on the third it continues till the lôh-lôh.

lôk (R. lôk, to descend). lôk-lâng, to gather matter; to supplicate. lôk nîng oân, very weak. lôk-lâm lôk-lâm, id. sim ò-lôk, heart black and evil. o'-lôk-tô, id. (this word sometimes used in vile sense).

ku-lôk ku-sok, miscellaneous articles, said at end of enumeration, "and so on." lôk--kô sok-kô, miscellaneous articles; that sort of people.

lôk (R. thok, a bag). chhiû-lôk (+), used of gloves in general. chit lôk hê-chhái, a box of matches. bêk-kiâ lôk, a case for spectacles. ti tsâa-lôk ké khân, to wear a paper bag on head in fun, in imitation of mourners; said in scolding children, what are you crying for?

*lôk (cf. lâk), to drill; to stab. lôk khang, to drill a hole.

lôk (R. connected). liên-lôk (+), harmonious; interrelated; the copula. lông-lôk, to ensnare; to get the better of. tsáp-ji keng-lôk, the 12 important members of the body.

lông (R. a sort of wheel). phah kien-lôk, to spin a top. têng kan-lôk (+), to strike another top with one's own. kan-lôk chìn gâu gô, the top spins well.

lôk (R. id.), a deer. lôk-bah, deer's flesh. lôk-bah-pô in thang tsê chinh-thâu, must not used dried venison as a pillow, so as to avoid suspicion. jîp lôk, to make fruitless efforts. chhiû-hâa ê jîp-lôk, chheng-ôc ê chhiah-bah, some get the benefit of others' exertions without working for it. pun-lôk-bah, id.

tông-am-lôk, the giraffe. lôk-pà, id.

lôk (R. joy, glad). iên-lôk, delighted; pleased. lôk-thien, optimism. lôk-thien-phái, optimists. lôk-koan, joy; happiness.

lôk (R. id.) lôk-bô, to brand, as balls of opium at port of import. lôk-in, id. lôk-bô-kiôk, office where this is done. tsâu lôk-bô, to smuggle opium.

*lôk, reduplication, (imitation of sound).

*tôm, to dip down, as ship. tôm-èng, id.

lông — khái lù-à long, to ride on a man's shoulders.

lông (R. a young man). lông kui tìn, a number of young men (non-professionall) walking in procession, singing and playing. oân-zôc-lông, second class secretary to a board.

lông (R. a basket). gû-lông, a muzzle for cow or calf. ti lông-à-lài, in prison.

lông (R. a bag). gîm-lông, sealed orders. lông-chêng, a chronometer. lîh lông sâm kah, extreme destruction or destruction. pau su-lông, to fill one's pockets when managing public money.
馬 má 154


it má put hêng pek má in, prov. of the multitude suffering from wrong-doing of one. má tò sêng kong, the matter will be accomplished as soon as my horse arrives; said in guaranteeing the performance of some enterprise. má sî chién tòe, horse's forefoot injured,—a bad omen.

媽 má (k. id.), grandmother. khol-khái-má, a midwife. tsû-si'-niú-má, goddess of child-birth. má-tsô-pô (+) hi, the purpose.

*má*, sound used in calling cattle (imit. of cow lowing).

糜 mái (R. bê), = A. bê, rice cookedsoft. lòng sî li ê mái'-liâp, the trouble is all due to you.

買新 mái (R. to buy). mái'-sin-chhe, the wife who left her husband in poverty and was afterward rejected. (pâi, "a turn," is sometimes pronounced "mái").

*mái*, do not; better not. mái', don't go now (slighter than má-thang).

貢 mái (R. to seli). mái' kok, to betray one's country for gold. mái', chhiông put mái' sin, a virtuous sing-song girl. bit mái' im, an unregistered prostitute.

*mái*, do not; better not. mái', a stinging bee.

*mái*, (R. mi1), (dark). ái-mái', secret; dark (v. ā, S.).

*mát* to be crushed down; crumpled up; injured, as point of pen by falling. tá' maú'-lo'h-khi, now it is quite spoiled; the affair is ruined (sometimes pron. 'mài').

*maú* (R. bái). pan-máu', the blustering fly (v. bâ).

梅 mé (R. bông, fierce; violent; brave). mé'-chhi', attentive; alert. mé'-liâ, active and prompt.

méng — méng'-tsêi (+), tomorrow.

méng (R. bê), chhâu-méng (+), a locust. chhâu-méng-kong, id. koan-méng, id. koan-im-méng, a pretty kind of grasshopper. kûi'-âméng, an unpleasant appearance.

méng — méng'-sêng-kio, said of man constantly talking or of child crying.

*méng* — méng'-sêng-méng', quickly; in a little.

脈 méng (R. bêk, the pulse), the pulse. tông-méng', an artery. chêng-méng', a vein. tông-méng-khi', artery forcepts. tsông-méng-kêng, the aorta. méng ti, the pulse slow. méng sok, pulse quick.

kông chit ê bó'-méng', to give a general account of anything; to give an indication to guide in finding the way. soa'-méng', veins in the hills.

小 miâ, to take up in the hand. miâ-chê, a year after birth (bee). then articles are given to the child to show his destiny ace. to which of them he takes up. miâ bhái chhiah, help yourself to a few, as earthnuts. miâ-pâi, to take up the cards in one's hands. sim-khoa miâ-miâ, mind confused; heart sad. miâ'-mo'-mo', fond of handling things; talking at random; things in confusion.

冥 miâ (R. bêng, dark), night. miâ-hêng, evening; night. miâ'-jît pi'-pun, the equinox. pôa'-mi'-kê, after mid-night. tôa miâ', to spend the night. sa'-ki' pôa'-miâ', late at night; about midnight or later. kiâ' miâ'-jê, to be brightened when traveling. kóa miâ'-jê, to push on through the night. miâ tsun jît tsêc, working so hard and long that night is turned into day. pôa'-miâ' poâh'-lô-chit ê gêh, said of welcome surprise.

銼 miâ (R. bông), the sharp edge. khol miâ, to sharpen, ecp. to give the final touches.

織 miâ (R. niê), miâ'-lék-sien, the fabulous being who created man.

棉 miê (R. bênh), cotton. miê-hêng, cotton goods. chhái miê-hêc, to pick cotton. hái-miê', a sponge. hé miê', the tinder at the end of a paper match. phâh-miê', cob-web spun by the spider called "hô'-si'-hé", found in crevices of walls. toâ miê-hêc, to beat cotton with a bow and string. toâ miê'-chho, id.

*miê* — a'-miê', a tribe of aborigines living in S. E. Formosa.

麪 miê (R. bênh), dough. miê-sêk, pastry. miê-hun-pang, board for making pastry. miê'-hun-thûi, a roller for pastry. koc-sêk-miê', a preparation of vermicelli and shredded chicken. miê-phê, wet dough. miê'-tê, an infusion of roasted flour with other ingredients. liên-miê', the kind of dough, worked in the fingers and then cooked. liên miê'-hô'-lî chhiah, said in threatening to pinch a child. thô'-miê', to talk foolishly; matter not properly finished up.

名 miâ (R. bêng, name; fame; reputation), a name. toa'-miâ', a name of one syllable. tan-miâ', id. khô toa'-miâ', the only successful candidate. miâ'-ton', list of members' names. si'-miâ'-phô, id. tiâm miâ', to call the roll of attendance. chhiâng-miâ', id.; to announce results at the close of school year. miâ'-phên, a visiting card. u jóa-tsêc toa miâ', how many tickets have been sold?

pûn miâ, one's original name; a proper noun. kông-miâ', a common noun. u miê' bo só, a-handed reputation; unreal. ìíu miê', famous. i tsêc chit ê miâ' nà'-tiâ', he has only the name of doing it; is doing it just to get a good name. sin bô'-poan ê phái-miê', to have the
命

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.

命 (R. beng, to command), the degree of Heaven. chin-miâ, to the utmost; risking one's life. jin-miâ, to accept one's lot; to submit to fate. thô-miâ (+), to require the sentence of death, as accuser or magistrate. chhiâ-miâ, enjoying a happy life. kho-miâ, a miserable lot. oân-miâ, to blame one's fate. bôc miâ, to venture to a dangerous place. bôc-miâ-sôh, rope on which a man's life depends.
certain occasions during the three years of mourning for a parent. *moa* ti-têc, wear hemp clothes and linen head-dress, as for more distant relatives. siang-chhiu khui-moa*, to hold a hemp cord, an end in each hand, when putting on the clothes afterwards to be put on corpse (v. thô, S.).

moa-chiū*, sauce made with pounded hemp. moa-phang-hóan, lattice work.

moa* (R. bà, a disease). chhut-moa*, to have a disease resembling measles.

moa* (R. bàn), a large sort of cel. lô-moa-kô, a considerably impor- tant person. lô-moa-phê, a beginner in wickedness. lô-moa-koch, a ruffian. jô-moa-thâu, headman of a band of evildoers, said in scolding. lô-moa-siâ, a son who wastes his father’s money.

moa* (R. hoân), full. moa-tiū, the whole assemblage. moa-chheng moa-bân, in great numbers. moa-chhui ęng-sêng, agreeing most volubly, probably false. chit-moa* (pron. chîm-mâ), now; just now. moa-soa* pech, a funeral at which all present wear white head-cloths. bô moa nêch-chhioh, not quite two feet long. tsai i moa-moa* ê phái, aware of the abundance of his wickedness.

moa* to graze; to rub against. moa-tiōn kia-lâng, to be soiled by rubbing against something.

moi* to cling to; to lift, holding against one’s person. moi* ti chhâ, clinging to a piece of wood, as person drowning. moi* ti piah, clinging to wall, as cockroach, etc. moi* phêh-á, to lift clods after ploughing and pile them in rows. tî- tîa* moi* goâ, keeping close to me and hindering work. moi* tiau-tiâ, clinging and hindering. moi*-mo* kii, person coming and going secretly, said in scolding.

moi* (R. boi), the thin cuticle of the skin. kut-moi* bo, periosteum. kut-moi* lâm, periostitis. hoai* keh-moi*, the diaphragm. tsat-moi*, uncomfortable feeling of body.

mui* (R. mui, hóe, a plum). hêng-mui*, a kind of dark plum; apricot (?). hêng-hiôh-mui*, prunus mume. mui* hoc*, double-five domino. mui* hoi-tui, a pair of such. mui* hoi-thang, win- dows shaped like petals of this flower.

mui* (R. a go-between). tsê-mui*, to be a go-between; an accomplice of thief, etc. mui* po, a female go-between. tsêo-mui*, the tinder at end of a paper match which takes fire readily. hê-mui*, itd. (these two expressions sometimes given under “coal”).


mui* (R. mouldy). chhiu-mui*, to grow damp and mouldy. gêng-mui* hó, rain about the third month. sâng-mui* hó, rain about the fifth month.

mui* (R. hân, a precious stone). mui* kii, a large fragrant rose. mui* kii tê, an infusion of its petals. mui* kii-chhui, a kind of wine prepared from it. mui* kii lô, itd. mui* kii-chia, rose essence. mui* kii-iu, attar of roses. mui* kii tsâo-hun, rosette cigarettes.

mui* (R. a piece). bit-phang ê tâ u tsap mui*, a live of bees has ten sections.


mui* (R. a younger sister). kiam-téu-mui*, a Cantonese kept woman.

nâ* (R. lâm), a basket. ê kôa hóo nâ*, said in joke when asked to go and “thit-thô”.

nâ* nâ-ka-kun, the fibre of screw- pine, used for making hats. nâ-taú-loch, hats made of this fibre. nâ-tau-bô, itd.

nâ* (C.), = A. nâ*, nâ- tâh (+), to hinder; to prevent. nâ-mi, to stop up the doorway.

nâ* (R. that). nâ bô khah-tsâ lái, why did you not come sooner? nâ thang ân-ni*, must not do so.

nâ* (R. jîk, i f). nâ gôa tî-hia, had I been there (s. only, S.).
ê bû-nâi-hân, superior class of rogues; swindlers. hâ-têng ê bû-nâi-hân, hooligans.

nâi (R. to endure). pô-á chîn nâi, cloth very durable. nâi-mâi, a tough constitution. ta nî-nâi, now we have a troublesome business. khah nâi koâ, better able to endure cold.

nâu (R. à, brain). nâu-kun, nerves. nâu-söa, id. nâu-kun tâng, sudden failure of power and speech. nâu-pî, disease of the brain. nâu-lêk, brain power. nâu-lêk kahah sit, inferior in brain power; without any clue. sin thâu-nâu, having knowledge of modern affairs; enlightened. nâu-huat-iâm, inflammation of the brain. nâu-lâm, id. nâu-moh hoat-iâm, meningitis. nâu-chit pôk-jiôk, dull; indolent in mind. tsû nâu, the leading idea; the main thought. tsôe tsû-nâu, to take the lead. pô nâu chiap, medicine for strengthening the brain. kiên-nâu-oân, brain pills.

nâu (R. làu, to vex). tsô'-nâu, to obstruct; to annoy.

nâu (R. làu, noise or confusion). châ-nâu, to make a disturbance. nâu-pâng, visitors having rough play with a bride on the night of marriage. nâu-sin-niâ, id. nâu-thâ, to engage music on the evening of marriage and succeeding evenings. nâu-chhut sâ, to stir up strife; to re-open a matter. nâu-iông-hoe, a poisonous plant; (?) hen-hane.

*nâm, mere reduplication. hôi làng mè'-nê'-khi, to be reviled.

*nâm — sia nê, voice weak, as of old man.

neh, to oscillate; slight heaving of breath of person just expiring. hit è làng beh sî neh'-âneh, that man is drawing his last breath. khûi-sí-à teh neh, id. tö-nêh, inclining down, as scale of balance; to sniff inwards.


nî-zê, milk teeth. ti-bû-ni, the nipple of a gun. nî-sâ chhau, plant with white milky juice used in medicine.

chhîu-ni, the juice of trees; India rubber. chhîn-ni khôn, rubber tires. chhîn-nî tê, rubber shoes. chhîu-nî tôa, elastic bands. chhîu-nî-thâu, the artificial tent on a feeding bottle.

nî (R. liâm), to take up a small thing between finger and thumb. nî-ni leh-leh, pilling.

*nî (R. nâ, sickness). nî-si, niggardly; ill; weak.

nî (R. liâm), a year. nî-he (+) koâi, advanced in years. nî-hûn, belonging to that year. nî-tô, id. kin-nî-hûn ê chhû-sè, rent for the present year. nî-tso, yearly rent. nî-lê, annual fixture.

*nî-tôe, the end of the year. nî-bé-tau sû, id. nî-lâi, the last few days of the year (not "during the year"); also interest reckoned yearly. nî-mi-tau, the last days of the year. kê-nî beh kâu, new year just coming. kê-liâu nî, after the new year comes.

tsoè nî, to perform the rites for the close of the year. nî-tù nî, year after year. chhâu nî-sû, reckoned by the year. ân-nî sûg, id. gân-nî, an unfavorable year. tân-gî (+), born in the same year. tân-gî-iù, a friend born in the same year or graduating in the same year as oneself.

nî i-kêng chhîm, year already well advanced. nî kû gêh chhîm, long ago. tân-gî thông thi (+), from year's end to year's end. chhông-nî thông thi, id. chit-nî thông thi, id. kuî-nî thông thi, id.

nî, to hang out loosely. nî khâh ân, to stretch tig'îter. nî-bang-tà, to spread out a mosquito curtain.

nî (R. liâm, a reaping hook). ni-kau, a reaping hook; a seythe.

*nî (R. slush). hâm-tâm nî, pota'o mush; a preparation of potato flour sweetened. tê-kôa-nî, id. òng-lài nî, pineapple mush. ő' nî, mush of taro.

nî (R. jâm), to dye. nî-giáp, the occupation of dyeing. nî-ô, to dye black. nî pô ê sai-hû, a dyer. nî chhûi-chhûi, to dye whiskers.

nî (R. the ear). nî-lâm, the auricle. nî-tô, the outer ear. jip-nî, to be heard and remembered. nî-bôk-kôa, censors. nî-bôn, have heard said.

*nî (R. id.) nî-jim, arrived in office; on duty.

nîâ (R. lêng), a collar. nîâ-i, collar with front attached. nîâ-kun, a cravat. nîâ-tô, a necktie; a scarf. ngî-nîâ, a starched collar. khôi-nîâ, a stand-up collar. nôg nîâ, a soft collar. amâ-nîâ (+), also ordinary removable collar. nîâ-chhêng, to receive payment in full; to receive salary without any deduction. nîâ keng-ki, to get employment. nîâ-sut, to lead.

*nîâ — bak-chiu nîâ—khî-lài, raise the eyelids well. nîâ-bûk, id.

nîâ (R. lêng). khî-nîâ (+), having a ridge or wale on cloth.

nîâ — sa-siâ hô-nîâ, said in scolding a child.

nîau (R. blâu, a cat). nîau, a trap for rats or mice. nîau-bûk, cat's eyes; a kind of precious stone. nîau-lêng sôa, cat-gut.

nîau-chhîa, a catamite. kôa nîau, to lead a boy into this sin.

hoc nîau ke kông, so poor as to have to sell the household cat. hoc nîau ke kông, to pretend great poverty. hoc nîau-chhau-
nieu (R. lô, old). nieu-chû-chêng, plague. nieu-chû-pîn, id. kông nieu-chu, to take a passenger in an empty chair, the bearers retaining the whole fare without giving due share to the owner of the chair shop; to take on additional passenger on trolley by the way. bó lâng kông nieu-chu, of the master, to be cheated in this way.

nieu - nieu"-îhî, to wrinkle the nose in displeasure. nieu"-bák, to open the eyes wide.

nieu (R. liâp), to wink. bâk-chiu bô nieu, looking steadily. bâk-chiu bôe ki-tit nieu, id. nieu" che nieu, constantly winking, of weak eyes. bâk-chhu-nhâ-a, a moment. bâk-chhu nieu"-chhiauh nieu"-chhiauh, with no resource; everything gone. bâk-nîh"-a kâo bâk-nîh"-a joân, constantly changing from cold to hot.

nieu, to pinch between finger and thumb (cf. liâm). hô kak-phang nieu"-tîhû, stung by a wasp.

nieu (R. liâng, lady), sam-par-niû, an inferior kind of íd. nieu"-a-pô" this fish dried. chhâ sin-niû, to have rough play with bride on the night of marriage. chhâ sin-niû" chhû, to be a guest at a marriage. chhâ sin-niû" toh, id. tî-ko-m pôa-gû-niû", an ugly woman besides a beautiful one, said of things badly matched. nieu"-tsû kun, girl guides.

nieu (R. liâng, liâng, provisions). peng-niû, soldiers rations. chhun-niû, provisions. khek-pak kun-niû, to embezze soldiers' pay. nieu"-tai, the commissioner who pays the forces.

nieu (R. liông, a great beam or ridgepole in a house. chhâ-niû, the sloping beam of a couple supporting a roof in western style. ti-bû-niû, a beam for supporting a roof. thang niû, the cross-bar forming the handle of a bucket. tông-bê soa"-niû, name of bird with long tail.

nieu (R. liông, two), a taêl. si-niû lâng kông pôa-kun ôe, said of boastful man talking above his station. ji-tsàp niû, said in joke of short-sighted man (kuân for kûn-si).

nieu (R. liù, composed). niû"-tiû, pretty; nice; jolly. niû"-tiû-a, a small gong. niû"-tiû khîk, music of gong and rattle, esp. of theatrical music; said also of sound of smacking a child. khîn niû"-siû, light for its size, as bundle of raw cotton.

nieu (R. liông, to measure), a large steeleyard. kông-niû, a public steeleyard; stick used by children for measuring distances in games.

nieu (R. lông, a young gentleman). ôân-gô-nêng, an official of about the 6th rank. khâh pu ôân-gô-nêng, very well off, this office being bought generally by wealthy men.

nieu (R. lông, a sort of palm). pin-nêng-ko, a preparation eaten with betel nut; gambier. pin-nêng-koa, dried betel nuts. pin-nêng-hîoî, the sira leaf used for wrapping the betel nut. pin-nêng-he, the fine line used for this purpose. hoât pun pin-nêng, to be required to distribute betel nut as confession of being wrong in a dispute. sâng pin-nêng pîa, to present betel nut and cakes, as the bridegroom does at time of betrothal. thô pin-nêng-pîa, to demand, as bridegroom, that the betrothal be broken off.

nieu (R. lông), kut-nêng, the membrane covering the bone. chhû kut-nêng, disease of this membrane. chhû ji-nêng, id.

nieu (R. jôn, loàn, soft), soft. nêng-sôa, flexible wire for electricity. nêng kap-kap, weak; soft. nêng lâm, springy; elastic; soft, as cushion. nêng-lô" (+), profitable; making large profits; earning a large wage. pêng-nêng, to turn a coat. nêng-kut (+), lying about lazily. pâng râng-nêng, to lay eggs before the shell is formed. nêng-thé ê fông-bût, mollusca. iû-nêng ê i-chhû, fine delicate clothing. thâu-tôc nêng, underclothing also of silk. ti-tiû nêng, silks and satins. chhêng kâu nêng phâng-phâng, wearing very fine clothing.

siû lâng ê nêng km, to be restrained from acting without employment of violent means. nêng-sîng ê ôe, gentle language; euphemism. nêng-thôc chhîm kût, prov. the weak are made to suffer. nêng-soh khân ti, to use gentle measures. nêng-seh khô-khâng, to exhort a man gently. nêng-jiû kiông chhut, to enter quietly, as a thief, but prepared to use violence.

nieu (R. loân, tân), an egg. nêng-pêh, the white of egg. nêng-pêh-chît, albumen. nêng-nêng, the yolk. koc-nêng-tson, albumenized paper. nêng-tsoa, id. phâ-nêng, an unfertilized egg. chhû koc-nêng, such an egg after hatcheling. tsâu-chhêng ê nêng, an egg with white and yolk all mixed. bê nêng (+), horse droppings.

nieu (R. liông, two), to be shipwrecked (from sailors cast away living on birds' eggs). khiông nh-nêng, said by children in mockery when they strike their opponent's top out of the ring. sêk-nêng chhut kia, when a hardboiled egg hatches, i. e. never; said to dead person to come back then.

nieu (R. liông, two), two. nêng-jit chhî-pâi, tertian fever coming once every two days.

nieu (R. lâm), to hinder. nàa"-tsû, to stop; to hinder. nàa"-tsû khi-lô, to stop a man's way of escape. nàa" nêng, to stop up a door-way. tsûn-ôa, a fender on ship to prevent collision.
nóa² (R. lán), a fold or pen. bòe hâh
nóa², not answering our purpose. chí²-
nóa² khoaº tsoê cheng-khú, said in
mockery of near-sighted man, or scolding
a man for being heedless.

nóa² — tìong-nóa², fair to both
sides. tìong-nóa² ê őc, words neither
course nor too refined, neither too strong
nor yielding. poâ-tìong-nóa² ê sai-hú, a
half-trained worker. tsoê kâu poâa-
tìong-nóa², leaving work unfinished. khi
nóa²-thâu, to make a beginning, in speak-
ing or conversation.

nóa² (R. jùan), to knead. nóa²-kíâm-
chhâi (+), said of playfully rolling a
child about. nóa² lôh góa, you’re plagu-
ing me.

nóa⁵ (R. lán), rotten. nóa⁵ hâp-
hap, very soft. nóa⁵ hop-hop, id. nóa⁵
chhe-chhe, id. nóa⁵ chhe-chhé, id. nóa⁵
chhù-chíuh, id. nóa⁵ hok-hok, foul, as ulcer. chí-noa²-iôh, antiseptic
medicine.

nóa⁵, saliva. un nóa⁵, to moisten with
saliva. lô-liâm nóa⁵, thick adhesive
saliva. nóa⁵-chhùi lô-liâm-nóa⁵, said in
reproof of a talkative man. nóa⁵ ná⁴ lâu,
mouth watering. thun-nóa⁵ chhâ in
lâng, to reply agreeing at once to what is
said; to speak falsely.

NG

ng (R. long). ng-tsoê, to cling to; to
annoy, as a young child does. ng-tsoê, id.

ng (R. long), young rice plants. ng-á
hâg, a seed-bed for young rice. ng-á
chhân, id. ng-chhâng, young rice plants.
ng-bú, id. chhâng-ng, to plant out the
young rice. pêng-ng, id. chhâh ng, id. hé
ng, id. ká-ng, to look after the newly
planted rice. ng-chhâh, an implement for
lifting clods of the young rice. ng-
thio, id. ng-lío, id. thuh ng-phiah⁴, to
lift up these clods.

ng, to cover up. ng-khâm, to conceal a
matter. ng súi-gú, blind man’s buff. ng
chhi⁸-mi⁴-kong, id. ng kho-kg, hide
and seek. ng kôk-kg, id.

ng (R. hong), yellow. ng-bâk-chí, small
yellow fruit of tree, used as soap. chhô-
ng, a medicine (‘purgative’).

ng (R. êng, a shadow), the shade. jip
lâng-ng, to hunt for an acquaintance from
whom to borrow money.

ng (R. án, a basket). si-niú⁵ ng-á tiôh
tï-khi-lâi, should deduct the weight of
the basket; prov. “take the beam of
thine own eye.”

ng, a sleeve. chhîu-ng tiôh chhun
chit lô-chhut, prov. should leave an open-
ing for the settlement of an affair.

ng (R. long), to face towards. bô ng
ê chê, id. do not look to him for money. bô
ng hâu-si⁵ ê chhâng-chhâng, do not rely on
one’s son for support. biên ng, need not
hope for. oh-tit tsoan-ng, had noth-
ing else to depend on it would be difficult.

ng (cf. êng, 8.), the heap of earth cast
up by worms, etc. tô-kún ng, a worm-
cast.

ng (R. ão, obsolete), dim. ni³ kâu,
bâk-chhîi kíu ien-ng (+), at the end of
the year people’s minds are in perplexity.

chhiu⁴ kâu ien-ng, to rob all round
whether little or much. bô kâu ien-ng,
competition in buying so that one cannot get
any.

ng⁴ — chhîi nga-nga, unable to make
proper answer.

ng (R. id.), elegant. ngâ-khi, polite;
elegant. ngâ-i, courteous disposition.

ng⁴ — ngâ-nga⁴, careless and inatten-
tive; negligent.

ngâu⁴ (R. id.) ka-ngâu⁴, good food;
delicacies.

ngâu⁴ (R. id.) khok ngâu⁴, to wish
very much.

ngâuh⁴ — ngâuh chiî-ê, to make a
passing allusion, without speaking out
plainly. siang-thâu bô chi ngâuh, equal-
ly incapable of either; both proposals
coming to nothing.

ngi³ (R. gàng, keng), hard. ngi³ chhîu,
obstinately persisting one is right. si ah,
ngi³ chhîi-poe, id. ngi³ lien, to practise
diligently. ngi³-phài, to allot contributions,
fixing amount to be paid by each person.
ngi³ thiú, to take off or collect a fixed
amount. ngi³ thio, projecting, as bricks in
a wall, the beams supporting the caves, etc.
ngi³ chhoâ⁴, tough; stiff; of man persist-
ently cheating. ngi³-lâit, using only mental
labour without use of mechanical appli-
cances. hé khah ngi³, fire burning
hierarchically.

giâm-ngi³-kak, strong and lusty; stiff.
ngi³-chhâh tiôh án-ni³, in strictness it
should be so. ngi³-kha-keng, making
resolve effort to accomplish a difficult task.
lim-si-ngi³, a rope ladder hastily prepared, to
enable soldiers or rebels to get over city
wall. ngi³-bu ngi³-ngiâuh⁴, speaking in-
distinctly; jargon.

ngiâ³ (R. gàng, to go out to receive
ceremonially). ngiâ³ siî-tsâi, a new
graduate going to visit his friends within
三日之过节（或其它节日）。

ngia⁴ tâu-jict, to have festive procession.

ngia⁴-thâu, to throw up the head, as a serpent when attacked.

ke-chi⁵ khan ngia⁴, prices rising higher.

ngia⁴, to tickle.

li ê o-hô gôa ê hî-khâng put-sî ngiau-ngiau, your words keep constantly ringing in my ears.

ngiau⁴ lâng ê chi⁵, to cheat a man out of his money.

ngiaû⁴ (R. kiâu, kiâu), to prise up with a lever; to swing, up, as a board when the other end is pressed down. ngiaû⁴ chhoa⁴, to take out a splinter. tô-ngiaû⁴, to come to life again, as man, or matter considered settled.

ngiaû⁴ — si ngiaû⁴-ngiaû⁴, quite dead.

siô-khôa ngiaû⁴ khan hô, all the better of moving about a little, said to a convalescent.

詭

ngô⁴ (R. gô⁴). ngô'-theân ê, falsely reported, sê-siêk ngô'-thoân, old customs wrongly altered.

五

ngô⁴ (R. five). ngô-hêng (+), the five parts of punishment. ngô-hêng, the foreign horse at Anoy. ngô'-jiâu-lêng, the imperial five-clawed dragon; said in scolding a child for eating with its fingers. ngô'-bi-kê, a crane stand. ngô'-bi-kiü⁴, a preparation of several kinds of medicine mixed together, to allay sick vomiting. ngô'-hiong-bôah, a mixture of seasonings powdered, for use in cooking. ngô'-hiong-tâng, the surrounding villages.

ngô'-t'ai-pô-chiu, the five continents, ngô'-tsôk kiông-hô, the Republic of the

five races, China, Manchuria, Mongolia, Mohammedan and Tibet. ngô'-sek-chî, the flag of the Republic. ngô-pô-chî, milk trout.

ngô⁴ (R. a rank, properly of five men). hăng-ngô⁴ (+), soldiers in good order; well-disciplined. hăng-ngô', chêng-tseô, id. sâng-tsông ê hăng-ngô⁴, the order of a funeral. thê-ngô⁴ ê peng, soldiers dismissed from service.

午

ngô⁴ (R. id.), a cyclical character. ngô'-si chêng, the noon time-gun. jît iâu-bê kê-ngô⁴, not yet noon. chiâng ngô⁴, exactly noon. ngô'-siên, forenoon. ngô'-chêng, id. ngô'-hô, afternoon. ngô'-au, id. ngô'-lâ, from noon till night, said of plays, etc. chiâng ngô'-chhan, to take noon-day meal. chiâng tông-ngô⁴, id.

齧

ngô⁴ (R. a pair). ngô'-sô, the dual number in grammar.

ngô⁴ (R. gô⁴, to starve). thâm chông chiâng ngô⁴-küi (+), said of bringing on illness by overeating and becoming thin; said in scolding children. ngô'-küi chêng-miâ⁴, a lonely uninhabited spot.

傲

ngô⁴ (R. gô⁴, proud). ngô'-bân, arrogant; sconful. ngô'-hêng, to strut proudly.

臥

ngô⁴ (R. sleep). ngô'-sek, a bedroom; a cabin. sek-tông ngô'-küi, said of a very lustful man.

誤

ngô⁴ (R. gô⁴, mistake). ngô'-sîông pê-bêng, homosexual, accidental or culpable.

夾

ngôch (R. kiap). ngôch tôa-chhé, taking up too much of the meat and condiments.

挾

ngôch (R. kiap, hîp). chiâng ngôch-âi, to turn up a card forming a "kick" with two already in hand. ngôch tsôa ê kiâp-âi, a paper clip. ngôch hêng, narrow-chested.

嘔

O (R. a nest). thô'-ien-o, to speak recklessly. hât-o, destitute.

chiên-o, military trenches.

c-kau, id. o-lô, id.; the mound of a trench.

O (R. hô, the water-lily). o-pau, a small hand-bag; a purse. o-bût, baggage; merchandises.

chhiû o-bût, hand baggage sin-o tiôk, the new goods have arrived. o-bông, much indebted to.

阿

O (R. an exclamation; to assest; to flatter). gôa bô o-hân li, said by father to sons, I do not simply look to you for food, but for good behaviour.

su ê làng tiôh o, in the game of picapat the loser must run the distance struck by the winners saying "O" continuously without drawing breath. tiôh kâ làng o, id.

奇

O (R. vexations; lavish). o-khek, over-bearing; oppressive.

o-tsô, to worry; to

pester. o-chhat-hôe, the Inquisition. c-côiôh, burnt by touching hot metal, etc.

O (R. hô), an oyster. siah o, to gather oysters. thuh o, id. phôa-o (+), to open oysters. o-pô, an oyster with shell complete.

o-ko⁴, stakes for breeding oysters. o-tu, piles of stones for breeding. o-png⁴, rice with oysters and other condiments. chiâng chhiû-o, to eat oysters raw. o-kôa⁴, dried oysters.

*ô — o-ah, sound used in calling pigs.

O (R. id.) o-thô, a dress shorter than "bông-o," worn under it.

O (R. id.). black. o' kê-kê, very black; dark and luxuriant.

O-lu o-lu, blackish, not decided black. o'-gâm-sek, dark colour, almost black. o'-chiap-chiap, black and soiled with usage. o' sim-sim, dark and glossy, of hair.
o-o-pang, a blackboard. o-o-pài, id. khía o-o-pang, to stand facing a blackboard, form of punishment for schoolboys. o-iô, opium; blacking. chhat o, to obliterate, as censor. chhêng o', to be blighted, of crops. o-liám pêh liám, to talk incessantly and at large. tâ o-kun, to put a black cloth on a bride's head when leaving home to be married, done by her parents.

khioh o', to collect money from those whose hair is black, i.e. everybody. chhut o', everybody subscribes. o-küi-hoan, a black man; a lascar. o-háp chi chîng, an unorganized gathering of ruffians; a lawless crew.

ki o tiôh, very skilful at shooting. kan o', placing the whole stake on one figure, gaining, if right, four times the stake.

hôe-thâu o', a sea fish like trout, so called because it returns at definite seasons. kôa o', this fish as coming at the beginning of winter. o-hí-chêi, the roe of this fish, considered the best. o-a-hi sianç ê phi-khang, said of man qualified and ready to take either side in a matter, because this fish can live in either fresh or salt water.

o'st' best; destroyed. kui ti o-iîu, id. o-aü, broken and injured; pounded, as vegetables for salting. tô-sü kâ i sui o', the sorcerer at funeral performing certain rites to insure the entire separation of the deceased from surviving relatives. kâu bin o', to do to an extreme. o-ôo chiap-tâng, very dirty, as face.

o-o-chîam bi, a superior quality of rice. o-khak, an inferior quality.

kim o', the sun. o hui thô- tsô', days and months pass rapidly. o-aü tâ°, to speak without proper knowledge. o-pêh-sah°, id. chhut o-tsu, a very fatal disease like smallpox, but with black spots. o-iîu, fresh and luxuriant.

° - o-nâ huîh-jiah, the place of one's birth.

° (R. hô'), a surname. °-jîn, Tartar tribes; Mongols.

° (R. hô'), a lake. sa° o', having 15 cards in hand in 5 sets of three of each suit, requiring only one more card to win (cf. hô, S). chhêng-o', id. thien-o', id. chhêng o', to win steadily. cheh o', to lose steadily. sóa° o', game ended undecided.

poah tsáp-o', a more modern style of gambling than "poah-khôa°"; in thieves' slang, to take with violence; horsebreaking. poah-khôa°-o° (4°), to pilfer; to steal small things.

° (R. hô', name of a plant). iâ-o°, hemlock.

° (R. the pelican). thê-o°, the pelican; the cormorant.

°°, to gather in. am-o°, to assist. chhin-chhái o° chit ê sim-pu, said by poor man getting daughter-in-law, without ceremony or careful selection. 0°-to'i-tch, id. by republication.

° (R. o). o°-chhái, a wild plant like taro. pak o°-chhái, to gather this plant. o°-kiâm, a condiment from the north, not necessarily made of taro. o°-îu, id. o°-koâi, the stem of taro leaf, used as vegetable. o°-hoâi, id. o°-nêng, the young tubers. o° hó chiah, hó-khoe tuî hiah, the taro is at its best when the Milky Way is at the zenith.
manage its affairs; a committee.  úi-oán-hōé, a committee appointed for special object.

oán-gōé, a millionaire.

圆 [R. round], to spread out.  oán-kiong, the arched top of a doorway, = oán-kong.  oán-teng, a dome.  oán-ōé, to explain a speaker's words, so as to remove offence; to distort a person's words, either intentionally or through mis-hearing (by some placed under "oán", crooked).

*oán (R. to lead).  kiú-oán, to save (s. oán, S).


玩 (R. goán, to look at).  oán-goat-hōe, gatherings for amusement about the time of full moon.  oán-goat-tái, a pavilion for such meetings.

遠 (R. distant).  oán-siáp, distant and difficult to walk, said of a road.  tui oán-siáp lāi, come from a distance.  bién-oán, permanent; lasting.

苑 (R. a peak).  guo-oán, grounds inside the emperor's palace.  sien-oán, the garden of the fairies.  bún-oán, the literary department of a newspaper.  sū-oán, id.  hān-oán-tsāi, abilities like those of scholars of the Han-lin.

*oán (R. id.).  chhiú-oán, a man's power; ability to manage affairs.  chhiú-oán-lénbín, active and skilful in management.  oán-lék, ability; capacity.

怨 (R. id.).  oán-thān, to repent; to complain of unjust treatment.  chhut oán-gièn, to murmur against.

kāu-hiú-oán, earthenware bowls for feet of table, to prevent ants from getting at food.  kāu-oán, framework put round fowl's food to keep off dogs.  niáu-chhu-oán, a candle extinguisher.

繝 (R. id.).  oán-zí, to postpone discussion.  oán-ki, to postpone a fixture.  oán-jit, id.  oán-hun, id. for a short time.  kip put tông-oán, admitting no delay; urgent.  oán-oán tih sa gö jīt, in a few days, as in promising an article being made.  oán-sú, to proceed slowly.

chhiú-oán-sā, indolent.

援 (R. oán, to help).  hō-aán, additional helpers; reinforcements; backing.  hō-oán-hōé, a society for the furtherance of some object.  eng-oán, to encourage, by applause, etc.  oán-kiu, to deliver.  oán-tsō, to help; to assist.  oán-peng, reinforcements.  oán-peng chi kē, a scheme for gaining time to bring up reinforcements, as by proposing an arctic; said generally of scheming for delay. (often pronounced "oán" in these phrases.)

*oàng — oàng-lōh-khi, to fall down suddenly; to collapse; as man in fright or earth-built house in heavy rain.

*oàng — oàng-tián, to throw away.

oát — oát-kha, club-foot.  oát-bô' (+), square parenthesis.  hit ê láng oát tang oát sai, m-tsai beh chhióng sim-miū tai- chi, do not know what he is up to.  khaḥ sēng tīng chī e oát, save a detour on the road.

越 (R. to cross over).  jū-oát-losh, the崽sover.  oát-tō', an indirect road or method; to change one's trade.  tāk-chhiú oát-tip m śi oát-chhut, all look after themselves, or their own side.

oce (R. ai, to push backwards and forwards).  oe-bō-chhia, a machine for grinding flour.  oe phi-khang, to clean the nostrils.  kā i oe-chhut khi, jostle him out.

lāng-bō oe-oe, large number of people.  oe-oe tìn-tin, in crowds.  oe-oe-tit lāi, sak oe-tit khi chiū hō, it is enough if one can just win through.

oce chhe chhiūa, music vocal and instrumental.  au-sā'a bö oe', having no one to rely on; no hope of further help.

o kūi-tēk kā ang-māg oe kim, the Indians toll in order to pay money to England.

*oce (cf. o), to cook with a very little water.

鞋 (R. hái), a shoe.  bēng-oe, flowered fancy shoes.  sek oe, id.  oe-chhiū, tassels on the toes of women's shoes.  oe-lō, blacking; polish for shoes.  oe iū, id.  fiū kha oe, shoes for women who have unbound their feet.  jip-kāu oe, id.  oe-bēh tiā kha, well off, so as not to require to go barefoot.

chhau-oe lé, reward given to messenger bringing news.  jiā-pō lūng bō chhau-oe lé, the second messenger gets no reward.  keng-oe (+), the two guides for the rudder stem, forming the "é kim."

ōé (R. ái), short, as a man.  òé-lō', term of abuse for the Japanese.  oe-khō', id.

ōe (R. dirty).  oe-soē, dirty; to defile; to bring dishonour.  oe mia' oe sia, dishonour; disgrace.  oe-khi, poisonous vapours.

*ōe' (R. id.), overgrown with trees or weeds.  lō' chín ē, road much overgrown.

*ōe, exclamation used by those in pain.  niu'-le, oe, oh, my mother.

lāng-oe, exclam. (R. id.), to assemble, able.  khāh oe ē láng, the more competent people.  khāh oe fān, more able than we.  oe fān, after a verb, able to.  ng oe-tit kē, able to creep through.

hō-oe, good fortune; a good chance (s. word).

ōe (R. to guard).  óe-seng-hāk, hygiene.  óe-seng-khō, chief local board of hygiene.  óe-seng-hā, subordinate local board.  óe-seng-ī, clothes worn by hospital staff; flannel underclothing.  óe-seng ê sa'-ā-khō',
id. ọe-seng-jiong, warm cloth for winter clothing. ọe-seng ẹ kui-chek, hygiene regulations. ọe-seng ẹ im-lian, water purified and made fit for drinking. ọe-seng tso'-háp, people's board of hygiene. ọe-seng ku-li, coolies engaged in removing rubbish, watering streets, etc. ọe-seng-huí, money spent on hygiene measures ọe-seng-chiam, a safety pin. hóng-hái ọe-seng ẹ, injuries to hygiene; unsanitary.


hẹng ọe put-bẹng, gone away nobody knows where.

ọe (R. họa, language). chhui-khâu ọe, conventional expressions. ọe-sác, enclitics; particles used without much meaning. ọe-bụ, words spoken from force of habit; said, in apology, of bad language. ọe-pi, a handle for people speaking about us. Kong chhui ọe, to speak at large with not much meaning. ọe-thâu ọe-bẹ ū thia'-ki, have heard something of the matter without learning details. kí ọe-thâu, to start a conversation. ọe-miąg teh khu, said of a man generally very quiet beginning to speak freely on some subject. hóc-ọe, to converse (a. to guard, S.).

kóng khah chią ọe, talking together pleasantly. kóng mí-chią ọe, conversation disagreeable, without actually quarrelling. ọe tsọan hó-i bá, give a turn to the words to form a proper sentence. kek ọe-á jin, to speak in a sarcastic manner. gàu phah ọe sng, smart at saying bitter things. sáí ọe sng, to speak in this way. kóng láng é phái ọe, to speak evil of a man. kia láng ke kóng ọe, to fear lest people will speak ill of us. ché si àu-ọe, this is not our present subject; this requires further consideration. put-tsài ọe ẹ, id. hó-ọe ià chít kó. phái ọe ià chít kó, a single word may do some great or good harm; also said in reproving children, it is just as easy to speak pleasantly.

*ọe — ọe láng, said for "ụ-ę láng".

ọch (R. hiáp), narrow. ọch chi'-chi', very narrow. ọch bì-bìh, id. ọch-toch (+), narrow-minded. khah ọch-liâu, less curved.

oh (R. ok, bad), difficult. oh-kiá (+), difficult to walk upon, of a road. oh-thia', difficult to understand.

ôh (R. hák), to learn. ạm-ọh, a night school. hó-oh (+), a women's school. kàu-ji-ọh, a kindergarten.

ọh-lág, to imitate a man; to take a man off.

*ọh-th, sound used for stopping an ox.

ọk (R. wicked), fierce. sip-ok koámbóán, full of all kinds of wickedness. ok-seng (+), very dangerous; malignant, of disease. ok-lóat, bad; overbearing.

*ọm (cf. am, S.), to cover up, esp. with the hand.

翁

ong (R. an old man). tsù-jin-ong, the master. ọng-ko', parents-in-law of the bride.

*ong (R. id.), a surname.

ông (R. id.), a king; the round flat stone used in children's game of hopscotch; a "peever".

ông-chhin, relatives of the emperor by marriage. ông-chhin kòk-chchek, relatives on both sides. ông-tsók, id. lọe-chhin-ông, sisters or daughters of the emperor. lù-ông (+), female cousins of emperor, kùn-ông, royal dukes; prince of second order.

ông-ke, the government. ông-ka, id. ông-ke kho'-pàng, the treasury (Singapore). ông-ke-kâu, an established church. ông-ke i-kóan, a government hospital. tọ-ông, the governor of Singapore. jì-ông, the Colonial Secretary. tịa-sién li ọnq, the representative of the former royal house of Korea, surname Li, still holding nominal office.

ông-siá', fort Zealandia at Amyng. ông-siá'-sí, site of this fort.

ông-jì-thâu, the forehead; the artificial lion in a procession, it has this character written on its head; the tattoo marks on the head of savages. chhut sùn ông-ia, this idol going its rounds. phàu ông-ia bé, to make private use of money entrusted to us, as an extreme measure.

ông-t'ài, cell of queen bee. ông-t'ài-láng, frame for protection of cell of new queen bee. ông-t'ài-póá, small shelves in the frame for breeding queen bees. ông-lang, the cage in which a new queen bee is confined till the bees become accustomed to it. ông-pán, partition in the hive allowing ordinary bees to pass, but not the queen.

ông-ông, the white king at chess, with character for "sóê" written on it in red; the similar playing card. ng-ông, id. o-ông, the black king or card, with "chîông" written in black. phah chi kì ạng-ông, will take extreme measures; (this card is never played out).

ông-họa, the civilizing influences of good government. tsọe lâng ọng, to act imperiously. liám ông heng, very urgent; will stand no delay. ọng-ú-ki, name of a fish (?) plate(s).

往

ông (R. to go). kíá'-tang ông-sái, to travel about. ông-học tsà, a trip there and back. ông-họe-toa, a return ticket. ông-hok-toa'ıd, id.

ông-kè, usually; generally. ông-siông, id. lé-siông ông-lài, courtesy requires that visits be returned. lé îông-hok, presents should be acknowledged by return gifts. it-lài it-ông, sparring; fencing; boxing. ki-ông put kiù, a man should not be blamed or punished for what is past.

旺

ông (R. id.), to prosper. sóe-ông-t'ài, an omen of coming good or evil. sóe-ông iü, to accept partition of things for better or worse; varying fortune.
鳳

165

ong (R. hóng, the phoenix), őng-lái-tăng, pine-apple shape. őng-lái-si, pine-apple fibre. őng-lái-koah, cloth made of

this fibre. őng-lái-ko, pine-apple jam. at őng-lái, to gather pine-apples; to steal chickens.

排

Pá (R. to stop), pā-kang, to go on strike, tông-bēng pā-kang, a general strike. pā-lūn, to stop discussion. pā-gi, id. pā-oh, to refuse to attend school. pā-khō+(+), id. pā-peng, to withdraw soldiers and stop fighting. pā-chiên, id. pā-hái, to stop boating, working of steamers, etc. pā-kō, to non-suit. pā-tso, to refuse to pay rents.

seng-li tō pā, business given up because of failure. kēng, sī, tsāu, pā-liāu, debts cannot be recovered from a poor man, a dead man, or a runaway.

百

pah (R. pēk), a hundred. tōa-pah-chī, a large sum; price more than actual value. tēh siū tōa-pah-chī, expecting to sell at high price. chi tōa-pah. lăng lōh bāh, wealth gained at the cost of health. thān chīt-pah poeh-tsap chī, to earn 100 cash or thereby (not 180 cash). chīt pah kim, a bundle of idolatrous paper money, purporting to be 100 sheets but often much less. sì tōa-pah-kim, to make a large offering to an idol.

pah-jit-sāu, hooping cough. pah-jit-he, id.

吹

*pah (R. pat, pā), lāh-pah, a military trumpet; a cornet.

*pāi — pái-pin, a welt. pau pái-pin, to sew on a Welt.

排

pāi (R. id.), to arrange in order; a circular bunch of bananas. pāi-ji, to set up type. pāi-in, id. pāi-ji ē sai-hū, com- porter. liān kui pāi, in one line. liān-pāi, id. pāi chōng, to fire a volley. pāi-piēn, to set out, as offering or materials for a feast. chūi-pāi, to arrange; to ordain a matter. hō thi pho-pāi (+), ordered by Heaven. pāi-kut, a rib; a chop.

u pāi ū phō, having authority to act. tōa-pāi toa phō, openly; in sight of all. pāi hōe khōi bin, putting the best face on matters.

pái-thek, to blame; to oppose. pái-hè, to refuse to buy goods from certain countries; to boycott. pāi in-hè, to boycott western goods. pāi jí-hè, to boycott Japanese goods. pāi-gōa, anti-foreign. pāi-gōa kū-tōng, anti-foreign agitation. pāi-jīt-phāi, anti-Japanese party.

pāi-tṣūi-liōng, the tonnage of a vessel.

排

pāi (R. id.), a raft. kē pāi, to cross on a raft. pāi-ā-thāu, a ferry.

牌

pāi (R. id.), a tablet. o-pāi, a blackboard. kong-pāi, a certificate of honour. siu pāi, medal given as prize to students.
or for service. bêng-á siú² p'ai, id. táng-p'ai, metal check given for baggage. kat táng-p'ai, to send in the van. p'ai-nú, the tablets in a Confucian temple.

kòa-p'ai (+), to put up a signboard. bòe kòa-tít bòe p'ai, a man should not boast of his happiness, trouble may always come. kòa ia²-p'ai, to put up a notice that one is a subject of a foreign country.

p'ai-chiò, a permit to trade. chiu-p'ai, a license to sell liquor. kip-p'ai, to issue or to obtain a permit. têng-p'ai, to register. tsà-p'ai, playing cards. tsà-p'ai put lâng hóng, cards in hand should not be shown; said gen. of keeping a matter secret. siang-hú-p'ai, a pack of 112 cards, consisting of seven suits, black and white, eight of each. sà-sêk-p'ai, pack of 112 cards, consisting of seven suits in four colours, four of each. p'ai-tê, the stock cards remaining after dealing out to the players, counted by third in hand to check them. p'ai-tui, id. p'ai-sai, a card played out but not matched, and so laid aside.

chî-p'ai peng, a body of soldiers containing 3 "p'ai", officer in command of this body.

góa p'ai tê-sa², I am third in order. p'ai, a turn. bòe siú-têt p'ai, immeasurable times. têng-p'ai, a previous occasion. eng-p'ai, usually; formerly. cheh nêng p'ai ê peng, send two successive bands of soldiers.

bài (R. id.), to do reverence to. teh-p'ai, is worshipping. teh p'ai, to make presents to the bride when she pays respects to superiors on the third day after marriage, or to bridgegroom on fourth day; to make presents to relatives offering birthday congratulations. p'ai-thiâp, to present visiting card when calling or sending presents. p'ai phien-toa¹, to send a card instead of calling. sit p'ai-hâu, to fail to call upon.

kam p'ai hà hông, to acknowledge a man's superiority in literature, games, etc. bòe-tit ân-ni² teh kà góa p'ai, don't chaff me with mock congratulations.

chêng le-p'ai, last week; a former week. têng le-p'ai, id. kê le-p'ai, next week. âu le-p'ai, id. tsòe le-p'ai, to conduct worship.

bài (R. id.), to decay. sit-p'ai, ruined; gone to the bad. p'ai-lô², revealed and defeated; ruined by discovery.

*p'ai² — p'ai-p'ai² thài-thài², crafty; odd; unlike other people.

pák (R. lók), the belly. pák-tô-lái têh siú³, to think; to be of opinion. chiu góa pák-tô-lái m-si ân-ni², I do not think it is so. pák-lài tsóan, to fabricate; to pretend a commission. chhien pák-tîg, shallow; unable to keep a secret. bòe pák-tê, lacking in ability; a poor memory. bòe tiâu pák, cannot retain in the stomach; cannot keep in mind. pêh-phòa-pák, unable to find relief from trouble. chît-pák kông, chît pák jîêt, very anxious and excited. phh pak-kó, to write out straight away without requiring to write a scroll.

pák-mô'h², the peritoneum. pák-mô'h²-lâm, peritonitis.

pák (R. id.), to skin; to take to pieces, as machinery. pák bòe lut, cannot strip off; cannot get rid of. pák bòe khi, id. pák-chhui, to release. pák-tsau, to release and let go. pák kha-chha, to take off the yoke.

pák töe-phê, to extort much money from the people, as avaricious mandarin. pák-siâh, id. pák-phê töe chhô-khâng, to take severe vengeance.

pák (R. pák), north. si pák-khâ, the fierce temper of northerners, quarrelling to the death. tân-g-lâm pâi² sai-pák, to have a disturbance in the bowls.

pák (R. variegated). pak öe-kut, to dispute contentiously.

pák (R. pák), to tie. siu³ pák-sin, too tight, as dress. chit pák gân-tsóa, a bundle of idolatrous paper. pák båh-sô, to arrange offerings of food in the form of mounds. pák tek-bê-a, to make a playhorse of bamboos; to make a kind of firework.

pák (R. pák), to hire or rent for a long time. pák chhân hò-làng, to rent one's fields. pák-hô², a tenant. pák-keng, id. pák-keng-jî, written agreement of rent. pák-keng-kóan, rights of tenant farmer. pák-thâu, a man who rents a large piece of land and sub-lets it. pák kiâu-bê-a, to farm the gambling monopoly. pák chiû-bê-a, to farm the drink monopoly. pák-sái, night-soil contract.

pák-sin hò-làng, to hire out (as one's son) to be like a slave. nâ³ chhin-chhiâh² pák-sin hò-i, said by employee, kept so busy as to have no time to oneself.

pân (R. to publish by authority). pân-pô, to inform by imperial (or presidential) authority. pân-têng, id. pân-jû, id.

pân (of pion, to pull). chiû-pân-teh, hand resting on or clinging to. chiû pân-thâu-khâk, to put the hand to the head; clasp the hands behind the head.

pân (R. a company), a relay or company acting in turn. pân-tsû, manager of band of actors. cháng-pân, a man appointed by him to attend to business. cháng-tiông-pân, puppet shows worked by finger and thumb. tsà-keng-pân, class for study of Scripture. tôa pân-lài, to be member of a class.

kông pân-siâu, to arrange with yamun officials the costs of a case coming on for trial. pân-pân, tribunal all in order for beginning business.

pân-chhù, order; graduation. pân-thâu tsô, to do in proper order. tôh-pân-thâu, said in joke of an attack of fever coming on at regular intervals. ôa³ pân (+), of events in regular succession, said more generally, not only of soldiers.
kho-pan, the rank of Kujin. kah-pan, the rank of Chin-su. koh-pan-tö, belonging to a literary family.

**PAN** (R. id.) o-pan-tiâm, face spoted with black marks. pan-hún, striped. hor-pan-bé, the zebra. pan-kah, the wild pigeon. pan-khiu, id.

teng-pan, a very small fierce freshwater fish. chit ó' kim-hi boe kham-tit chit- bé-tiong-pan, because it is so fierce; said of a very quarrelsome man.

*pán — pan-tsan, an apparatus for moving heavy weights. khiá-pan-tsan, to set up such an arrangement.

**PÁN** (R. pán, a sort of earthen jar). chit-pán-á chiú, a jugful of spirits. lénjit- pán, a thermos flask.

**PAN** (R. id.). a board. thong-pan, a foreign egg. that kho-pan, the swinging footboard in an open sedan chair. khó-chhibi pang, cross board for elobes in a sedan chair.

páng-pan-á, to carry the empty coffin from the shop to the house. kag-pán-á, id., to carry the coffin to the grave. pán-i (+), trestles on which the coffin rests. pán- kán, the board on which the coffin is carried to the grave.

giá-pan, the man who inflicts the beating in a yamun. chìang-pán, id.

phah-pan, to beat time. kin-pan, quick time. băn-pan, slow time. pán-liâu, the time in music. chái-pan, correct; up to the mark. hoa-kó-pan, to be leader of an orchestra. chiú-khi-hi-pán, pedals of an organ.

pán-tö, government register. jip jít- pún è pán-tö, to become a Japanese subject. kóng-tiong i è pán-tö, extend its dominion.

lâu-pan, a manager; a headman. lau- pán-só, head-woman of a house of ill-fame.

pán-jíi, a double-two domino. pán-ji- tuí, a pair of such. pán-sa, a double-three domino (and so on).

keh-ông-pan, a grating in a beehive allowing ordinary bees to pass but not the queen.

**PÁN** (R. id.), blocks for printing. in- pán, to print. in-pán-koân, a printing establishment. cāh-pán-siá, id. with movable type. páih-pan, right of printing; copyright. chht-pan, to publish. hoai- pán, id. goân-pan, original print; photographic negative. té-ji-pan, second edition. té-ji-pan, id. hoan-pan, id. kiém-pan, to forbid publication. chi-há-pan, wood-blocks. chioh-pan, lithography. kgá-pan, steel engraving. chóng-sián, stereotype. siok-pan, editions in small type. pán-pán, printers pie (a. to manage).

iáu-ji-pan thiáp-chhiá, böe tíót kâu, a man of his standing would not come even for a twelve page invitation.

**PÁN** (R. hün, pán, to dress up). làm pán lú-ts'ang, man dressed like a woman. lú pán lám-ts'ang, the converse. se-iü- pán, foreign style of dress.

**PÁN** (R. id.), pattern. chhùt-pán, larger than sample; larger than ordinary. khah tó-pan (+), of more importance, as modern bride compared with former tó-pan (+), handsome, as painting of house. tiong- pán (+), of medium size. chit-hô láng- pán, this kind of man. chit pán lâng, id. (both somewhat deprecatory).

kâu chi pán, matters having come to this state. kâu kêk pán, come to an extreme pass. hô pán, said for "hô pán-phoe."

pán böe lâi, cannot manage it. pán böe tit, cannot be managed. pán-loat, plan of management. khoa páh-së, to watch how affairs are going. khoa soa-pán, of sailors, to observe the lie of the land. sêng- pán, to succeed to the management. pán i si-ts'oe, condemn him to death.

chhun-pán si, to prepare for death; to go on an expedition that may prove fatal, pi-pán si, prepare for certain death. kâu- pán, enough provided. kau-pán hiâm, to find fault with.

pang-pán, to give assistance in managing, as assistant mandarin, or friends giving help. hai-koan pang-pan, assistants in the Customs. chiáu-tíng pang-pan, chief assistants. thâu-tíng pang-pan, first-class assistants.

pán-sien, a preliminary performance before a play in honour of the genii. pán- thông-ä pán, to take part in a nefarious transaction.

*pán (R. poán, to rebel). pán-sân, land of rebels confiscated by government. pán- sán-tso', rent paid by persons getting possession of such lands.

**PÁN** (R. id.), a state. pang-ki, a kingdom; a country. pang-ka, id. pang-kau, international intercourse. lién-pâng, federal states, as in America.

**PÁNG** (R. peng), to slip down. pang-pái-ì, a poor immoral woman who serves coolies, mending clothes, etc.

**PÁNG** (R. id.), to help, thâu-pang chhia, the first train of the day. tsâ-pang chhia, morning train. thâu-pang phoe, the first morning delivery of letters. chit- pang, one time. kin-ni'it tsoe chit-pang é hong-thai, sa'-pang é ton-tsoi, this year there has been one typhoon and three floods. chiá'-pang-lâng, quite a gang of men.

pang-tiáh-lâm, to become a graduate of the term called "lin-seng". kâ láng khoi làng kong-pang, to get up a subscription for a needy scholar or family of deceased friend.

long-pang-keng, a place where coolies with no means can temporarily live, getting meals on credit. gön long-pang li lê khi, if you are going, I will go with you. gôa beh long-pang li é chhia, I will share your ricksha (these phrases orig. Singapore).

**PÁNG** (R. hong), a plank. tâu-hú- pang, a board for pressing bean curd. tâu- koa'-pang, id.; said in joke of a heavy cangue. kú pang, planks of seasoned wood;
pè (R. pè, a guitar). hò pi-pè kū tì phia-mih, the best men are not made use of. piêt phâu pi-pè, said of woman remarrying or following a new lover.

pè (R. pà, a sort of harrow). pè chek, to rake grain with it.

pè (R. pà), to crawl. pè thàu-tsang, to seize a man's queue. pè-bông, to repair a grave at "chhit-mià". chhih-pè, coarse and quarrelsome. pè-bo tôô-chiũ, to scratch without reaching the spot; fig. to fail in accomplishing one's object. chìu"-ê pè bo tôô, thiâ"-ê khàng kâu huinh liâu, not only to fail in one's attempt but to bring oneself greater trouble.

pè (R. pè, to make restitution). pè-siông, to make recom pense. pè bôe khi, unable to make full restitution. pè khoán, an indemnity. pè khiâu, to pay up for a man for whom we stood security. pè-pó-sún, to make compensation for injury.

hài-sì lâng m biên pè-mià, said in blaming a man who has injured us and makes light of it.

把 (R. pè, to hold in the hand). pè ài, to guard a city ward; to do garrison duty against the savages. pè tsuí, a man set on guard by thieves to give warning. pè-tê, door keeper at yamun. pè chi"-king-thâu, to keep tight hold of the purse-strings. pè tsôâ, to make an offering to Heaven with wine; done by father of bridegroom; also by father of bride.

tòa-khọ toà-pè, stout, as man. hiâu sío kâu toà bông pè, burn a whole sheaf of incense sticks. chit pè è sim-sin, taking much trouble to attain it.

tiông pè, to hit the target.

góâ m kap lì pè chhiu, li kap góâ iaupa chhâ, you are determined to have a quarrel with me, though I have no wish for it.

pè (C. pè), to ward off; to spread with the hand; to earn (colloquial). chit-jit pè lôa tsōe, how much does he earn in a day? pè chit hô bi, to earn a living in this way. pè toan pè chit lâng, only this (undesirable) way of livelihood. chit hô tâng bôe pè-tít, not a right way of earning money.

弊 (R. spoiled). pè-toam, a fault; an error. lù-pè, there is a mistake; corrupt practices.

pén, to climb.  pén-soa® lóh-niá®, up hill and down dale.  pén thi®-thuí, to work hard without much result.

*pén®,* a disease of children at periods of 32 days after birth.  khi (tiôh, sî®) pén®, to have this sickness.  pén®-â, medicine for children, esp. when suffering from fright.

pèh (R. pèh, silk stuff).  phit-pèh, a piece of white silk stamped with seal of magistrate and burned in worship of Confucius; in private funerals made of paper.

phit-pèh kim-jûr-khô, id. made of paper with paper ingots.

kha-pèh tóù-â, tape for fastening bandages for the feet.

pèh (R. pèh, white).  pèh liâk-siâk, very white.  pi®-pèh, to turn white.  pèh-sûi, become white, as rice-plants from effect of wind or worm.  pèh-khî, id. chhô® sî®-pèh, vinegar going bad and breeding worms.  chhî pèh, wine losing colour and strength.  pèh-khît, disease of a newborn child.  pèh®-â, id. tiôh pèh-khît, to have this disease.  pèh-thôa®, diphtheria.  pèh-âu-chêng, id. pèh-niá-ông, the green white ant, several inches long at full size.

pèh-thâu-khôâ, a deed of purchase not registered in the yamun.  pèh-thâu-iôk, an agreement between man and woman that they will never marry any one else.

pèh-teng, a private individual.  pèh-tît, very sincere and straightforward.  pà®-pèh, certainly.  pà®-pèh ôì tâî, will certainly come.  pèh siù, to receive a gift and make no return.  phò®h-pèh kông, to tell the truth right out.  pèh sûi kông-jin, to employ a man to do work without paying him wages or expenses.  tng-thâu pèh-jit, in broad daylight.

chhîâ® lâng chhîâ® pèh-bâh, to give a feast on evening of a funeral to friends who have attended.

ô®-pèh®-â (counts used in gambling).  chhî®-pèh®-hé, a search-light.  soa®-tang-pèh®, a superior kind of cabbage, orig. from Shantung.

chhî® pèh-iôh, to commit suicide by taking poison.

pek (R. id.), to roast.  pek mi®-pau, to fire bread.

pek (R. a hundred).  pek-ki®-sau, hooping cough.  pek-pô®-hông, a very poisonous snake (inflammation followed by death comes when the victim has walked 100 steps).  pek-pô®-teng, an inexpressible boil.  pek-tsù chhien-sun, an exceedingly happy lot.

pek-kho tsoan-su®, an encyclopedia.  pek bûn put-jù it kiên, seeing is a hundred times more effective than hearing.

pek (R. silk).  kau tsái®-pek, a cashier; a treasurer.  kim pek, gold and silk for presents.

pek (R. white).  pek-teng, a private individual.  pek-siú sêng-ka, to attain wealth by one's own efforts, not inherited nor by marriage.  pek-siú sêng-bông, to attain to magistracy by merit, not by purchase nor bribery.
拼反

*péng (R. id.) pén-ji, to spell. pén-gi, id.

péng (R. hón), to turn. pén-péng, to turn outside in or other side up. pén tó-tíng, to turn upside down; to turn back into original position. pén si-chiá, to turn back into the natural position. pén bô, to turn over and fail to find. lóng pén-tiôh, bô, have you all found the place? pén jí-ti'en, to turn up a dictionary. pén-pi¹, to do what one can to earn a living; to play about, as a child. pén chiáh pén chêng, to earn food and clothing. pén chên châm, to use every means (lit. upturn seven inches deep). pén chî¹, to extort money.

péng-khién, the 94th radical at the side. pén-khô, to perform on the horizontal bar.

病

péng (R. to hold). pén-tî, just and straightforward. pén-chêng tai-kông, acting justly and rightly.

péng (R. a disease). pén-thâi, appearance of sickness. pén-long, id. pén-tsông, symptoms. pén-in, the cause of sickness. pén-tê jâ-hô, polite form of enquiry as to health of invalid.

并

*péng (R. pêng, along with). pén bô, there is not. pén-têng, the third grade, as seats in the theatre. háp-péng, union. pén-thun, to absorb a smaller kingdom.

pî — pún pi-á (+), to whistle with a whistle. pún chhiú-pi-á, to whistle with fingers in mouth.

悲哀

pî (R. sad, sorrowful). pî-chhám, miserable; wretched.

pî (R. low, humble). pî-khut, servile. pî-bî, in a humble, low position.

pî (R. a stone tablet). bêng-pî, a monument. pî-ki, an inscription. pî-bûn, id. piâu-tiông-pî, tablet erected in memory of the soldiers who fell in the taking of Formosa.

陂

pî (R. id.), a weir. pî-tî, an artificial pond. pî-tông, an embankment. pî-tiú, man in charge of a dam. pî-sûn, a weir and weir-course.

脾

pî (R. id.), an internal organ near the stomach. pî-khî, disposition; temper; propensity. pî pi, having eaten enough. têng-pî, enlarged spleen. têng-pî, id.

khul pî (+), rejoicing again after sorrow. gîn pî, much taken with anything.

排

*pî (R. pî, to arrange). pî-ji, counters used in gambling. teh pî, to reckon gains or losses by putting down counters.

比

pî (R. id.), to compare. pî-le, a comparison; proportion (Arith.). chiá pî-le, a suitable comparison; direct proportion. hõan pî-le, inverse proportion. tan pî-le,

simple proportion. hok pî-le, compound proportion. pî-kâu, to compare. pî-kâu tséng-kâu-hâk, comparative religion. pî-tsâi, for example: suppose that. chîng-chít tsán-tâi-chiôh-pî lâi kông, take this as an illustration. pî-bû, to have a trial of strength or skill, as in fencing. pî-fat, id. pî-chïap, to discuss together; to have intercourse with. pî ì bôe tônh, not to be compared with him. bô pî-chî, no distinction of classes.

庇

pî (R. to protect). pû-pi lân m-tsai, protects us without our being aware of it. hien pô-pî, manifestly protects us.

秘


ông-pî-khi, a guard placed at the mouth of a hive to prevent the queen bee from going out. huiu-pî-khi, id.

閉

pî (R. to seal or shut up). pî-hû, to close a meeting. pî-chê, manufactured according to a secret recipe. tô-pî, to fail in business.

臂

pî (R. id.), benumbed. pî-chiam, the needle with which a sorcerer pierces his cheek. bà-bà pî-pî kâ i khi, let him go if he wishes.

鉼


被

pî (R. plû). pî-pô, to be arrested. pî-khîm, id. pî-soân-kû koân, right of being elected; eligibility for office.

避

pî (R. id.), to avoid. pî-sû, to avoid the heat. pî-su-sô, a summer resort. pî-lân-sô, a place of refuge; an asylum. chhêng-khî-pi, a protest by a lawyer against the verdict, calling for trial by another judge.

边

pî¹ (R. pien), the side. thân pî¹, side-ways. thân pî¹ sin, in profile. pî¹-kêng, a side room; a spare room. pî¹-a ê long, bystanders. chit-lâng chit-pî¹, one man a side. pî¹-têo, an caversgutter. pî¹-sôa¹, board round the foot of a wall; moulding of panels. siû-pî¹, lace edging. hêe-pî¹, id.; fancy border in printing. pêng chit-pî¹, lay aside for the present. sêng-khu-pî¹ tônh sî tà-chî¹, a capital of four thousand dollars is required.

pî², to pull or stretch out straight. pî¹ koe-kâng-thâu, to pull a trigger. pî¹ thâu-khâk, to put hand to the head to relieve pain. êng chhiú pî¹-têh, to cling by the hands. tûi soh pî¹-khi-lâi, to climb up by a rope.
piā (R. pêng), a cake. piā-koa, biscuits; crackers. kiâm piā-koa', soda biscuits. la-k-hang-piâ, biscuits with a hole in the middle. kông-piâ, id. tsu-kong-piâ, a cake like sponge-cake, with depression in the centre. ngô-jin-piâ, cakes made of five kinds of fruits (v. jîn, S.), khi-so'piâ, a good kind of cake, short and crumbly. ko-phê-piâ, firm leavened cakes. hoc-â-piâ, mixed sweet biscuits. gê-ch piâ, cakes made in the 5th month. chhun piâ, very thin cakes. pôh piâ kauh (+), said of poor man buried in matting instead of a coffin. pênh-thîng huî-piâ, a very costly kind of cake.

sång pin-nng piâ, to give betel-nut and cakes in acknowledgment of fault. sång lâu-hióh piâ, id. thô (hoat) pin-nng piâ, to require such from the offender.

piâ (R. pêng), to join battle; to compete in business. sa-piâ-siók, seeking to undersell one another. piâ-pôh, to engage in mortal combat. piâ ke-chhiu, to win in contest. lâm-pak piâ, war between North and South China. piâ-sî, in great haste; energetically. tî-tû piâ kâu úi, just, managed to arrive in time. piâ-pang-thâu, quarrel between branches of the same family. piâ kâu-pîh, to try which is the better man. piâ mia', to risk one's life.

piâ, to pour out. piâ-sák, to throw away. piâ-hiat-kâk, id. piâ-hâp, to amalgamate. piâ-bôc-lôh-khi, cannot get it poured in.

piâ phô, to remove a dying man from bedroom to hall of house. piâ thia, to remove idols, tablets, etc. from hall of house in preparation for removal of dying man.

piâ só' û ê, selling off entire stock. hi-khang piâ khang-khang, listen with undivided attention. chît khuân-chân piâ lâi thiâp hit khu, one field compensating for another's deficiencies. piâ bông-po', to clear away graves so as to bring the ground under cultivation. piâ hong-sûi, id.; to remove a single grave.

piâli (R. phek), a partition wall; sometimes used more generally. piá-sâ piâli, wattle and daub walls. hé piâli, to lay the foundations of a wall. thia pîh, to build up the wall. boah piâli, to plaster a wall. boah piâli siang bin kng, impartial in management of affairs, just to both parties. piâ mi', web made on walls by "piâ hó", used for stanching blood or reducing inflammation. piâ-hó (+), a laup for hanging on the wall, without a cylinder. piâh sôa, a cornice.

sa-sîn piâli, a shrine built with three sides and open in front. khiá sa-bin piâli, to be a beggar, said in scolding. khiá piâli, to stand facing the wall, a punishment of scholars.

piâ-thâu hâng-bê chin sêk, knowing the place very well; able to find one's way about everywhere. òa li êa piâli, unable to stand steady without leaning against
piàng 173

something, póng-pień, said of man with no resource; "up against a wall". liáh pián khoát* tsóc ló, id. khi* pián tin, a creeping plant (?) (convolvulus).

piàng — piáng-phóa, splitting, as head with ache.
piàng — piáng-piáng tsáu, to rush off in great haste.

piâu (R. the outside of a dress), to give a name. piâu-koat, to settle a matter. hoat-piâu, to issue a statement; to make known. piâu-si, to notify. thó-töe piâu-si, statement regarding site, etc. of property. piâu-ki, written on the outside: written on the other side. ké-kêh piâu-ki, value marked on outside, as on envelopes enclosing money. piâu-iú*, an example; a model. piâu-sut, id.

piâu-bin, the outside. piâu-bin khoát* as seen from the outside; apparently, piâu-bin-chiá*. id. piâu-pék, to make an explanatory statement clearing oneself of blame. piâu-kú-su, a workman who mounts scrolls. piâu-töe, a motto.

si-kan-piâu, a time-table. chiong-tháng-piâu, a time-table in school. chiong-sék-piâu, a register of attendance. piâu-soát*, lines on staff, in music. piâu-phäng, space between the lines.

tai-piâu, a representative; to represent. tai-piâu-chiá, a representative.

pien (R. a whip). piên-that, to chastise; to insult. kâu-piên, a rod for punishing pupils; a pointer for use with maps.

*pién (R. pién, plain, artful). pién làng è chi*, to cheat people out of money. mâu*-pién, to cheat.

pién (R. poán'). li teh piên-sui (+), said in scolding a lazy person.

pién (R. id.), to change; a flat in music. pién-keng, to change. bêng-zi pién-keng, to change one's name. sî-miâ pién-keng, id. tsó-só pién-keng, change one's residence.

pién hóc sêng, unable to effect the change. pién hóc lâi, id. pién liâu, sold.

pién se-koat, to adopt western methods. pién-sê-chê, id. pién sin koat, to adopt new methods. pién-tóng, commotion; excitement. pién-thái, metamorphosis. pién-kôa, to break one's promise. pién-hôa-ê, a juggler; an acrobat. pién-kîôk, a change in the aspect of affairs. hóan-piên, fiecle; versatile. pién-chut chit ê khoán, get into such a state as this. thien piên it-si-kan, sudden change of weather.

pién (R. id.), ready. kăn-piên, easy and simple. pién-si..., then it is... pién-gt, advantageous; convenient. pién-li, id. hông-piên, id. li láng hông-piên, to suit a man's convenience. li i lá piên, id. piên-só, a place of convenience; W. C. li siáu-piên fôh, diuretics.

tü-piên-kîôk, a post office. tü-piên-tông, a pillar box. (v. id. S. "tü-piên" said in Formosan for "tiô-chêng.")

kheng-piên-chhia, a trolley car (v. kheng, S.). chhâng-piên chhêng sio, to live at ease and comfort.

pién (R. to distinguish). pién-bêng, to discuss thoroughly. pién-pék, to establish one's innocence. tap-piên, reply made by defendant to an accusation. kiong-piên, to use forced arguments. pién-hhâ, to plead. pién-hô-sû, a lawyer.

*pién (R. to plait). pién-hoat, to plait the queue. hoat-piên, a queue. pién-tso-peng, soldiers still wearing the queue, adherents of the old dynasty.

*pién (R. pân, pién). hoé-piên, the petal of a flower; the corolla.

*pién (R. to manage). pién-tông, refreshments; food eaten by the way. kió pién-tông, to have meals sent into the house. pién-tông khoeh-ê, small box containing rice and vegetables.

biét (R. piét, to distinguish). piét-soâ, an additional document, as a further deed or list enclosed in a letter. sông-piét-hôc, a farewell meeting; a valedictory.

*piét — o* piét-à, a black cloth for coats; an inferior kind is used for linings (same as "chhiâ-kin").

bién (R. piét, a very small sort of turtle. pién thung, turtle soup. pién-kún, the edge of the turtle casing; considered good eating. chiu-pién, a confirmed drunkard; said to have a turtle in his stomach. hoan-bôk-piên, nux vomica.

pien (R. a guest). lâi-piên, a visitor. pin-pán, room in an inn. pin-páng-chiá, a place of lodging in an inn. pin, the principal guest at an entertainment. pôc-piên, other friends invited to meet him. siong-piên, an important guest. siong-piên lé, very ceremonious treatment. kôk-piên, a guest of the state.

pién (R. id.) pin-hô-s, a poor family. pin-khân, poor; in want. pin-hoat, id. pin-hiet, poor-blooded. pin-bîo-hsô, poor relief. pin-tô, humble expression for "I". pin-bin-khut, the poor district of a town; the slums.

pin (R. proof). pin-thâu thak, to read straight through. pin-thâu pâi-liêt, to arrange things in order; to tell in order from beginning to end. pin-chhô, a certificate. pin-chhêng, id. án-ni* thang pin-kú sî chhinh, so it can be proved to be true ("pin-kú" used as verb). pin-mûî* soat-hâp, agree on a marriage according to the statements of the go-between. khô soat bê pin, spoken word not sufficient.

pin (R. id.) a standing screen. siong-pin, complimentary scollum. nêg-pin, id. tang-iù* pin, a Japanese screen. kê (kek) pin-tô, to separate by a partition.

pin (R. jiên, so). pô-pin, suddenly.

*piin (R. id.) pin-kô, the apple.
屏

屏 (R. pín), a bamboo screen. cháu-pín-sá, grass screens for protecting rice beds or fishponds from wind.

寢

寢 (R. a petition). phah pín, to prepare a petition. jip pín, to enter a petition. pín pô, to inform a superior officer. kong-pín, a public petition. pín-si, the first name on list of signatories. pín-si, to send in one's resignation.

畫

畫 (R. a branch). tián-pí, to be wounded by a dart; said of wounds or sickness in general.

表

表 (R. pián), pín-hê, to make an offer to a friendly society to obtain loan of money. pín-ta°, document containing such an offer; an estimate sent in by a contractor.

表

表 (R. pián), cíhú-pí, a wrist watch. cíhú-khóan-pí, id. heng-chêng pí, watch worn by women on the breast. cíhú-chí-pí, watch set in finger ring, mún pí, a repeater. bún-pí, id. iâ-kong-pí, watch with luminous dial. tâ-ší-pí, a chronometer.

塗

塗, to clean a watch. pak pí, to take a watch to pieces. thêng pí, id. tâu pí, to put it together again. pí-khak, a case for a watch. pí-á-sí, the watch has stopped.

塗

塗, papers placed at different places on a policeman's bent, which he must stamp when going on his rounds. sî-kan-pí, a time table. pí-o°-ú, pattern; an example; said of men or things.

塗

塗, a memorial to the emperor in a time of great peril. chin pí, to send in a memorial to the emperor; to send in to "thi-kong-tôa" that a less important temple is going to have a procession.

筆

筆 (R. id.), a pen. thê-hî-pí, a steel pen. kîng pí, id. mûng-pí, an ordinary Chinese pen. tsuî pí, Chinese pen that should be kept moist. náng pí, id. hân-pí, a pen with finer hair, should be kept dry. nî-pí, id. pî-hê, a nib. ban-lién-pí, a fountain pen. tsuî-lâi-pí, id. tâu-chí-pí, a pen with crystal point.

塗

塗, chalk for writing on blackboard. pêh-hun-pí, id. thô-pí, slate pencil; crayons; tailor's chalk; pencils for blackboard writing. chîn-pí, slate pencils.

塗

塗, the stem of the pen. pí-thâu, the hair of the pen. pí-sok, the cover for the end of the pen. tâng-pí-kóng, a brass cover for the pen holding water. iêng-pí-khau, a pencil sharpener. pí-tâng-chhúi, the tree fern.

遠

遠, editor. pî-tâm, to converse in writing. pît-káu, correspondence school. pî-thnâp-sek, the official board of writers at Peking. pî-kêng, to earn money by teaching or writing. pî-tsu, fee for writing a document. u pî u chi, fee reckoned according to amount of writing done. sîl-pî, to omit in writing. liâu chût ê tsôa pî ná-tiâ, it is only a matter of a little writing.

𢎴

𢎴, head ornament in shape of this flower. giôk-pî-têng, an expensive kind of glass lamp.

書

書, number of deeds by which a property is held; number of portions in a piece of property. chhán-hâ, u kûi pî, in how many portions is your property registered? (irrespective of size).

chi-tî qhi, a sum of money. bô chi-pî-kî-pîn, possessing no endowment. chi-tî siâu, an item in an account; a piece of business.

引

引, to crack, kà pî, to bite so as to cause a wound, and draw blood. pî phê, chapped skin.

絶

絶 (R. to finish). sâm-pî, finished; ended. pî-kêng, after all; finally. mi-tî sai pî-kêng bhêh tsâi-tâi, do not know what the ultimate issue will be. pî-giap, to graduate. pî-giap-pân, the graduating class.

帛

帛 (R. pêk, pît). tsâi-pît, wealth; treasure.

織

織 (R. pêng, to assist), to join together. pûng hân-tsô, to assist the growth of potatoes by earthing up the beds. sa° pûng bi tsû ú chhun, economy is effected by a number cooking together; said also fig.

榜

榜 (R. pûng), a list. thiah pûng, to take down the proclamation offering reward with the view of claiming it. chuâng pûng (+) an-bin, to put out a proclamation in conquered territory tranquillizing the people.

飯

飯 (R. hoân), boiled rice. tsâ-pûng, breakfast. ngo-pûng, lunch. am-pûng, (+. S.), dinner; supper. pûng-pau, rice carried with one to be eaten whilst travelling; used also as term of abuse. lô-kông pûng-pau, food for lightning, said of a very wicked man.

結

結 (R. koân) pûng, to be in prison. sâng (kôâ°) koân-tû pûng, to take rice to friends in prison. sâng tsâi-pûng, id. chhia chin pûng-oân, to be in a Japanese prison. pûng-kha° sa°-sê-kê, said of a useless man, good only for eating and wearing clothes.

香

香 (R. am-pûng (+. S.), to make offerings immediately after death, before beginning the full rites. khi-pûng, to begin the proper offerings when all are ready, on the 7th day after death. thêng-pûng, to suspend the offerings after 48 days when it is evident things will not be ready in 49 days. thêng hâu-pûng, id. kôh-tsên
ance. tu-k'ung pō-lōh, sudden fall in the price of shares. pō-tiōng, sudden rise.

pō' (R. id.), half a day, téng pōa'-po', midforenoon, é-pōa'-po', afternoon, about four o'clock. jīt bch pō', sun about to set.

pō' (R. a port). é-pō', southern ports (s. half a day). kē pō-thāu, to go to another port, generally as escaping after a missed.

pō' (R. the sweet flag). pō-k'ong-eng, medicine used for reducing inflammation; taraxacum, s'pō', to become dried up, as fruit. pō-sim-khī, id.

pō' (R. hū, a mandarin's robe). thoán-liōng-pō', a robe worn by the emperor and his relatives.


pō' (R. id.), to mend. pō-tah, to make slight repairs; to repair by instalments. pō'-pō', to mend by putting in a piece of cloth. pō'-lō', to repair a ship's boilers. pō'-lō', to repair a road. pō-tsūi, to make up the difference caused by rate of exchange or bad cash. pō-chiok, to make up in full. pō-chhiung, id. pō-bōe bāt (chīa', tī', kāu, tiōh), unable to make up the deficiency. pō-phīn, tonics. pō-phē-sūt, the art of repairing a wound by grafting skin from elsewhere. pō-sīp, to make up by extra studies. pō-khō, to pass at a second examination because prevented from attending the first. pō'-sa'-ā pō, woman who mends clothes for sailors, cooks, etc., respectable. pō'-sa'-m, id. thia phōa ēng pō', prov. however difficult a matter may seem, a remedy may be found.


pō-tsō-hōe, committee for managing Church Augmentation Fund. pō-tsō-hē, small coins; esp. paper money. pō-tsō-kim, grant in aid; subsidy. pō-tsō-lēk, auxiliary force.

pō' (R. cotton cloth). pō' sin, a piece of cloth; the material of cloth. pō'-tiām, a cloth shop. pō-tsīng, a larger establishment for sale of cloth. thâu-pō', a headcloth.

mēng ō-pō', a good sort of black cloth. chī-hoe-pō', nankeens. hōc-ā-pō', fancy cotton. liū-tiāu-pō', dimity. u-pō', lustres; bunding, ū-pō', oiled cloth.

pō'-khi, (R. a shop). pō-tsīng, a larger establishment for sale of cloth. thâu-pō', a headcloth.

pō'-tām, a cloth shop. pō-tsīng, a larger establishment for sale of cloth. thâu-pō', a headcloth.

chāh (tsa) ke-hē, the provincial treasurer investigating people's wealth; said of man too curious about people's income.

kōng-pō', to publish. chū-pō', to proclaim widely. gāu pō'-kēng, making money by all sorts of devices. pō'-tō, to preach the gospel. pō'-tō-hōe, an evangelistic meeting (phrases in this par, sometimes placed under a different character).

pō' (R. id.) khiông-pō', to fear; to dread.

pō' (R. id.), a pace. sān-pō', to take a walk. sōa kha-pō', of a child just learning to walk. sōa pō', id. téng pō', careful and deliberate in action. pō-tō, pavement for foot passengers. khi-thâu-pō', the first step. pō'-thau, the sound of footsteps (s. fastening, S). jīt-pō', daily interest allowed in bank. kēk pō', with no further resource. chin pō', id.

nng-pō'-pōa', in a little while. nng-pō'-pā thēn-lāi chīa, said of a matter easily managed. chhit-pō'-tsōa, a very dangerous kind of intercourse begins at seven paces. kin-kīa' bō hō pō, more haste less speed. chīa' pāh pō, only a few steps away. pō'-tūi, a band of infantry.

ji-pō' chhit, two foot-lengths and seven-tenths. u ji-pō' chhit-ā chīa thang lài, if you have ability enough, you may come (fig. from competition in which men stand two foot-lengths and seven-parts, i.e. tip-of-toe-to-ancle-ball length, from a wall, lean forward so as to touch the wall with their foreheads, and then attempt to resume the erect posture).

chit-tiap lī khah u tōe-pō', now is your good opportunity. chīa' chit ē tōe-pō', to attain a better position. chhit-pō', having deep eaves supported on brackets without pillars.

Pō' — bih-pō', a fastening made of split bamboo, as for hinge of door, border of seat of chair. tín-pō', do. of rattan. a-iēn-soā pō', do. of wire. soh-pō', rope for binding. kha-pō', a rope used in tying pigg's feet when carried (s. pace).

pō' (R. to seize). pō'-lō', captured in war. pō'-nā, to arrest. pō'-chhū-khī, a mousetrap. pō'-chhū thiu-chiām, a tally given for every rat killed, entitling to draw in a lottery (in addition to payment of 3 cents).

sūn-pō-kōa', policemen. pō'-lāh, police runners. pō'-tiēn-thōan, band of men engaged in arresting those who cheat the electric company.

pō' (R. id.), to chew. bah chin ū pō', meat very tough, requiring much chewing.

pō' (R. a division). lām-pō', southern regions. pak-pō', northern regions. pō-lōk, a tribe. pō'-tsōk, id. pō'-sūi, one of the radicals. thâu-pō', the head, as e.g. struck in a quarrel.

pō'-tām, a cloth shop. pō-tsīng, a larger establishment for sale of cloth. thâu-pō', a headcloth.

pō'-khi, (R. a shop). pō-tsīng, a larger establishment for sale of cloth. thâu-pō', a headcloth.

pō' (R. id.). chhā' chīh u pō',肉 very tough, requiring much chewing.

district; day will matter said kim-kung committee, kim-sit-tsai finance. plate). man poa" the ke-im poa”—p6a” two. seng-li, earth-house; their body, come a phoA” a treble price, in which enabling an offer to calculate, the ke-im poa”, of the hien-ling, to turn. a man’s words in a friendly way. beh tsai sim-mih poa”-thau, what dishes do you wish prepared? tsan-poa”, the whole affair.

sim-koa” chhin-chhiu” seng-poa”, tsap-é chiu”, poch-é lôh, mind anxious running this way and that, like the balls of an abacus. hoc-kan ko-’poa”, old ornaments in hall of a house; said of occupation handed down from one’s father.

p6a (R. poa), to throw away, etc. khiá teh poa, shaken about, as in an earth-quake. kng teh poa, shaken about in sedan chair. p6a (R. p6a, precious). ka-’poa-hi, a fish round in body, like the “kim cheng”. ka-’poa-chhiu, the cotton tree. p6a (R. poa, a sort), it-poa”, altogether; the whole, chiit-poa”(-), id. kimp-poa, at the present time. che-poa” che-poa”, in this way, at end of sentence; said vaguely often to avoid people knowing.

p6a (R. poa, to remove). poa” chhut thia”, to remove a dying person from the bedroom to the hall. poa”-si6, to move about from place to place. p6a (R. p6a, a plate). tho-poa”, a slate. chiöh-poa”, id. tsia-poa”, black cardboard for use as slate; the paper dish containing offerings used in worship. kut-poa”, the polvis. kheh-poa”, gramophone records. chiit-’poa”, id. laih-poa”, white wax of wax. lien-poa”, a railway or tram turntable; the revolving circular boards enabling the shafts of a cart to turn. tâng-’poa”, a brass galley (printing). p6a”-mng, to investigate. p6a”-chi”, money received in collection plate.

p6a”-a, the price of goods at place of production, goa-poa”, price at place to which they are exported. ihn-poa”, id. tia-poa” è seng-li, wholesale business. si6-poa” è seng-li, retail business. teng-poa” è seng-li, business of manufacturer. è-poa” è seng-li, business of retailer. sing-l6-poa”, the ordinary market price; price at par. kong bó hó-poa”, to offer a small price; to misrepresent. uâ oe ho-poa” chiah thang, if the price is suitable, I will buy. seng-liâu bó hó-poa”, provision made not sufficient owing to miscalculation. seng-liâu bó poa”, id. seng bó poa”-khau, id. seng-liâu bó tui poa”, actual cash not agreeing with calculated result: making wrong calculations so as to lose on the transaction. seng-liâu tsie tò-poa”, business failed.

kap goa chin chhia-poa”, on friendly terms with me. kap goa teh chhia-poa”, quarrelling with me. poa”-tâ, marriage presents from bridegroom, trays and burdens. kiö-cheng poa”, id. moa”-poa”-hó, thoroughly good. poa” lång è oc, to take up a man’s words in a friendly way. beh tsai sim-mih poa”-thau, what dishes do you wish prepared? tsan-poa”, the whole affair.

p6a (R. poa), to climb over, poa”-tsö, to relay tiles on a roof. poa” chhia, to change carriages when travelling.

p6a (R. poa), a half. tang poa”-kîu, the Eastern hemisphere. sa-poa”-kîu, the Western hemisphere. koh chit poa” lit, in a day or two. jît-poa”, a day and a half. poa”-nîh”, by the middle of the month. kîp-poa”, more than half. tôh kîp-poa”-sô, chhia’u chhía”-höe, more than half, the membership required to form a quorum. pao”-kê-kaig, a half ticket. p6a”-thi’-d, the lark. p6a”-thi” sîu-tsaí, said in blame of incompetent graduate, p6a”-khun, office or school open only half the day.

nîg-tiâm-poa” cheng, half past two. nîg-tiâm-poa” cheng kú, two hours and a half. bô poa” è chi”, not a single cash. bô-chit-poa” chi”, not half the sum. tîe poa” au, fill the cup half full. ke chit poa” kúi, twice as dear. ke kûi tui-poa”, id. kûi 6i tui-poa”, id. (so with other adjectives). tâi-nên è tui-poa” tòa, half the size of Formosa.

bô beh kóng poa” sla”, will not speak at all. poa”-sia”-poa” tîh in i, should settle with him without delay.

poa”-bin siong-sek, partly acquainted with a man or a subject. poa”-tháng sâl, filth splashing from half-empty bucket when shaken; said of man getting bad reputation from needless interfering. poa”-mî” tsê go”-sî, said of man maintaining he is right when obviously wrong (the wrong twelve o’clock); also said blaming a man for doing work carelessly. poa”-tö” chin pin-ta”, to fail in carrying a matter to completion. bô poa” chiet 6i sit-tsaí sù, entirely false. poa”-hong”-a, an Eurasian; a half-breed.

*poa” (cf. phoa”, Si.), to cross over.

poa” (R. hut), to dust. poa”-liâu, to dust a bench. lâu-muâ poa”-tit, hair falling loosely.
poā

panion (R. phōan). pāng-poā, helping one another. pāng-poā thi, shaving one another.

poāh (R. pot, an earthen dish). lūn-poāh (+), an earthen pot for cooking, with two handles. kiāh poāh, do, with one handle.

pōah (R. pot, to separate into lots. poāh-lāng, to accommodate a man, lending money or things; to move something to let a man pass. poāh-kaū, to hand over for some special purpose. poāh-ēng, to get the use of. poāh-khāu, to be transferred to another port, as in the customs. poāh-kā, take the trouble to come.

poāh-khō-gūn, to make a grant of government money. poāh tsūn su-hū, to send a boat to wait for a visitor. nā poāh tsūc si gū ē, supposed it were mine.

pōah (R. pot, to pull). poāh han-tsū-lēng, to plough the ground for potato beds. hāi-poāh (poāh) chit chheng chhîeh, 1000 feet above sea level.

poāh, to gamble. poāh-siū-pāt, to gamble with 6 dice; the highest throw is 18, the other three dice requiring to be counted off, as in order to reckon they must all be alike. poāh tu, to gamble in shares. poāh-su kīāu, to lose at gambling. poāh kāu bōng ien sān bū, to gamble till one forgets everything and is ruined. poāh-kīāu su, le-sūn tsūn ē, the gambler says he always loses, the rower of dragon boat beasts that he always wins, both falsely.

poān (R. a hall). poān-tsū, a son-in-law. poān kha-i-hōa, half-civilized. poān-thien-hui, the sky-lark.

poān (R. id.), to rebel. poān-kok-lō, a traitor. poān-sūn tso, taxes on lands of rebels confiscated by government.

* poāt (R. phict), poāt kha, foot not quite natural, flatsoled, etc.

poāt (R. pot, to pull out). chhut-lūi poāt-tsūi, to excel; to rise above the mass. poāt-hā, the tug-of-war.

poāt (R. cymbals). poāt-ā, 5-cent pieces, etc. ng-kak-poāt, a 20-cent piece. ng-kak ê poāt-ā, id.

soā poāt, wild guavas. thē poāt, cultivated guavas.

poē (R. id.), a large cup like a bowl. sin poē chū ê chhīo ê chhīt ê kha, a favourable reply. ún-poē, id. thē chūt ê poē, take the winning blocks. thē chūt ê poē, id. poāh bō poē, fail to get favourable answer. poē-chī ê, cash used as such blocks for ascertaining wishes of deceased person.

poē (R. id.) poē khēh, to assist the host in the reception of guests. poē-sim, an assessor in court. poē-sim-koāt, id. poē-sim-oān, juryman. poē-tē, to return a present or favour. poē-lē, to return a ceremony, as bowing when a guest bows. poē-tsōe, to confess one's fault to a friend. chhīn-pin poē-tū, to use a matter as illustration. tiāu hoe poē-chū ê, to call in a girl to be company at a drinking feast.

poē (R. precious). poē-lek, prince of the third order. poē-tū, son of above.

poē (R. id.), a sort or class of people. táng-poē, of the same genealogical rank. hō-poē, the next generation. siem-poē, earlier generations.

poē (R. pot, the back). poē-āu, reversed. chhū chhōng poē-āu, house built with back as front. chheng-sa poē-āu, to wear clothes reversed, the buttons to the back. poē-sim, a vest. poē-ēng, background in photography; scenery in theatre. sa-pō-e-lō, to pass one another on the road.

poē (R. name of a fabulous animal). līōng-poē kāu chhū ê, failure is certain.

poē (R. to wear at the girdle). poē-kēng, a phylactery.

poēh (R. pat), eight, chit-chēng poēh pah gūn, 1000 dollars or thereby (not 1800). poēh-ā-tūi, a pair of dominos each with eight points. khiōh poēh, to have cards in hand forming a "kāh".

poēh (R. pha, to fear). poēh-sīa, to make ashamed.

pōh (R. pok, to dispute). pōh-ōe, to dispute. pōh-chhū-tūn-phē, id.

pōh (R. pok, north). piā-pōh, to do or die. kā i pōh, risk it. bō pōh, not safe; no trifling risk. ēng tiap-ā-kū ē hoān-hōe pōh ēng-oān ē hōk-khi, to venture eternal happiness on the chance of a brief repentance.

pōh (R. pok, to divine). pōh ōe lāi, I think he will come. pōh bō lāi, I think he is not coming. pōh mi lāi, I think he will not come. pōh bō lāi, id. teh pōh, uncertain; still hoping. teh pōh hi-si, id. beh pōh i si, if it were. goā ē kha teh pōh bō hūi, my foot feels as if there were no blood in it.

pōh (R. pok), thin. piāa chū ê kāu pōh, to compete with a man; to have it out with him. pōh chhē-ā, a poor thin coffin. pōh tēng-ā, id. pōh pān-ā, id. pōh sīen-ā, old good cash worn very thin.

hōk-khi chūn pōh, miserable; no good fortune. tām-pōh hit-ē, a little of that. tām-pōh kū, for a short time. iū-phē pōh-bin, fine skin and delicate features. pōh chhū ê, thin and tasteless, of wine. pōh-pōh chū ê chhīa lāng ōe tsūi, even
pok (R. pak, to discuss), to make objections. chhoat-pok, to settle a matter after discussion. pok-ã (+), coasting steamers. pok-ah, duck cooked in oil till very tender; meat taken off the bones and cooked with spices.

pok (R. id.), said humbly for "I". kong-pok, public servants; government officials.

pok (R. thin). pok-jiok, unstable, as business; weak in health; slight, as influence. hi-pok, slight; superficial. bi-pok, id.

*pok (R. id.) chham-pok, trays in which silkworms are reared. hun-pok, to divide out the silkworms into other trays as they grow larger.

*pok (R. phok). pok chit-ã, sound as of man or thing falling from a height. pok-liet-tan, a bomb.

*pok (R. id.), to stay temporarily at a place. siok-pok, to stay at a place not more than 60 days. theng-pok, to touch at a port. pok-tsu, to anchor at a port for some time.

pong (R. name of a plant): giu-pong (+), the Japanese vegetable gojo.

pong (R. the side). pong-theng-chia, the audience. pong-koan-chia, spectators. pong-theng-sek, visitors' gallery. pong-theng-seng, voluntary students. pong-theng-oan, attendants on members of a Conference.

pong (R. a room). thien-pong, the ceiling of a room. siang-pong, the upper sururile. ha-pong, the lower sururile.

*pong (R. id.) pong-tee, to level ground.

pong (cf. pong), to splice on. chu chu pong, to build out a house. koan-im-pong, the zigzag on top of a wall.

pong (R. an official list). pong-siun, to put out a statement of accounts. pong-siun-tan, id. pong-tan, id.

pong (R. to slander). hong-pong (+), to exaggerate. pong-tok, to revile. pong-oe, slanderous words. ho i pong-tiok, disturbed by his rumours.

pong - pong-chioh, to blast stones. pong-chii, cartridge for blasting. pong-khung, a tunnel.

pong (R. pong, sound of a stone falling), a foreign pound weight; an electric meter. tiem-pong, to be on a meter. pong-kha, the place where goods are weighed; a landing place, as at Apmg. hoi-pong, the chief weigher in the Custom. pong-kha, his assistant. pong-ji, the weights on a platform scale. pong-ji sui-jiun xege tin cheng kun, one such weight, though small, may be the equivalent of 1000 catties, ke-pang, excessive; to an extreme. kim-pang, a pound sterling. pong-kim, id.

pu, to blow with the mouth. pu le, shell blown in procession, or by seller of pork. pum pu-le, to blow such a shell, or whistle of steamer.

pui (R. pui), a sort of gourd. ban-siu-pui (+), in Formosa, not the papaya (bok-ko-e), but a kind of gourd, round and not very large. phia-pui (+), said in joke of a sun-helmet. pui-lau, a plate, of the areca palm folded together so as to make a holder for bran or other things.

pui (R. pui), thi au he-pui, to jump over the burning heap, on 1:15. pum-sopu, a dung-heap. pum-pu, id.

pui (R. huh), rich. pui-lak-lak, very rich. pui-si, becoming very rich quickly.

pui (R. hui, a woman). sim-pui-a (+), sometimes of girl to be trained for improper purposes. sim-pui-a le, girl taken into family in order afterwards to become daughter-in-law. sim-pui-a-jo, id. sim-pui-a-chi, id. ao (choi) sim-pui-a, to bring up such a girl. khi sim-pui-a, to get such a girl.

puh (R. hunt, to produce). puh tsui-kong, to bubble. puh-ge, to sproot. puh-kia, to seed up new shoot. puh-phot, to effervesce. puh-puh, forward, of young boy.

pui (cf. kui), the gable end of a house. pui cheng chhau-sa, gable end protected by thatch.

pui (R. hui, fat). tiem-pui, to manure each plant separately. pui-thiau, manure; fertilizers. pui-pui, id. pui-hun, sulphate of ammonia, used as fertilizer.

chhia koe pui se-se, said to deceased when making offerings. be pui ke chhoan, not at all but pretending to be breathless, said of man making unreal pretensions.

puh (R. puh). puh tiem-thang, to take down shuttles. puh-sot, the tug-of-war. puh tek, polite expression for carrying a sedan-chair, said e.g. of one's father's occupation.

goa kap liru puih, you and I have an equal share; we are acting against one another. sa-niui puih thui, said in blaming a girl for indolence and carelessness. ho thu bo puih, allowing no commission to middleman, requiring the price in full.

pun (R. hun), to divide. tsok pun, to divide the produce of a field, as landlord and tenant; to pay or receive payment in kind. tui-pun, to divide equally. pu-pun, id. pun pung, to divide into two parts. tham-mang pun-pung, parting of the hair of the head. pun ieh, to distribute medicine, as doctor; to ask for medicine, as patient. tui (kai) lang pun, to ask from a man.

pun-tsuii-lun, a watershed. kong pun i thia, to tell him. tam-sam pun,
pán

(180)

páu

(180)

pháh

(180)

笨

páu (R. id.), awkward. pán-ěng, stupid; incapable. chhía-lién pán, cart-wheel sluggish in motion (s. deck, S.).

páu, the deck of a vessel. ji-pán-kheh, steerage passengers.

chhía-lién-pán, a large cupboard for storing rice, built up of wattled bamboo on the foundation of a cart-wheel (s. awkward, S.). pán-á, id. kó'-teng - pán, another large kind, raised on feet. pán chhek, to store rice. thán-gán, screen attached to threshing tab. tóo-pán-lão, sóc pán rí, having rice stores in abundance; very well off.

不

pát (R. not). put-lún kâu ták'-só-tái, whatever place you may come to. put-bút, said of child, no ordinary child. put-tsái, a humble expression for "I", put-kíu-jín, an implement for shoveling oneself (or in different shape for scratching oneself).

put-tsá-úi, not free to act. put-khó-su-úi, incomprehensible. put-khó-su-úi-lún,agnosticism. put-khó-ti-lún, id.

扱

pát (R. pat?), to scrape together. put-táng, to earn money. put tóo tsoé tàng, how much have you earned?

佛

pút (R. hát). Buddha. chhú-lái oáh-put, one's parents at home, said in blaming a man for spending too much money on idol worship and neglecting his parents. tsóo oáh-put, a man who eats much and does little work. put-a sai-hú, a maker of idols. chhúh put-píng, to make a living by serving idols. tsóng oáh-put (+), to punish a priest detected in evil-doing. put-sng-hoc, plant with a large red or yellow flower.

抛

phát (R. phau), to throw out. koán-lí phá-khi, to give up one's rights to property. phá-khi-su, document surrendering rights. teh phá-teng, to put down a stake with a double chance; téh phá, to make smaller win. tióng têng, to make the larger win.

phá-bút-soá, a parabola.

脬

phá (R. phau). lin-phá, a cow's udder. gu-lêng-phá, a feeding bottle.

 Stap

phá (R. pa, pha, a bunch), a bunch of fruit; classifier of tassels. toá-sóc-phá, an electric bulb that has two fibres.

*a pha* — lá-phá, unsafe to have dealings with.

疱

phá (R. phau, phào), a blister. gu-bah-phá, a beef steak. hoat-phá-che, a blister.

phá (same word?). chin ú phá, very clever. ú-phá hò hé sóo-tioh, said jestingly in reply to congratulations.

有

pháh (R. id.), hollow. toá-pháh*-é (+), large soft earthmounds. pén-pháh*, bright, of crops. pháh-tóe, sandy soil.

"pháh" (cf. há, S.), siang-pháh*, laid together.

撿

phah (R. phok), to strike. sa-phah (+), to fight, of birds, fowls, etc. sóo-phah-kóc, a fighting cock; said of man seeking
phah (R. phah.) sooth-phah ê êoe, eloquent language.

phái (R. to branch), a division of a clan; a set of dominios, in play. kâu-phái, a branch of the church; a denomination. tsong-phái (+), id. hun tông-phái, to divide into parties. an-hok-phái, the An-fu party. kâ-kek-phái, the Bolsheviks. chin-jit-phái, the pro-Japanese party. jip ti êng-jök-phái, becomes a quack doctor.

gà-phai-phái, able to tell the amount of material that will be required; skilful at estimating probable cost. khi chhuk phái pâa-liâu, in building a house the estimate is always exceeded.

chêng-phái, upright and proper in conduct. ké-phái, assuming false appearance. chin-phái-thâu, well-arranged and in order. lông-phái, having a pleased appearance.

si-lâi ê lâng, people appointed to perform a task; a committee. koâ-lâi-phái, people called in to assist the authorities in managing matters. phái-chhut-soâ, police sub-stations. ngi-phái, to fix the amount to be paid by individuals to a common fund. half-way; as screen extending but halfway in front of a house; drinking only half the wine in the cup. tsûi ê-si pâa-phái, the water sometimes fills half the channel.

phái (R. táí), bad. phái-kâu, an injurious hurtful man. tsâp-hun ê chhok-phái, extremely bad. phái tsâo, waste paper.

phak (R. lok, to overturn), to invert. thia kâu hi-á phah-phak, listening very attentively. phak-chhûlân-chhâi, to be a doctor or teacher (v. chhûlân, S.).

phâk (R. phâk, to sun), to sun. phâk-sî, to die of scorcing heat as man, growing rice, etc. ôc-kham-tit phâk bôe-kham-tit ak, people prefer heat to prolonged wet weather.

phân (R. id.) kau-á-phân, hooks and eyes.

*phâu (R. id.) phán-bông, to expect eagerly; to long for. phán-liâm, to think of longingly. phán-sông, id.
phau (R. cannon), crackers. phau-si, a shop for the sale of crackers. hoc-phau, a firework giving off a shower of sparks like a flower. chit ming phau, one cracker. thien-te-phau, a cracker which explodes on being lit and again in mid-air. hie-pha, crackers set off on occasion of rejoicing. le-phau, a fine kind of cracker for presentation. hong le-phau, to fire a royal salute. tim phau-sa, to throw a lighted cracker at a large one on a frame so as to ignite it. he-phau kod-ia, a bamboo or bottle filled with oil for igniting and throwing into enemy's house.

pang-kong-phau, to fire a salute. pang bo-phau, id. hong kong phau, salute in honour of vessel entering harbour.


*phau — sut au-phau, to take advantage of a man behind his back, e.g. get things from his house by pretended message. phau aui phau, to speak evil of a man behind his back, so as to get his situation.

phau (R. to embrace). phau kha-kheng e hong-chhiam, holding fixed views as to action to be taken; resolute. phau ai kok e chii, patriotic.

phuc (R. phi), an embryo. chia-lang-phuc, a tall, well-made man. e-kau-phuc, stupid; unable to speak in self-defence. aikha-phuc, child always crying. khoa ti-phuc (-f), to take a secret look at a prospective son-in-law. ko-lang-oan phuc, a man who has made himself generally hated. liau-chhau-phuc, a spendthrift. liu-a-phuc, an over-sharp man. moa-lau-phuc, this confection before the hemp and sugar are put in.

phuc — bo pan-phuc, unexpectedly. phuc hiam, to run a risk. phuc chit sin si, to risk one's life.

phuc (R. phi), skin; classifier of lath or clap-boards. chit phuc kai, one lath. sam-phuc, the outside part of a log left by sawyers. pang-phuc, id.

phuc-toa, a leather strap. ke-phuc, imitation leather, made of paper. phuc-pau, a handbag; a portmanteau. lun-phuc, incorrigible; stupidly stubborn. phuc-hi, a lantern exhibition of shadows cast by figures of leather. tsoue phuc-hi, to give such an exhibition. liu phuc, to graze the skin. chit e phuc-phuc-a, slightly; superficially. sih phuc, to peel, as potatoes. hi-phuc, old Ilyson tea.

boe phuc ting-kut, selling his skin and pawning his bones, said of gambler or opium snoker as the last resort. tioh thia phuc, love should be deep and not superficial, willing to punish and not simply to please. tioh thia phuc bo thia kuts, same meaning as above ("thia" to feel pain). pak (kotai) toc-phuc, of magistrate making extreme exertions. lang he long-phuc, chhiu beh chihiu phuc, a man is concerned about his reputation as a tree is about its bark. chheng gu-phuc sa, form of torture in which the criminal is wrapt in a fresh cow-skin, which dries and contracts on person.

nai-si e ke-phuc, diphtheria. ke phuc, new skin forming on wound.

phe (R. phi, a veil). chhiu-phuc-teh, arm in a sling.

phe (R. phi, to associate), to use as a condiment. loh phe-thau, to season food by mixing in condiments.

phic (R. phi), a chip or broken bit of stone, etc. po-le-phic, broken glass. po-le-kang phic, id. phic-siap-a phic, a piece of a bowl made small and round as a mark in spinning top game.

phic — phi-ly phi-phe-lc, sound of wind or abundant rain.

phic (R. phi, to cover), a coverlet. mii-chhio phic, a coverlet quilted with cotton. mii-phic, id. phic-phe', bedding. tsui-phic, coverlet spread over corpse in coffin. phic-kham, a eleect coverlet. bang-ta phic-chhio, curtain and bedding. ting phic e jiok, comfortable bedding. phic-lai sai chiam, to plot secretly to injure person.

*phic — phi-ly phi-phec, sound of trees in the wind, etc. phi-li phic-teh, id.

phic (R. bong), foam. gu-leng-phic, cream. tsui-phic kiet e, formed of sea foam, said of white stones found on the beach. tsui-phic tao (f), meerschaum. tsui-phic hun-chhio, meerschaum cigarette holders. u phic-thau, said of opium when boiled, having good froth.

phic (R. it), kiet-phic, red amber. phic-boah, amber dust, used as medicine. phic-chhio, coarser; id. goa-phic kui tiio, the original article returned uninjured (from the precious stone returned to Tiok Kok).

phic (R. phi, to strike). phic chihong, to clap the hands in applause. phic-sia, id. hi-koan-phic e ti-bu oc phic phic, even a stupid man may learn from intercourse, fig, from pig living near performers. phic-tsu, to beat time.

phic (R. a sovereign). phic-sia-tan, carbonic acid. hu soan-thong hok phic, to restore Hisian T'ing to be emperor.

phic (R. to fall, as a mountain). phic liet, a landslioe; to collapse, as a wall.

phic (R. to bind), phic-toa, a bandage. phic-toa-hak, the science of bandaging.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vietnamese Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pheng</td>
<td>(R. to discuss), pheng-iet, to revise; to criticize. pheng- tung, id. pheng- gio-an, members of advisory committee. pheng-teng, to deliberate. pheng-miai, to adventure one’s life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pheng</td>
<td>(R. to swell), pheng-tiông, puffed out; swollen. pheng-tiông-lêk, power of expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pheng</td>
<td>(R. to make an agreement by presents). tài pheng, to have an audience. oăn pheng, to complete betrothal ceremonies. tek pheng, to make a point of inviting or engaging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pheng</td>
<td>(R. pêng, pêng). kiêng pheng-hêng, see which can walk furthest. thiâu pheng-koài, try which can jump highest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi</td>
<td>(R. id.), to spread out, as clothes. pô-phô-á phi, to use sparingly so as to make an insufficient supply go all round. phi-lô, to make known; to advertise. phi-lô-iên, a feast given at entering on office or opening a large business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi</td>
<td>— chô-phi, small invisible insects that cause the motion on the surface of sourd wine or vinegar; said in blaming a man for littleness in money matters. sугл phi, id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi</td>
<td>(R. id.), spread out, as clothes. phi-li phi-mô, to have a superficial acquaintance with a subject. phi-li phi-thang, to shed the skin, as a silkworm does five times. phi-tân, eggs preserved in lime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi</td>
<td>(R. id.), mean. phi-a phi-hâi, ill-tempered; difficult to get on with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi</td>
<td>(R. mean), phi-jin, humble expression for “1”. phi-pôk, to speak jestingly of a person’s appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi</td>
<td>(R. a seat). khang lâng é liá-pâ phi, to put a man to shame by speaking of what he wishes to keep secret. khang lâng é chhâu-thâu phi, id. ti phi, opium in pipe forming a skin when the light is not properly applied. xin-nà phi, a very young chin-ti phi, the membrane stopping the mouth of a shell. tsu-lê-kóc phi, poor thin sort of cash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi</td>
<td>(R. id.), evil. phi-kêk thài lâi, when things are at their worst begin to mend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi</td>
<td>phi-phi chhoah, to tremble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi</td>
<td>(R. phien), classifier of essays. chhit-phi-a só, ti, attained by one’s own efforts, not by purchase nor influence (from the 7 essays written in examinations for degrees). lô chhit-phi, to walk swinging the body from side to side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**phi** (R. phi, on the side), to cheat. phi-chhin, to give under weight. phi-chhin-thâu, id. **phi** — phi-khìn, to alleviate. phi kan-khô, to relieve a person’s misery. gôa kâ li phi-skó, let me relieve you of some of your load. **phi** (R. pêng, level), to make level. tu-phi, to act so as to be the equal of others. phah tu-phi, to retaliate. ná phi ná già, the more we level the more uneven it becomes; losing more and more in the endeavour to win back. **phi** (R. pêng; cf. pi, S. phi, S.), a measure of 6 feet square, = Jap. taubô, phi-sô, the number of such measures in a piece of land. phi-sô-ki-m, the rate fixed by government for selling or compensation. toe phi-ki-m, id. kiến phi-ki-m, rate of compensation for ground cleared of buildings. **phi** (R. phiên), a slice. iâ-phi, photographic plates. ta-phi, dry plates. tâm-phi, wet plates. chi-t phi-phi-phi ( + ), a complete affair; the whole matter (v. pêng, S.), chi-t phi-phi-phi è li-phi, all reasonable and consistent. **phi** (R. pít), the nose. khí phi, ill-natured; faultfinding, ngi-phi, stubborn and insisting on one’s rights. phah phi, to strengthen by additional stitches where there is strain. phi bó chhut, cannot make out by smell what the thing is. lâu phi huĩn, bleeding at the nose. lâu phi lâu-huí, to leave a matter unsettled in a way that will involve subsequent trouble. phi lâu mít sai chêng, said of a stupid man, does not understand to blow his nose. chhê m kí phi bák chhui, to be unable to find a clue; to be at a loss. phi-khàng ng-lôh bó chit ê hó lâng, there is not a good man on earth as there is none with his nose pointing upwards. **phi** — tôa-phi-phi, daring and reckless. ka-chhia phi, kâ i tuh, to pierce through the back, as insects in a case; to tell of a man’s evildoings behind his back. siau phi, deformed in back or side. **phi** (R. peng, a weapon). hó phi, phah-tiôh, paralytic or benumbed in body; to meet with great and unexpected misfortune. ti tôh chiâ phi phi, you deserve a beating, said to a child. **phi** (R. peng, a shed), one slope of a roof. thoa phi, an open shed with a roof of only one slope. chiot-pêng kui phi, one whole slope of the roof. **phi** (R. peng, level), to make level. phi khâm, to bring a hill under cultivation. chi phi, a measure of 6 feet square, = Jap. taubô (cf. pi, S. phi, S.). **phi** (R. peng, level), to win again after having lost in gambling. jim phi, bô kau pûn, however often one may win...
back, one always loses in the long run.

chi" phien, a large thick slice. " chit phien" hien, a mass of clouds.

phien (R. phiek, on the side), to go to the side. phien-cheng, retired and quiet. phien un, to go elsewhere to avoid plague. hong-soa phien-keng, waste pieces of land; out of the way.

phien (R. phiek), disposition. sai-phien, to show temper. gin-ná tech ti" phien, the child is making himself cross.

phien (R. phiek), a brick. phien-tu, bricks broken small.

phien (cf. piang). khi phien, to go to a house of ill-fame.

" phien — phien-tu, to throw away.

*phien, sound of door slamming.

*phien — phien-kó, the apple.

phien (R. piáu, a branch), phien-chi, an officer's subordinates. phien-há, id. sin phien, to receive a commission. the-phien, forces commanded by the th-tái. bu-phien, forces commanded by bu-tái. tok-phien, forces commanded by the tsong-tok.

ló-phien, a signpost by the roadside. kái-phien, a landmark. siong-phien, a label; a trademark. teng-liök siong-phien, registered trademark. lóh phien, to make a wager; to offer for a contract. phien-pún, a model; a pattern.

chheng-phien, good-looking, said esp. of men. phien-tu, beautiful.

phien-tsün, standard; model. phien-tsün chhioh, the standard foot. phien-tsün sá, standard time. phien-tsün ké, fixed price, determined by the authorities. phien-tsün gú, the standard form of the language.

phien (R. at the side). phien-kien, a personal opinion; a partial view. phien-toán, an unfair decision. phien-hiong, inclination; partiality. su-phien, partial; unfair. phien-tó, an improper business. kia* phien-sin, to walk sideways, as in a narrow passage. bó phien ti tsó bó phien ti ia, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left. phien-tiông, to prefer; to lay more stress on.

*phien (R. to gather together). phien-chhip, to compile. phien-chhip-póo, newspapers staff. phien-chhip-sóo, a publishing office. phien-chhip-sec, id. phien-chhip-tiú, manager of a newspaper.

chhó-phien, a first issue. siök-phien, a continuation. phien-chhóan, to compile; a paper clip. phien-ék, to translate and publish. lui-phien, a concordance.

*phien (cf. phin), sloping; staggering. bý dé phien-tú, tish turn on their side (when sick).

phien (cf. phin), to scratch on the ground. phien-chhie, to stir about, as grass when looking for something lost.

phien kée, to search in this way for a fowl.

chhit phien pòs phien, to try all sorts of ways of making a living, instead of engaging in a steady occupation.

phien (R. id.), a thin slice. má"-phien, photographic plates. ta-phien, dry plates. tâm-phien, wet plates. hoc-phien, illustrated textcards. ui-phien, id.

a-phien-chi, the seeds of the poppy capsule. a-phien-chhiau, landamens.

beng-sin-phien, a postcard. tsu-hoe-phien, an ornament for the head of gold and pearls. ho-phien-kó, a sort of sweetcake. eng it phien ê kho-sim, acting with resolution and purpose.

phien (R. id.), to deceive. phien-kóng, to say falsely. phien-beh, pretends he will. lan phien gn-tsóa beh ho" in, we deceive them with imitation money.

phien-ké, a plan to deceive. phien-tó, to pretend to fall, so as to deceive an adversary.

phien li é chhúi, this is poor fare for you. phien gin-ná tiâm-tiam, amuse a child to keep it quiet. háng phien süt, threaten, deceive, cajole, three ways of treating children; three methods used by pettyfogging lawyers to get people to go to law.

phiet (R. id.), a down-stroke. nêg ê phiet-tó, marks of parenthesis.

phiet — chho phiet, very smart in dress and manner. phiet-liét, enterprising and bright. phiet-liet-siet, id.

phiet, an earthen plate. phiet-tá teng, a lamp with a flat shade. phiet-a-hoe, a firework which springs up from the ground and revolves horizontally.

phiet (R. id.), to flap the wings. gú-phiet bé, cow flapping its tail. phiet chiu-kun, to wave a handkerchief. bé phiet seng-khu, horse flapping with its tail.

phiu, sloping. phah phin, to slip; to stagger. tsúi phin-phin, very drunk. khía than-phin, standing with side towards us. hip-siong than-phin, photograph in profile. chiâu tél suí-bin phin-ké-khí, the bird skims the water.

*phiu — phiu-miá, to risk one's life. phin chit sin si, id.

phiu (R. sort), rank of mandarins. jiù-phiu, moral qualities. phin-tek, good character; good behaviour. phin-keh (+), character. phin-skip, holy orders. sin-phiu, id.

hòa-hák-phien, chemicals. tseng-skip-phien, toilet articles. hòa-tsong-phin, id. ki-liam-phien, mementoes; parting gifts. siong-phien, prizes. sin-phin, id. kái-tiong-phin, articles of value. chho-phin, a coarse article, said by donor in deprecation of a gift. eng-phin, the materials made use of in a piece of work. pi-phin, the same, as made ready for beginning operations. chhut-phin, products of a country or district; manufactured by sound-so. kék-phin, a very superior article.
**phìn**

siong-phìn-käng, notes issued by merchantile associations in place of small currency.

*phìn, to fasten (said for "phìn").

*phìn (R. pêng, along with). pheng-phìn kṳn-thâu-bû, to put on appearance as if going to fight.

phio (R. phião), to bleach. phió hò, to bleach by exposure to rain. phió-jit, to bleach by exposure to sun. phió-pûn-hûn, bleaching powder.

phio (R. phião), a warrant. khû-lô-phio, a warrant for arrest. thien-tsai-phio, a ticket in a lottery. hoat-tsai phio, id. chái-phio, id. gün-phio, a banknote. kim-phio, id. (gold currency).

toâ phio, 5 and 10 dollar notes. tsâp-phio, a ten dollar note. siô phio, single dollar notes. kak-á phio, notes for 10, 20 or 50 cents. kok-chê-phio, government bonds. hûn-phio, bank drafts; bills of exchange. jin phió bû jin ângg, money paid on presentation of order no matter by whom.

fô-phio, a passport. tsûn-phio, a boat pass; a boat license. sám-khû-phio, voting paper. tau-phio, to hand in voting paper. phio soan, elected by ballot. jîp-tiu-phio, entrance ticket. phió tsu, ticket of ticket. phió hong, official paper sealing up a house, etc. thôn-phio, document passing on information, as from one department to another.

*phit (R. pît, a pen). chít phit chiä, a sum of money.

*phiu (R. pîu), to run away. phiu tsâ i khi, he ran off.

*phiu, to glance off, as a surgeon's knife. hô' i phiu-khi, of man running off with our money, thief escaping, etc. liu-liou phiu-phiu, off and on, as a man who comes irregularly; unreliable. hô-liou hû-phiu, id.

phûng - phûng - phûng - chhûan, to pant.

PHO (R. a wave). hong-pho, wind and waves. thêng-hâu hong-pho kên-khi, to lie quiet whilst investigation is being made.

phû-lûn kâu, Brahmanism.


*pho, side of a ship; bulwarks. tsun-pho-têng, on the gunwale.

Phô (R. to break). phô-bî, to obscure and overcome a bad taste. phô-hôai, to destroy. phô-hôi bêng-u, libel. phô sâm, bankruptcy. phô-sâm hêng chê, to sell off property to pay debts.

Phô thien-hong, to achieve success; to lead a life of splendor. thien-hong sío, exceedingly cheap. chit häng phô chit häng, every evil has a corresponding cure, it chien phô kûi kûi, one blenheim destroys many good qualities.

**phò**

(R. phò', to open). kãi-phò, to analyze; to parse; to dissect. kãi-phô-hák, anatomy. phô-giam, autopsy; inquest.

Phô (R. phâu), to embrace. chhi-phô-sô, hands clasped. kâu phô-sô, resting on table with folded arms. chhi-phô heng, arms folded on breast. phô chim, a long pillow placed the length of the bed. phô-tiâ sim-chi, to have fixed resolution.

Phô (R. d.i.), to spread out level. phô-â, bed and bedding of a simple kind. phô-pang, boards of a bed. siô phô', to spend the night in the hall with deceased person before coffining. chhi-phô, id. hoân phô chiu sâ ta-pô, to have a young lad, member of wealthy family with relatives all living, roll about in bed before marriage of young couple, for good luck. tsûng-phô', the raised floor forming bed in a Japanese house. khûn khang phô, to sleep alone in a house of ill-fame. kê phô' ai bôi khûn-tit, unable to sleep in a strange bed.

Kap i khâ phô', treating him politely. teng-ji phô', to lay tiles squarely, so that the dividing lines form the character "teng." jin-ji phô', to lay them diagonally, forming the character "jin.

*phô', a catty, used only in regard to weight of pigs. chít chiah ti 70 phô', this pig weighs 70 catties. chít ê gûn-chi' bôe kûi kun-phô', how many catties for a dollar? ti-phô' khî-kê, the price of pigs has gone up.

Phô (R. d.i.). phô-thé-chhiu, the tell tree. phô-thê-chi, its seeds used as medicine. phô-thê-kô, salted olives. phô-thê-oän, pills to assist digestion. phô-sat-bin, a beautiful face.

Phô (R. phô). phô-phô'-ô, slightly. khûi phô', to open a subject slightly. liâ chit ê phô', to catch the meaning without understanding all the words. liâ phô-teh kiä, to make one's way with only a general notion of the right road.

Phô (R. a garden). biä-phô', a nursery for young plants. bûn phô', a famous Amoy tea hong.

Phô (R. a list). khim-phô' (+), a book of instrumental music, with or without words. si-phô', a hymnbook with music. chhien-kim-phô', children's book of rhymes, giving the meanings of many things. phô-piaw, a staff in music.

Phô (R. universal). chhit-gêh beh phô', will observe the rites for the dead in the 7th month. tsân phô', to give help to another in these rites. tsûi phô', such rites on the water. phô-tô-kong (+), said in mockery of a greedy man.

Phô-thong, general; widespread; ordinary. phô-thông oc, words in general use. phô-thông chhia, a parliamentary train; a ricksha. phô-thông hák-hâu, a school in Japan permitted but not recognized by government, because not conforming to certain regulations. phô-thông ê hoc-oân, an ordinary member of a society.
phó* (R. to lay open). phó-khai, to break open; partition.

*phó* (R. universal). phó-zi, the personal name of the last emperor of China, Li Sun T'ung (deposed 1912).

phô (R. a shop, a ward in a town. tsông-phô (+), a cook, said generally goa e lau tsông-phô, my old wife hung-phô, a branch establishment. phô, twenty one li. chit-phô to-lai, within a circuit of 10 li.


*phó* (R.åd.) chia-phô, sugar-crushing establishment. phó-têng, the large shed in which the cane is crushed. chhâu-phô, such a shed with grass roof. kí-liâm-phô, an old-fashioned shed, preserved as memorial of Coixinga by whom they are said to have been introduced. kî-khi-phô, new style driven by machinery. kái-liông kî-khi-phô, an old shed improved by introduction of machinery and by better buildings. hôi-sei-phô, sugar-mill erected by a company. phó-kha, the farmers who bring their cane to that mill.

phôa (R. phô), to break. phó-khang (+), to wear a hole in one's clothing. chhuò-phôa (+), said of becoming king's evidence. phó-bí, to conceal a taste or smell by a stronger flavour. phó-li, the spirits finally drawn off in manufacture; poor wine; dregs. phó-keh, hurtful; spendthrift; noisy; troubled with nervous cough. phó-keh koc-buí, a woman talking in loud unpleasant voice.

phôa-tsei im-chhân, to let water into a field. phó tsêi chhuò-chhân, to let water into a field. phóa-tsei liet-kák, id.

khôa* lâm chin phôa, to despine; to look down upon. phó chhúi-tsám, to interrupt a flow of talk.

*pâo* (= pão), a plate. kông bỏ hó phôa, to be unable to come to an agreement; to misunderstand.

phôa* (R. phóan), to give sentence. phó-an-kao*, a judge. phó-an-kao-sû, a written judicial decision. kong-phôa-teông, the hall in which the judge's decision is declared. chhài-phôa-sô, court of law. phêng-phôa*, to decide as arbiter.

*pôa* (= pôa, S.), to cross over. lâm-sû phôa, to tramp across fields regardless of damage done.

phòa* (R. phóan), to keep company with; said also of things. i-ê phôa, its neighbour. phóan-lông-kheh, to entertain guests. béh sî chío phôa, wishing a companion in ruin, as opium smoker. sa* păng-phôa*, of a number of men uniting to help one another in turn; gen. to act mutually. păng-phôa tsôe, to work by turns, one resting while the other works. păng-phôa* taa, of man carrying burdens, carrying one a short distance, and then returning to carry a second, and so on.

phôa* pàng, a young companion sleeping in new bed with bridegroom before the marriage. phóan-kía-sai-khún, id. phóan-kía-sai, relatives of bride meeting the bridegroom on his first visit to her relatives. phó-an-chhiu, to make a small present of cakes to relatives of bride (or bridegroom) on the occasion of their first visit. phó-an kía, to accompany a graduate when making visits.

phôah, to throw loosely over one's shoulders. têng-saa phóan-khôa, dress of a Chinese gentleman. phó-an thêng-chhâng, to make porous sugar sticks by throwing a rope of soft glutinous sugar over a peg and drawing it out.

*phôan (R. a frontier). phó-an-ti, provincial treasurer. phó-an-ông, king of a tributary kingdom. phó-an-tsùi, title given to tributary king by his ministers. phó-an-tiën, place near N. gate of Tainan where Coixinga once lived. phó-an-tsôk, daimyos.

phôan-li, a fence. phôan-li ê keh-tông, a hindrance to intercourse.

phôan, from. phó-an-lông, travelling expenses. gâu phó-an-lâng, said of bad woman.

*phôan (R. a military cap). bô phôan, a small military official. chhê-phôan, a military courier.

phôan, from. phó-an-lông, travelling expenses. gâu phó-an-lâng, said of bad woman.

*phôan (R. a military cap). bô phôan, a small military official. chhê-phôan, a military courier.

phôan (R. phóan, a plate). phó-an-húi, travelling expenses. gâu phó-an-lâng, said of bad woman.

*phôan (R. a military cap). bô phôan, a small military official. chhê-phôan, a military courier.

phôan, from. phó-an-lông, travelling expenses. gâu phó-an-lâng, said of bad woman.

*phôan (R. a military cap). bô phôan, a small military official. chhê-phôan, a military courier.

phôan, from. phó-an-lông, travelling expenses. gâu phó-an-lâng, said of bad woman.

*phôan (R. a military cap). bô phôan, a small military official. chhê-phôan, a military courier.

phôan, from. phó-an-lông, travelling expenses. gâu phó-an-lâng, said of bad woman.

*phôan (R. a military cap). bô phôan, a small military official. chhê-phôan, a military courier.

phôan, from. phó-an-lông, travelling expenses. gâu phó-an-lâng, said of bad woman.

*phôan (R. a military cap). bô phôan, a small military official. chhê-phôan, a military courier.

phôan, from. phó-an-lông, travelling expenses. gâu phó-an-lâng, said of bad woman.
phoe (R. phoe, the official written answer to a petition). phoe-pang; corresponding secretary. phoe-kék, a post-office. phoe-khak, an envelope. am-phoe, letter in closed envelope. kng-phoe, an open letter; a postcard. tung-soa² phoe, a telegram. thong-phoe, to send information secretly by letter. phoe-tsoa, letter paper. hê-sio phoe, a letter burned at one corner in token of urgency. phoe-siú, first on the list of successful candidates. ko-téng é phoe-pheng, the higher criticism.

phoe (R. phi? phoe?), to cut horizontally. hê-chhô-thâu phoe-tiông, to strike against a stone in passing; to graze.

phoe (R. ? sì, appearance of face). hê-tóa-soe phoe, flame unequal on the two sides. thang-pang-tóa-soe phoe, staves of tub uneven. chhât phoe, to draw a third card, making with two in hand a "kiok". thiah phoe, to play out one of these two cards according to the rules.

phôc — gêng-chhô ê hiông chhin tôa-phoe, the leaf of the banana is very large.

phâc (R. to associate). phâc-tsâi, to send goods. phâc-hê-chhia, to send by rail. phâc-phô-chhong, to send by ordinary goods train. phâc-sok-tât, to send by rapid despatch. phâc-tât, to despatch the mail. phâc-tât chêng-bêng, receipt of delivery of registered letter, etc. phê-tien-sô, electricity distributing centre. phâc-boe-tit-khi, cannot be forwarded; cannot be put together because the quantities are not right.

tôi-phâc, in due proportion. phâc-tol-pang, "potatoes and point". phôc-chê, to manufacture with materials in proper proportion. phôc-chhah, to insert alongside. phôc-tin-bê, to send in reinforcements after long fighting.

phêc-pi, to arrange by mutual agreement. phêc-thâu-tui, to arrange a marriage for a concubine ensuring good treatment. hoat-phêng-tsoa², to banish to China (from Singapore).

sô-phâc (+), the four sages worshipped along with Confucius; "the four As-
hêng-bôk".

phêng-thêng-tsuêi, to obtain molasses from sugar-works, for manufacture of whiskey. hun-phêng (+) tsâi-sân, to divide out property. phêng-tông, to divide profits. phêng-tông-kim, dividends. phêng-tông-chhe-kô-kah, 10% profit dividends.

*phêch (R. phoek). chih-thâu-phêch, small stones placed in coffin to prevent the return of the deceased.

phob (R. phob). chiêm-thâu-phob, refusal from distillation. khioh lânê ê cê-phob, to pick up another man's words and use them as our own. khioh lânê ê tsau-phob, id. r-chhiu-phob, to scorn a man; to spurn.

phok (R. âd.) kiêm-phok, frugal; economical. kô-phok, simple and old fashioned. kê (kek) kô-phok, pretending to be so, and shirking duties; of set purpose doing things differently from other people. kek kô-lô-phok, id.


phok-sù, a scholar, especially one who has the degree of doctor; the magi. str-hâk phok-sù, doctor of divinity, D.D. tò-hâk phok-sù, id. i-hâk phok-sù, doctor of medicine, M.D. bán-hâk phok-sù, doctor of literature. heat-hâk phok-sù, doctor of law. hi-hâk phok-sù, doctor of science. lông-hâk phok-sù, of agriculture. kông-hâk phok-sù, of engineering. tít-hâk phok-sù, of philosophy.

phok (cf. phong). chiên-nô phok-a, indiarubber balloons. pâm phok-a, to blow soap-bubbles. chit-phok chi-phok, lumpy.

phok-a, an electric light bulb. âng-hê phok-a, bulbs with carbon filament. phê-hê phok-a, bulbs with tungsten filament. kài-liông phok-a, id. siang-lien-hê ê phok-a, bulbs with double filaments.

phok (R. id.) tái-sông-phok, a Japanese wrestler. phok-sat iâ-khiên, killing dogs suspected of madness.

phok (R. crackers). phok-tiok, crackers. phok-tiok sêng-im it sê tâ, when the sound of crackers is heard (on 12:29) another year is gone. hi-phok, crackers used at times of rejoicing. lé-phok, presentation crackers. phok-tît-tân, a bomb.

phôk (R. a waterfall). phôk-pô, a waterfall. phôk-tsôan, water springing up.

phông — phinh-phông, a kind of fruit, with red skin. phinh-phông-tê, an infusion of it.

phông (R. hang), to take up in the two hands together. hôê láng-phông-tiông, to be caught doing something wrong. phon-si ê-khín, to tell out one's own shame.

phông, to play a set of three cards all alike. phông-têng (+), to blame; to scold. chiah phông-piê, to be found fault with. siê beh khah-tô-phông, planning a more profitable business.

phông (R. id.), convex. phông-hông (+), swollen with conceit; puffed up. phông-hông tâu, a kind of bean, which, when eaten, gives a feeling of distension.

thâu phông bin phông, an alien appearance when corrected.

phông-ji, raised letters for blind readers. phông-kam, loose-skinned oranges, phông-se, raised worked pattern. phông-bín, convex. phông-phauh, corpulent. phông-tôê, belly swollen, as of corpse. boah phông-hun, to put on a certain face. phông-thâu, to dress the hair puffed out. phông-mêg-kê, style of dressing the hair as if on a frame. âi phông-phê, vain; elated. siâ (khui, phah) phông-bê, to make out a receipt for more money than
was paid, so as to deceive the master of the person paying, or to justify charging a higher retail price.

*phōng—phōng-kō, the apple.
*phōng (cf. phōng), to meet.


kāu-thāu phū-iōng, a kind of libiscus bearing different coloured flowers on the same plant.

phū (R. pō), phū-tō-sng, tartaric acid. phū-tō-tsū, id.

phū (R. hū), to float. phū-lāt, buoyancy. phū-sim, centre of buoyancy. phū-thō, of wheat, etc. to appear above ground; to "hamnrd", phū-chēng, dropsy. phū-thāng (+), a float on a fishing line. phū-tom, id. phū-jī, characters cut in relief; raised print for blind readers. phū-tō, a quicksand. phū-chiōh (+), punice stone. phū-tō, food balls which rise to the surface when ready.

phū-bīn chīōh, rock or stone visible above the ground; stone cut with figures of flowers, etc.

phū-tō-sī-bī, rice bought in advance on speculation. phū-tō-sī-hē, goods bought in this way; "forward deliveries". phū-tō-tōa, receipt given for such goods by seller.

phū-tō-iē, the nautilus. phū-tō-sī-kōng, poached eggs. phū-tō-sī kōng-ō, thin bad cash which float.

sim-kōa phū-phū, unsettled and inattentive. khāh phū, scale of balance rising; rise of thermometer or barometer, said of latter (apparently incorrectly) before a typhoon. phū-iāu, to make temporary note as of wages advanced during the month or of credit sale, without passing it through the books. chīhā kā gōa phū-teh, let me have this and I will pay in a day or two. phū-tsāi, uncertain gains. kūn-lai khāh-phū, more prosperous of late. khāh phū-tū, id.

phū-ka hōán-thēk, no settled abode owing to calls of business, as sailor often from home. phū-lōng-chiā, without settled occupation, sometimes said depreciatively of oneself. phū-lōng tsū-tē, a dissipated young man.

phû (cf. bû), lī khoā gōa phû-phû, gōa khoâ lī bū-bū, you look down on me, and I look down on you.

phû—bô o' iāh tiōh phû, if not black it should be at least blackish; though not a scholar, it is well to know some characters; said also more generally. thîa tel-bh phah-phû-kung, it is just about to dawn. phû-khi, name of a bird. phû kong-dhâ-chhái, country people's name for "khé-nâ-chhái".

phû, to boil up. phû-phû-kün, water boiling; said of restless children. phû-phû-chhêng, steam rising up; said of a forward and headstrong man.

phuh (cf. phû, bû), to puff out. phû-chhêng, money all spent; business failed. hông-phuh, a bicycle pump.

*phuh—phuh-phuh soan, to wriggle. as a worm. *phûlī—phûh-phûh chhêng, restless and inattentive; unreliable. phûh-chhâng, id.

phûn (R. pō-an, a plate). piⁿ-thô-phûn, paying merely the expenses. piⁿ-tô-phûn, id. piⁿ-thô-phûn ê ōe, careful utterances, injuring neither side.

hê-phûn, a chafing dish. phûn-iōk-sek, a bathroom.

phû (R. lûn, a grave), classifier of graves. oân-phûn, to finish the examination of a grave site, as geomancer.

phû (cf. phûn, phûn), to throw about earth or sand. gû sio-tak, bêh-â phûn-kuh chit-khu, cows fighting may destroy a whole field of wheat; fig. of quarrels involving other people.

phûn (R. to snort or sneeze). phûn-tsûi ti, a pond with a fountain in the centre. phûn-tsûi-kôn, such a fountain. phûn-tsûi kāng, a garden hose. hœ-phûn, rose of a watering-can. phûn tâm, to get wet, as by rain. chhêng-iâ phûn-tiôh hê-chhâ, a spark got into the powder.

hoa-phûn, given to display and indulgence. hoa-hoa phûn-phûn, id.

*phût—phût-lût-sût tsâu-kuh, running off suddenly.
Sā pā (R. san), a coat. lái-sa,° under-clothing, ő-seng-sa,° warm under-clothing, chhùn-ni sa,° waterproof clothing. bāng-á sa,° coat of very open net-work stuff, chin-tsuo-sa,° women’s clothes made with strings of pearls. tsón-sa,° paper clothing for offering to the dead.

chhèng chhâu-sa,° thatched, as a gable end or wall covered with grass.

Sā bā (R. sam), three. poáh sa-póc-á, to gambie by throwing three dice on the ground. sā-läng kāng lá-ść-bák, done openly in presence of a witness. sa-läng kāng gō-bá-k, jit-śu m-thāng kōng tūng-te-kā oće, said telling a man to examine carefully and not find fault afterwards (from the story of the deceitful middle-woman). bō ál bō mài sa-lāng-sa,° all must be open and above board between us.

sā-nī' koa nīng-ni' mūn,° quickly, over; uncertain; fig. from mandarin’s termin of office. sā-lāng chhía,° sī-lāng hū, said of a very popular man. see sa bāt sī, in selling goods in an open-work basket three ounces are deducted, in a close-work basket four, sā-thó-hi, sī-jīt phák bāng, trade and occupation uncertain. chhèng sa àu sī, in selling pigs’ feet, three ounces are deducted from the weight of the fore feet, four ounces from the weight of the hind feet.

sā tūn nūg té, uncertain, said esp. of death, m-chhāi sa nüg, not amounting to much; of little use. sa’ chhía gō chhui, treating with special courtesy sa-kāh-hoat, trigonometry. sa-kāk-sut, id. sa’-tāu-khien, meat off the cow’s hind leg.

Sāi (R. su), a lion. chi’-thhão-saï, the artificial lion in a procession with green head; in Formosa, 10-dollar notes. áng-thhā-saï, the lion with a red head. sai-tin, a procession of which these form part. láng sāi, to perform the part of a lion. thhāi sāi, to do this in a very lively way. sai kā kūi, the lion trying to catch the ball swinging in front of it. sai-kūi, the man who swings the ball in front. thhāi sāi, a mock fight at close of the procession. láng phē-sāi, children with heads covered, playing at being lions.

io sai bē tsui, to walk in a swaggering way. ú thū sāi bō bē lāu, of ship in danger having the bow safe but the stern-house carried away; prov. of affair hopeful at first, but ending badly.

Sāi — sai-to, name of fish found in Formosa and Singapore (the ilan parang). khi sī-lāt-pho chhān sai-to, to go to Singapore and have a bad time (meet lions and knives).

Sāi (R. se), west. tāng-tāng sai-sāi, said at close of lists, “and things like that”. sai-ti-chih, saltwater edible bivalve (v. chih, S.). phāh sai-pak, to have a sudden storm of rain from N. W. sā-nī tsūi láu tān, sā-nī tsūi láu sāi, circumstances are continually changing. chhūt-sāi, to go west (to a teacher, S.).

Sāi (R. su, a teacher). sai-hū kāng, good workmanship. sai-hū kōng, clever at speaking; innuendo. chhut-sāi, to become a workman, said of apprentice (a. west, S.). sai-kīa (°), disciple of Buddhist priest.

sāi-sun, son of son of priest, said in mockery of sai-kōng.

*sa’i, to strike a person. sai chhī-tō i, give him a slap

*sāi (e. sā, S.). chhūi-tāu chhūi sāi, very greedy in eating; talking recklessly so as to offend people.

Sāi (R. sū, to use), to use. sai kōng-liông, to act with violence. bō hiâu sai tsūn hiâm khoe oēh, “a bad workman never has a good tool.”

Sāi (R. sf), excrement. sai-soa°-á, a refuse heap. sai-hāk-thhāng, maggots breeding there. sai-thāng-pang, the staves of a dung bucket; said of anything useless and undesirable. khhō kāng ē sai-bē, taking up for one’s own use what another has discarded; to boast of an imitation as if it were one’s own. hōh-hōh chhāh gū-sāi, said of marrying a woman to an unworthy husband.

Sāi (R. to excel). sai-mā, a horse race. sai-bé, id. sai-bé-tiā, a race course. sai phāu, to compete in running. chiap-lēk sai-phāu, a relay race. sai thhāu, to compete in jumping. sai tim thhī-kīu, to compete in putting an iron ball. sai chhūi, to compete in singing. sai tēn-soat, to compete in public speaking, as schools do.

Sāi-hōc, an exhibition; an idolatrous procession in which the wards compete.

Sāi (R. sb). sai-lōng-sū, a son-in-law brought into the family. bat lē bó kīa°-sāi thhāng tsō, said of who has missed an opportunity.

Sāi (R. boundary). tāu-sāi, an important position; a strategic point.

Sāi (R. sū, a messenger). tōn-sāi, an ambassador. khim-sāi, id. tēk-sāi, minister sent on a special errand. chhut-sāi, to go as an ambassador. tin-sū-sāi, special commissioner deputed to superintend a district. kōng-sāi-kōan, the legion residences. hōc-sāi, deputies appointed to attend a meeting.

Sāi (R. sū, alike). tūi sēk-sāi láng kīa° st’-huin lé, using ceremonies to friends needlessly.

*sāi° — sai-’nài°, to coax; to wheedle, as child to parent.

Sāk — gīm-kīi sak-tō, very competent; ready for any work.

Sam (R. three). sam-tō-kōk, the three-kingdoms, Great Britain and Ireland, or Japan. sam kōng-hōc, the three Missions at Amoy. sam sī gā’ thlō, occasionally. sam-chhē-tē, place where three roads meet. sam-zē, a red fish about a foot long, considered good eating. sam-pān-tāi, boatmen. sam-pān-thāu, the cockswain of a gig. sam-pān-kōng, a house for gigmen. khūn sam-pān, to die and be confined.

sam
sán (R. to produce). chhut-sán, products of the ground. běng-sán, the famous products of a district. hái-sán, marine products. tsúi-sán, water products. tsúi-sán kong-si, fish guild, controlling the sale of fish. không-sán, mining products. lóng-sán, agricultural products. tōe-sán, trees and plants. kong-sán, public property. tōng-sán, movable property. put-tōng-sán, fixed immovable property. seng-sán (+), profits; income from fields or investments. tsái-sán tiau-tsa, investigating people for which written together form the character "thò". sam-kak-hoat (süt), trigonometry. chhut sam-bān, to issue a "summons". a-sam, tamarind.

SAM-hoon ngō-hok, to go over a reckoning several times; to act with great care and accuracy. sam-chhit kong tiōh sù-liōk thia, when a man talks in an unreliable way, we may believe only a certain amount. sam khi liōng. liōng khi chit, three oppress two and two oppress one. sam-chin sam-thé, movements in the worship of Confucius; said of irresolute man.

sam (R. id.), a sort of pine. hōk-sam, wood from Foochow. sam-sam, Japanese wood.

sm (R. to mix). sam tsōe, to behave in a disorderly way. jin-lùn bōe lam-sām-tit, human relationships must not be treated with disregard.

sām (R. sam, loose). sam-sām (+), edge of dress ravelled, not hemmed. sam-pit, a pen with a bad point. phah sām-bē, queue loosened and hair in disorder, as mourner's or sorcerer's.

sān (R. id.), to prune. san-kāi, to revise and correct. sān-tū, to remove superfluous matter. san-khī, id.

sān (R. a mountain). san-pa, the jungle. san-kūn, a tiger. san-ā, a monkey. san-kō, a wild animal like a pig, which can speak! san-chhoan-tāi, (somet. mispronounced "san-chhion-tāi"), mounds for the worship of mountains and rivers. san-tiōng, a scholar engaged to judge the essays written by advanced scholars at the various provincial capitals; president of a college.

san kiong tsūi chin, no means of earning a living by land or sea. sam liōk hái it hūn tiēn, three parts of the world are hills, six parts sea, and one part fields. kēn-ti kāng-san, to found a dynasty; gen. to acquire wealth and establish a house. chhia̍h chūi bōe kāng-san, to drink away an empire; to ruin oneself through drink. san-lim tiau-tsa, government investigation of hills and forests.

sán (R. to produce). chhut-sán, products of the ground. běng-sán, the famous products of a district. hái-sán, marine products. tsúi-sán, water products. tsúi-sán kong-si, fish guild, controlling the sale of fish. không-sán, mining products. lóng-sán, agricultural products. tōe-sán, trees and plants. kong-sán, public property.
sàng 191

*sàng, Mr. thien-sù sáng, Mr. Thien-
sù (imit. of Japanese "sàn").

sap (R. siet, fragments). sap-kién, a
cocoon from which the moth has come
out.

*páp — hô i sáp-sáp-khi, money, etc.
taken away by a man greedily.

sat (R. sek). kau-sat, dog ticks. kiau-
sat teh kä, the desire to gamble very strong.

oe sat-bù-lăng, to move about the body un-
easily under winter clothing, when the
hand cannot get in. jià sat thâu-chiá-
pé, to bring calamity on oneself. liáh sat-
bú khi pin-pái chéng, to prepare weapons
for capturing a louse, said of needlessly
elaborate preparations.

sat (R. sek, to stop up). sat-chhâu, to
stop crevices in doors or windows with grass,
to keep out the cold.

sat (sáp). sat-bùn-thõ, monkey brand
soap.

sát (R. to kill). tsù-sát, suicide.
chhèng-sát, capital punishment by shooting.

bò sat, to scheme murder. sat-lôk, to
disinfect. sat-thông-sóa", worm medicine.

sát-thông-iôc, head-wound. sat-khi
chin tàng, fierce unpleasant appearance.

chhi-thâu chin sat, very resolute and bold.
sát chhau kau, to win at cards by drawing the card needed.

sâu — sau-peh-thiá", pain as from
gathering sore or plaster drawing the skin
together. sau pi", dry and drawn tight, as
skin of lips or hands in cold weather.

*sâu (R. siau). gû-kha-sau, an un-
registered prostitute. kha-sau, id. (v. gô,
õ.)

sâu, to rejoice. sau kau bô chit të
thâu-khi, triumphant and rejoicing all
round. chit ê tài-chi chin sau, this matter
is successfully arranged. sau ti-ô-ô, term
of abuse for thingsa people.

sâu (R. a revenue boat). sán-sâu (+)
, a military watch in time of war. sâu-koć,
five officers commanding 100 men each
(obsolete). chhut-sâu, to go on the war-
path, as savages. sâu-tsun-thâu, name of
villages at Kelung and Takow.

sâu (R. sô), to sweep. tsang-sâu, a
brush made of palm fibre. hong teh sau,
the wind is sweeping along. toh sau, a
greedy man who clears the table. kông-sé
chin sau, injuring people by abusive talk.
thâu-ô-chiù, fortunes-teller's phrase
regarding girl who will injure bridegroom's
family.

sâu (R. sô), to cough. kau-sau, a dry
cough. kham-sau, a cough with expecta-
tion. sai-khi-sau, hooping cough. lién-
sia-sau, continuous coughing; hooping
cough. liên-khao-sau, id. pha-jit-sau, id.
pek-khi-sau, id. toa-sia-sau, a recur-
sing single cough.

sê (R. west). sc-sek, western style.

sc-pin, a private tutor (teaching in west

sc-iôh, foreign medicine. sc-kok, western
countries (including America). thái-se, id.
sc-i, a foreign doctor. sc-iôh 1au-li-tiâm, a
restaurant where food is served in foreign
style. piên se hoat, to adopt foreign
methods. sc-iôh-tiâm, a shop for the sale of
foreign medicines. sc-i-tiâm, id.

se-tsong, Thibet.

sc (R. sa), silk gauze. chit oân se-sóa", a
ball of cotton yarn. âng se, red cord
used for hanging scrolls. phong se-sóa", worsted used by children for fastening their
quakes. tiòng pôa se-sóa", possessing noth-
ing. bô têa kat se-sóa", using a thread
bee, having no ribbon, said in mocking
people.

thiên-se, wire mosquito netting. thib-
thang se, windows provided with this.
phâng-se-chiam, a spinkle.

sê — lâu-se, having double chin; very
corruptulent.

sê (R. sô, a year of age). góa si López
miâ", said in joke to a man that he
may address us as lân-sê, father.

*sê — se-a, coolie orange; tight-skinned
orange, = "chhiám ". se-a kam, id.

sê (R. hó), goods. tek-se-a ê biï-
chhúg, a bamboo bed.

*sê — se-chhién-thâu, to throw a stone.

sê (R. small). se-tsa, to make minute
investigation. se-chêk, details of arrange-
ment.

sê (power). se-sê-khô, very influential.
khô-sê hô; se gô", to rely on influence and
fail. sê-lôk hân-ui, spheres of influence.
M-si se-bin, is not a right, safe affair.
Nâ-m-si se-bin, things going from bad to
worse. pâk chit ê se-bin, tie it in this
fashion. sôn hong-sê, going before the
wind.

sî-sê, state of affairs; the fashion. êng
si-se, to follow a fashion. kau-sê, the
condition of the church. kok-se taiu-tsa,
national census.

sê (R. id.), the world. se-chiû", in the
world; on earth. se-kái-chiû", as regards
worldly affairs. se-kái-gû", universal
language; Esperanto. se-pân, a change
in world conditions. lôan-sê, a period of
war and confusion. chhut-sê, to withdraw
from public life, as Buddhist priest does
(s. rent). sê-lôk, office held by son in suc-
cession to his father; hereditary office.
se-ki, a century.

sê hông-tê, sons of one's teacher, or of
old friend of one's father. se-be, daughters
of do. se-kau, friendship of families
through several generations. se thôan sê,
one generation after another. m-bat jin-
chêng se-su, ignorant of human nature and
rules of politeness.

sê (R. sôc, customs dues). se-bi-chûh, the
Revenue Council. tsông se-bi-sâi, Inspector General of Customs. hu se-bi-
si, Deputy commissioner. se-khô, rates of
tariff. thong-kê sê, customs liken;
barrier duties. se-li, regular taxes and
sek (R. siók, ripe). sek-sin, said of man older and wiser than appears.

sek (R. to know), wise. hák-sek, knowledge. sek-è chiah gòng-è, the wise take advantage of the foolish. teh-sek tau-fei huí, intelligence not yet developed, age of child. ti-sek té, unwise; short-sighted. bák-sek khá, good at recognising, etc. pháí bák-sek, bad at recognizing; covetous of what we see. póa-bin sióng-sek, knowing a man slightly.

色 sek (R. id.), colour. chhut-sek (+), colour coming out well; having a fine appearance (e. rest, S.). chhut-sek è mhih, famous productions. tíg sek, to lose colour gradually; to fade. bó sek, achromatic. bó-sek-chhá, id. hoc-sek, a bright colour. m-sí hoc-sek, of a plain colour. s-o-sek, id. chhiah-thó-sek, a mineral brown; brownish yellow. hóan-sek, to change colour on hearing had blood; contradict a statement without directly saying it is false; when dicer says "lák-kâu," the opponents cry, "hóan-sek." It-sek hien-là, when the dice turn up all alike they win at once.

室 sek (R. a house). kâu-sek, a class room. hoc-sek, two classes taught together. tan-sek, each class with a separate teacher. tsúi-siu-sek, room in school in which scholars prepare their lessons. kon-g-sek, hall for general meetings. pi-sek, wards in hospital; isolation room in school. keh-lí-sek, isolation ward. tô-su-sek, a library; a reading room. pêng-sek, an ice-house. tsái-sek-lám, a bachelor. chêng-sek, the legal wife. kó-sek, a second wife. chhek-sek, a concubine. phien-sek, id.

hông-sek, imperial relatives. pô-tsun hông-sek, to make provision for these after revolution.

sek (R. a pattern). in-sek, a form or pattern to be followed. su-sek, a blank form. in-pien è thê-sek, id. pin-sek, a form for a petition. chin-ah-thê, a very good reputation. famous. chêng-sek, in proper form. chiá-sek, id. háp-sek, id. bún-bêng-sek, fashionable style.

lé-sek, a ceremony. sek-tiù, place of meeting for performance of a ceremony. chhek-ai-sek, coronation ceremony. chi-ti-ai-sek, ceremony on ascension of the throne.
the plague spreading widely. sêng-hông, successful as regards numbers. kê-kêng ê sê-kâi, period of great prosperity; a golden age.

sî (R. to beatow), si-hêng, to bring an enactment in operation. sit-sî, id. sit-sî, proposal not carried out. bô kê kô phî sî, no plan fit for use.

sî (R. su, a spiral shellfish). lô-sî-tsoân, a screwdriver. lô-sî-tsâng, an auger. lô-sî-bû, the nut on a screw. lô-sî-kha lêng-khi, the screw nail has become loose.

sî (R. su, name of shrub). chuê-sî, the Abrus precatorius. chêng-sî-â, id.

sê — kho-sî-â, to whistle with the mouth.

sî (R. name of a bird). pêh-lêng-sî mông, the valuable tuft of fine feathers of the paddy-bird; an aigrette. lô-sî, former insignia of the 6th rank of civil official.

sê (R. id.), an odo. si-hõe, a society of literary men for writing verses. sî-siâ, id. kho-hân ê si-siâ, name of a society of this kind in Amoy. si-ôu, members of such a society. sêng-sî, hymns; the Formosan hymnbook, si-koa, songs; hymns. long-sim si-sî, the hymnbook in use in Amoy.

sû (R. id.), a corpse. si-thê, a corpse. si-thang, an unburied corpse rotting. si-hài, bones of a dead man. si-kût, id. si-bu, ashes of a cremated body. phôa-sî, to hold a post-mortem examination. si-pî, the shed in which an inquest is held. si-tù, the eldest son of the deceased, dressed and worephred as father, before the introduction of ancestral tablets.

bô sî kho chêng, no corpse to provide evidence against a criminal; said gen. of absence of evidence for a crime. bô sî, put kho chêng, id. ngô-mâ hun-sî, to be torn to pieces by wild horses. si-lô-hân, a man or woman in Siam who has failed to learn the art of a sorcerer.

sê (R. id.), silk, esp. in thread. tâng-sî (+), metallic filament of electric light bulb. liâu-sî (+), glass threads. chhâi-sî, raw silk as drawn from the cocoon. phang-sî, to unwind silk from the cocoon. so sî, id. iû-sî, the hairspring of a watch. thâu-sî, a brand of tobacco. thâu-mông si-sî, just a very little; very fine. chiê thiau khoê-si-sî, just a little breath left. bô poa sin ô lô-têg, of no use whatever.

sê (R. su, to take charge of). kong-sî (+), property of family held in common. chêng kong-sî, to live on family property. sim-phôa-sî, a judge. tâm-un sô-sî, the provincial magistrate in charge of salt gabelle. sam-si, this mandarin along with provincial judge and provincial treasurer. si-lêng-koân, commanding officer. si-lêng, id. si-hû-tiû, general superintendent of the mandarin's personal attendant. koân-sî phâ thien-li, said of a case settled in accordance with right in face of strong influence.
of each man's birth and death. sī-sī nüg-ji ê koan-he, a matter of life and death. ui-sī uí sf lóng sī ui-tióh chít-tiâu ê sī-miâ", "all the labour of man is for his mouth". kē-sī-jit, after the birthday, said of child, esp. after second anniversary. kē sī-jit chū ê chhut-ūn, the fate of the year begins after the birthday.

bó kē sī-lâng khâu, incompetent and useless. tōi kē sī-lâng khâu kâ chiah òe-tsöe-tit, cannot be accomplished without further guidance.

ki-sī, parasitic. ki-sī-châng, parasites (med.). sī-thâu hoat-bê, to have a number of boils.

*sī* — ni-sī, niggardly in matters of money or food.

姓

sī (R. sêng), a surname. sió-jî-sī, a weak clan. sió-jî-sī, koh bô göa-ke, said by ill-used wife; also gen. by persons suffering injustice. tsâp-sî, people of different surnames living in the same village. lj chit-jî-sî goa chit-jî-sî, you have one surname I another, said sometimes in reproving an adopted child; having no relationship.

sī (R. sêng, nature). sâi-sî, to display temper. sî-pî, a lingering disease that will ultimately prove fatal.

扇

sî (R. siân), a fan. kô-â-sî, a round fan. chîdu-mûg-sî, fan made of feathers. ham-hkhâk-sî, a fan curving over, like those from Swatow. hâu-hkâk-sî, id. hap-sî, a fan that folds up. chî-hî-sî, id. chiang-sî-teng, a wall lamp with reflector shaped like this kind of fan, sî-teng, id. hong-sî, a punkah. khan hong-sî, to pull a punkah. pô-sî, a fan made from leaf of acorus. pin-nûg-hâh sî, fan made from sheath of arcea palm, a product of Formosa. lêng-sî, a fan used by the emperor. sî-tûi, a piece of jade fastened to the string of the case for a fan.

thîng-sî, a gridiron. mûg-sî-pâm tâu m-tiôh pêng, said of a mis-managed matter, or of a character wrongly written.

除

sîa (R. id.), to buy on credit. sîa-tao*-khch, an emigrant whose passage money is advanced for him by an agent.

邪

sîa (R. id.), depraved. sîa-sîa, careless in managing matters. bô-liâu-sîa, unreliable; not keeping appointments. liâu-sîa, very expensive. sîa ê miâ", things for which one pays a fancy price. chiah-sîa, paying such a price; eating foolish luxuries. hû ê sîa-khî, misled into foolish expenditure. sîa-û, to go on in evil courses. hû-sîa-sîa, inclined to depraved practices.

û hong-sîa, having feverish cold.

科

sîa (R. slanting), oblique. jît sîa sai, run about to set.

蛇

sîa (R. a serpent). sîa-kô, the strawberry (as being eaten by serpents). ki-sîa, a kind of medicine, prepared from a harmless kind of serpent. sîa-bô, name of a flower (ľ taiy).
taking a copy. **siang-hong pán**, to deal with both parties in wrong-doing. **siang-hong** は tái-piâu, representatives from both sides; a man representing both sides.

**siang-thâu**, at both ends. **siang-kha-tui**, to guard against two possibilities. **bák-chiu khoâ**等, **sè siang-tèng piâu**, skilled in managing affairs; well-informed.

**khünk** siang-keng chhú, a mode of torture, in which the victim is fixed in a hole of the wall between two rooms.

**hi-siàng** tìmh tióh chhú siang, when making presents on occasions of rejoicing even numbers of things should be given. **siang-siàng** tülü-tüü bän-liên hú-kúi, good wishes at time of marriage. **siang-sip-tsoe**, 10th October, observed as a day of national rejoicing, in commemoration of setting up of the Republic.

**siàng** (cf. **siak**), to slam, of a door. tò-siàng-tóh-kíi, to fall backward from a height. tò-siàng-hía, to fall backwards.

**siu-thò**, to set up. **siu-thò**, to form a party, to oblige postage stamps. **siu-síu**, to sell. ké-chí **siu-thò**, fruit drying up when gathered.


**tiào-siàu**, to call in a permit. **siu-pái**, to have permit taken away. **khiu-siàu**, to hand in a permit no longer required.


**kong-kım húi-siàu**, to embezzle public money. **hoa-siàu**, to spend money on immoral expenses. **siau chít-tiám hùnk-híi**, to have feeling of wrath removed.

**siau-sim**, id. goa chiah tit li é siau-sit, I will find out for you and let you know. **hê-hok li é siau-sit**, id. chiap lâng é siau-sit, to get news of a person. bò siau, I will not (esp. a child's word).


**siáu** (R. **siú**, to be ashamed). **siáu-lé-hoe**, the sensitive plant.


**siáu-sú**, a coolie. **siáu-su**, a helper engaged on special occasions. **siáu-seng**, humble expression for "I".

**siáu**, mad. **siáu-chhut**, madness taking the form of giving away one's things. **siáu-jip**, madness in the form of taking other people's things (considered more difficult to cure); said also in blaming a man for greed. **boah i siáu**, call him a mad fellow.

**siáu-lâng-hoe**, datura alba. **kíi siáu**, to go mad; said also of man speaking or acting foolishly. **siáu chín tâng**, very mad. ka-toxoáí tch siáu, cockroaches rest "as, as before rain.

**síâu** (R. id.) **siáu-kâu-búi**, a dog in heat (s. mad).

sian (R. to laugh). kiaa kiien-sian, afraid of being laughed at. mi-kiien kiien-sian, not afraid of ridicule, in good or bad sense. kiien-sian-i, put him to shame, koe-sian, to be offended at; to find fault with.

sian (R. sian, to calculate), an account, kui-sian, an old outstanding account. ke-sian, a false entry. tek-sian, the quotient in division. sian-bê, the balance of an account. chia-sian, to look over the books, as head of business calculating profits. sian-sian, to think of longingly, gen. of something unattainable; to take advantage of a man. kong-liau chiu-si sian, fixed by speaking without writing; word as good as bond. sian-si liam-jit, looking eagerly forward and counting the days till the time comes. sian-tiau-kong, to tell in detail.

sian (R. to connect). sian-kai, to introduce people to one another; said sometimes of introducing a subject for consideration. kai-sian, id. sian-kai-jin, the person making the introduction. kai-siau-tsong, a letter of introduction. sian-heng-chiu, a famous wine from Shau-hing-foo.

sien, rust. sien kien kui-teng, body very much covered with hardened dust. thin-sien-tsii, ferri perchloride. thin-sien-chiu, ferri tinct. muriatic.

sien (R. id.), a genus. pat-sien chhai, a large piece of red cloth, embroidered with figures of the 8 genii, hung outside the door on occasion of rejoicing. phoh-sien-a chi a, an ancient cash, very thin but of good copper. koh chi-sien, to roll a cash down a brick in children's play. pan sien, a performance preliminary to the main play. pan tsii-sien, a somewhat more elaborate performance.

sien-keng, beautiful scenery; elysium. sien piia sien, companions disputing, each wishing the other to act. sien-lang khiu hoh, said by chair bearer warning companion of obstacle on the road.

sien (R. before). sien-thien, nature; constitution. sien thien soat, an a priori theory. sien thien-kaa, a sect of vegetarians who make a vow of celibacy. sien-kiien chi beng, the intelligence of a seer. sien-chin kok, predecessors in civilisation. sien-giam, deceased father. sien-tsii, deceased mother. sien-sii-kong (+), title given to teacher by children of his pupils. sien-sii-ma (+), a woman doctor for children. khoa-sien-sien, a geomancer.

id-sien, bold; daring; violent. cheng-sien, to strive for precedence.

*sien (cf. chien, a thousand). sien m-thang, must certainly not do. sien-si m-thang, id., stronger.

sien (R. lien, salivn). thu liien-sien, to tell falsehood; to talk nonsense.

sien (R. lien, saliva). thu liien-sien, you are telling falsehoods (from the name of a singing girl in the Sam-kok-chi).
siet, to deceive. siet-sien, to deceive the genius; said of or to a man talking deceitfully.

舌

siet (R. the tongue). siet-chien, a war of words. siet-chien kün-ju, to overthrow in argument, as Không-bêng did. siet-keng, one who labours with the tongue; a teacher or preacher. siet-tai, a bill of fare.

身

siih (R. siam, to flash), to flash; slang word in prison for matches. siih-nâ'-phê, the paper on the box on which matches are struck. siih-koa' kôa siih-nâ', troubled in mind; unhappy. liâh siih-nâ' chhoe bê-tïo, to catch lightning to cure this disease; said in rebuking a man for boasting.

心

siih (R. sít, to corrode). siih-lôn-khê, to sink into the ground. siih chhn hông, losing in weight or amount very rapidly.

心

sîm (R. id.), the heart. sîm-tsông, the heart. sîm-pâng, id. sîm-tsông-pî', heart disease. sîm-mông, values of the heart.

心

tïông-sim-tiâm, centre of gravity. tïong-sim-(+)-tiâm, an important point; the main matter. tïong-sim-tiâm ã só-tsaâi, a strategic position. òng-sim, the centre of the target; the bull's eye.

心

sîm-tiên, man's moral nature. sîm-sêng bêe tia', flickle. sîm-chi' ningún, very irresolute. ningún-sim, soft-hearted; kindly. sâm'-sîm ningún-i, undecided in purpose. ningún-i' sîm, id. sîm-pêng sîm, id. chhî hôi sîm, distracted in mind. tsaî-sim, the heart set upon some object. bèng-sim, perseverance. kâm-sim, heart moved by kindness; grateful. chhî-sim, to show kindness. hàn-sim, timid; shrinking.

心

tsoe jîoa-tsoe hôi-sim, to perform ever so many kind actions. sîm-thâu hôi-hê, rage stirred up. siau-sim, to become pacified. sîm-koa' pâng kui, to keep one's mind at ease. sîm-koa' liâh-tsaâi, id. sîm-khoah khoa, large-minded. chhong-sim-pî, to judge of another's feelings by our own; to sympathise. sîm-liam-liâm, to be constantly thinking of. sîm-li-tiong, in one's innermost heart. hâp-it ë sêmi, harmony of feeling.

審

sîm (R. id.), to judge. sîm-lôa, to investigate. sîm-tsa úi-oân, an adjudicator at exhibitions.

sîm-phóa-sî, a judge. ú-sim, a preliminary hearing. òt-sim, the first trial in local court. jî-sim, second trial in Court of Appeal. hûk-sim hôi-pî', Court of Appeal. hûk-sim, to hold a united court. sâm-sî hôi-sim, three magistrates sitting together for trial of a special case. tïong-se hôi-sim, the Mixed Court in Shanghai. hôi-sim kong-táig, office of the Mixed Court. hôi-sim-thiâ', id.

sîm-mông bô tsêe, found innocent after examining. sîm-sâm-tông bô tsêe, found innocent after three sittings of court.
新


*sin-liên-tsêng, a New Year's card. sin-liên ê tên-hôe, a festive New Year gathering. *sin-kû put-chiap, old and new not meeting, as of crops.

紳

sin (R. sash), sin-ki, elders of village; gentry; alderman (s. new, S.), sin-chiông, a medal granted for merit. sin-sû-ka, the gentry and their families, sin-siong, the gentry and merchants. ū hiong-sin, having a good name; famous, as village with resident gentry and scholars. sin-sû-liôk, a list of the names of leading men; "who's who". sin-siong-hâ-kâi, the whole body of gentry, merchants and scholars.

辛

sin (R. bitter). lip-á-thâu sin, name given to this character to distinguish it from other characters of the same sound. sin-hông, salary, gêh-sin, monthly salary. chhiâ chû é sin-lo̍h, to engage a servant or workman.

蠍

sin (R. ẻng, a fly). chhâu-sin, a small winged insect found amongst grass.

辰

sin (R. id.), a constellation. ki-sin (+), anniversary of death, said also of private individuals. seng-sin, one's birthday.

臣

sin (R. a servant). ji-sin, a minister who continues to take office in the new government after a revolution. gu-chhiên tài-sin, grand chamberlain, hô-hô tài-sin, rearguard chamberlain. kun-sin siông-hâ, rulers and people. sin-bin, id. chhêng-sin, to acknowledge oneself a vassal; to do homage.

神

sin (R. id.), a spirit. sin-kêng, the brain; the nerves. sin-kêng-pê, brain disease. sin-kêng kê-tô, nervousness. sin-kêng kê-bin, id. (s. morning, S.).

chen-sin (+), spirit; animating purpose. kiong-hô é chêng-sin, republican spirit. chêng-sin-pê, mental or nervous disorder. chêng-sin pok-jiôk, dementia. chêng-sin tsai-kêng, presence of mind, bó thôián-tô é chêng-sin, lacking in the spirit of a preacher. chêng-sin-kài, the religious world. chêng-sin-siông ê su̍h, matters of the spiritual life. sin-sien-tâm, fairy tales.

sîn-lêk, spiritual; sensitive of an instrument. sin-sêng, holy. sîn-sêng ê tsêch-kê, religious festivals. sin-koân, a Shinto priest. sin-siông-tsêch, the harvest festival, 17th September. sin-ki, rare and valuable. sin-kâng-jît, Whit-sunday.

sîn-hâk, theology. tsê-chî sîn-hâk, systematic theology. sin-hâk-hâu, a theological college. bô-sin-phài, atheists. bô (bû) sin ê tsu-gî, atheism. bô-sin-tek, id. sin-bêng sah hû-chhi, said appealing to the gods for help, esp. by women. thô bôks-in, a new idol, much worshipped, but not canonized. sin-thâu-a̍h, a small wooden figure into which by magical rites the spirit of a still-born child has been brought, and which is thus made capable of giving responses. chhiâ sin-thâu-a, to set up such a figure; said in mockery of a man who professes to know all that is going to happen.

bô thâu-sin, forgetful. sin-sîn (+) teh koân", looking intently. kâu sin-kêh, becoming entirely absorbed in thought.

siân-chin tâng, very greedy and always wishing to eat. sin-thông-oân, a patent medicine for indigestion. chhut-sin, in a lively style; very real and life-like.

khiâu-sin, id. jîp sin, to be much interested.

sin-hô, Kobe.

晨

*sîn (R. morning). sin-hun, morning and evening. sin-kêng, the Morning Watch (s. a spirit, S.). sîn sin-kêng, to observe the Morning Watch.

訐

sin (R. to enquire into). thôân-sin, to inform parties to a suit of day of trial. tiâu sin, to summon to court. chhôan-sin, id. thé-sin, to bring out a criminal for trial. thôân-sîn-phio̍h, to issue a summons to court.

頼

sin (R. id.) tsêu-sin, the soft place on the top of an infant's head, softer than usual. chhôâ-sin, this part become hard and firm.

信

sin (R. id.), to believe. sin-gióng, faith; to believe. sin-liâm, id. sin ū, to believe that there is. sin-tiâu, articles of belief; the Creed, hit ê lâng sin ê-tî-tê, that man may be trusted. ê sin-iông-tit, id. ù sin-iông, mutual confidence.

iông-sîn-tsê-hap, a lending society, doing also some forms of banking business. sin-thek hôe-siā, id. mî-sin-siā, will not believe. put-sîn-jîm an, a motion of censure.

sin-kêk, a post office. sin-phio̍h, postage stamps, bêng-sin-phien, a postcard. ông-hôe ê bêng-sin-phien, a reply postcard. khoái sin, special delivery of letter. kip-sin, id. thong-sîn-su-bû, official business sent by post. thong-sîn-oân, a newspaper correspondent.

si kâu bo lâng thang pû-sîn, family all dead. sin-hô, a railway signal; a signal as in warfare or giving notice of arrival of public guest (s. soft place). sin-su, said by man of himself when worshipping idol, "I, your disciple": sin-fû, said by woman. sin-toa ko-hê tiôh sin-tsoâ-hoân, thin paper should be repaired with thin paper; a poor household must be careful of their expenditure.

腎

sin (R. id.), the kidneys. sin-kêng, the kidneys. sin-kêng-pê, kidney disease. pai-sin, weak in health; debilitated. pó-sin ê tôh, strengthening medicine.

烧

sîo (R. sin, to burn). sîo-hû, to destroy by burning. sîo bô kê, not thoroughly burnt, like inferior charcoal. sîo bô kê-gien, not had enough opium to stay the craving. chhiâu tôh he sîo, the house caught
小

小 (R. sió), small, sió-gún, subsidiary coinage, 5 cent pieces, etc.; also dollars paid in these coins, of less value than actual dollars, which are "táo-gún", sió pah-bán gun, a sum of half a million dollars or upwards. *sió-póa*, a quarter.

生者, chhiu-siok, a book of prophecies, dating from the Ming dynasty, never printed.

火, sioh, fire, said in speaking or writing for "I"

火, sioh (R. seb), to love. *sioh-leh* (*sioh-leh*), said in nursing children. góa ná *a sioh-tiong* chit ê käng, how should I refuse my services for this purpose?

火, sioh (R. sid). thía-siok, to consider unimportant.

火, sioh — hó-lão boh sioh, alone; without companions, bo sioh bó ióh, unimportant; quiet, of places. *sióh-sióh-a pí*, indisposition; slight illness. tsuí sioh-a chéng, influenza.

火, sioh (cf. sáh, ióh), to get soft. *sióh-hí* (*sióh-hí*), taste of food left overnight. tsáp-chéh-siôh (+), name of a very small fish. *sióh-a hái*, id. tséc sioh, dull weather with slight rain, coming after the rainy season.

*sióh*, a second crop growing when the main crop is finished. *sióh-póat*, late guavas.

火, sioh (R. to shrink in). sióh-síau, to draw in; to contract. *sióh-siok*, id. kUNG-Pô, reduction of arms. *sióh-póat*, printed in small type. *sióh-tó*, a miniature, *sióh-síau*, to reduce from large to small photographs. *sióh-chhioh*, reduced scale. hún bo sioh-tóe-sút, I am sorry I have no art to reduce the distance between us.

火, sioh (L. respectful). chéng-siok, in good order; free from disturbance.

宿


火, siok-bún, an exercise given out to be prepared at home, or in the evening in school. *siok-tóe*, subject for such a task.

火, siok-pók, to stay in a place temporarily, not more than two months. *siok-pók-líau*, cost of such temporary residence. *siok-pók-kái*, notice to authorities of such residence. *siok-tít*, person in charge at night. *siok-chék*, a secret disease.

熟

火, siok (R. usual). sa'á-pi'-siok, to undersell one another. pi'-siok-hé, id. *siok-mi*, bó hó hête, cheap articles are not good.

火, siok-si', the surname of a Buddhist priest denounced by him. hón-siok, to return to ordinary life, said of Buddhist priest. *siok-jin*, non-Christians. *siok-gán*, the eye as organ of vision.

属

火, siok (R. id.), to belong. *siok-sit*, true. hú-siok, connected with and dependent upon (v. líu, S.). *siok-kóa*, subordinate officials. 'i ê só' siok, the district or persons under his control. thía-siok, belonging to the Ting or Chö. chít-siok e kau-hóe, the churches of a district. *iòng-siok*, the masculine gender. im-siok, the feminine gender. bông-liông-siok, the neuter gender.

續


火, chiü-siok, process; methods; documents. soan-chién ê chiü-siok, declaration of war. chin-hêng ê chiü-siok, arrangements for further action; plan of operation. húi chiü-siok, laborious; troublesome, esp. when to no purpose. chiü-siok-huí, gifts to officers of court on conclusion of a case.

火, siong-siok, to take over by inheritance; to succeed to property; esp. to inherit in relation to legal steps to be taken. *siong-siok-jín*, the legal heir. *siong-siok-káoan*, his rights.

火, siok (R. id.) gi-siok, a free school. sù-siok, a private school (old style).

火, siok (R. id.) siok siok hui, who (or what) is right and who is wrong.

火, siong (R. id.), to wound. siong-hán (+) chéng, typhoid fever
sit

siông (R. above), after a noun means as regards, with reference to (cf. chín, S.).
ka-sü-siông, as regards family affairs.
bi büt-chit-siông hit hong-bin, from the
material point of view. kau-chê-siông, in
the matter of fellowship. hong-siôk-siông
sé-bó ê, no such custom.
siông-koân¹, the superior magistrates.
siông-chêng, admiral; field marshal.
siông-tiâu-tin, a statement by the
sentinels as to course of action to be
taken. tsai siông-chêng, knowing the
ways of the authorities (s. to enter an
accusation, S.).
siông-goân²a, balls of food for use on 1:
15. siông-sia³, the rising tides; the second
tone. siông-hô — ê, a lover. siông-tiên,
to pawn (polite phrase). siông-phû-lêk,
buyoancy. siông-bûn, the previous pass-
gage; the preceding context (s. to value, S.;
to recite, S.; to praise, S.).

siông (R. to enter an accusation in
court). siông-hài, court expenses, paid by
loser. siông-têng, court of justice. tsai
siông-chêng, to know the ways of a
court of justice (s. above, S.).

siông (R. to recite). siông-bûn, to
read a composition aloud; to recite a
written address (s. value, S.; above, S.;
praise, S.).

*siiông (R. to praise). siông-bûn, a
complimentary address (s. to value, S.;
ko-siông, to praise (s. to value, S.).

*siiông (R. the chestnut oak). siông-
chhiû-chi, the acorn. siông-phê-chhiû,
the rubber tree. chhiû siông-phê chiap,
to gather rubber juice.

sip (R. chhip, rain falling). kek sip-
sip, to keep silence, make no response,
as when asked for payment of debt.

sip (R. ten). chhiû-sip-siû, the
Red Cross Society.

sip (R. to practise). hok-sip, to revise.
sip-siôk, accustomed to; experienced.
kûn-sip, id. sip-siôp, to learn a trade or
profession. kû-sip, manners and customs.
ku-sip, old customs. ok-sip, evil customs.
pó-sip, to take an additional course or
year of study. kûng-sip-hôe, meeting
for study by persons already engaged in
work. sip-hông ê só-îsai, a populous
place where order is established.

sip (R. to attack secretly and suddenly).
si-sip-sam-îsai, title inherited to the third
generation. sip-chiôk, to succeed to the
rank of one's father.

sit (R. ok, harvest). sit-giáp, agricult-
ure. sit-thâu, harvest; crops.

sit (R. to lose). sit-hêng, blind.
sit-pai, to fail; to go to the bad. sit-
siông sit-tôi, credit lost. sit im, to lose voice.
sit it-tiôk ji tsôan kiôk su, to lose the
game through one false move. sit siû, to
fail to observe; to have town taken by
rebels.
sit-liâu pûn-hûn, neglect of duty. sit
ki-hôe, to lose the opportunity.

kau sit-sit-khi, to have lost all heart
through grief. nà thôan nà sit-chin,
becoming corrupt in transmission.
ô-hûn sit-âm, day dark with clouds.
khi úi sit-tôn, mast and rudder gone; situation
hopeless.
sit khut, of sugar-cane, to fail to take
root. sit-tsâng, do. of rice. sit-chiâng,
to lose control of property. sit-siûn, to
make a miscallination. sit sin, to be
careless.

sit (R. to eat). sit-bût, food; eatables
(s. plant, S.). se-iû sit, western food.
sit-hû, expenses for food. tiông-sit,
mid-day meal. ngô-sit, id. hé-sit-nà,
a dinner basket.
tôa sit-lôk lâi chhut-siû, born to a life
of plenty. sit-lôk kiông-tsai, id.
sit-chê ti-bi, said of man who having made
a good venture wishes to repeat it (lit.
to know the taste of marrow from having
eaten it). piên-sit-têe (+), said of a man
with real merit corresponding to profes-
sion.

sit (R. true). sit-tôe (+), the actual
spot. sit-tôe tiau-tsa, to make an
examination on the spot of the occurrence.
sit-têe lim-kiâm, to go in person to the
spot and make investigation. sit-tôe kiôn-
hâk, to obtain practical training. sit-sip,
to learn on the spot by practice. sit-hák,
practical knowledge. sit-chê, genuine;
reality.
sit-giáp, industries; trades. tiô-ôk sit-
giáp ê liông-chhek, to prepare a wise plan
for taking definite action. sit-giâm, to
make an actual test; demonstration. sit-
ghiâm-tâm, an account of an actual experi-
ment. chhiû-sit, to get at the truth by
investigation. su-sit, the actual facts of a
case. sit-thêch, to take the full price
without allowing commission or discount.
sit-êk-kim, the actual gain after all
deductions have been made. sit-chiû,
money earned in addition to board. sit-
ông, in actual use. sit-chêk, an actual
representation, as in a play, and not simply
verbal description.
sit-hêng, to come into operation, of
matter already agreed upon. sit-siû, to
put into operation.
sit-hû, one's real father (not step-father
or by adoption). sit-bût, one's real mother
(and so with other relationships).

*sit (R. to plant). sit-bût, plants
(s. eat, S.). sit-bût-kû, the vegetable
kingdom. sit-bût-hâk, botany. sit-bût-
hêng, botanic gardens. sit-bût-lû, plants
in general.
sit-sû-chiêt, the tree-planting festival,
taking the place of "chhiû-miâ", about
April 5th. sit-sû sông-hêng, a gathering
for this purpose.

*sit (it. to prosper). sit-sân, industries;
agricultural products. sit-sân-kûk, de-
partment in charge of natural resources.
sit-sân-hê, subordinate bureau of this
department.
sit-bin, people of a conquered territory
not yet admitted to citizenship. sit-bin-

siông
席修
*siu (R. id.), to repair. siu-kái, to amend; to revise. siu-chêng, id. siu-tông, to improve; to edify; culture. siu-tsó, to repair a building. siu-tō-jin, a monk; a hermit. siu-tó^-i, a monastery. siu-sín (+), ethics.

siu-bùng, to shave the face. siu-bin, id. siu-chhui-chhui, id.

siu chi, to write the records of a district, a prefecture, etc. siu sú, to write the records of the preceding dynasty. siu-giap, to complete a year's study successfully. siu-giap-seng, scholars who have passed successfully and entered another school.

差消
siu (R. to be ashamed). siu-thi, shame.
bó siu-kìu, shameless.

siu (R. siu, to melt). khí-thô siu-soah, to perform rites for the removal of evils brought on by unlucky action (s. take in).

收
siu (R. id.), to take in. siu-tiâu, a receipt for money or goods received. niâ^-siu-chêng, id. léng-siu-chêng, id. nia^-siu-kú, id.

siu-kang, to complete a piece of work; to stop work for the day. hó^-chêng-hú siu-bóe, purchased by the authorities. siu hóc koan² pán, to take over private enterprise by government. siu hó^-thâu-ka², to put in the worst kind of prison.

siu bô-gíi, cannot get put away out of sight. thâu-siu sa^-â-khô²; to steal clothes. siu-soâ², to wind up an affair; to approach the land for safety, of a sailing vessel. siu-kâng, to take refuge in a harbour; to remain in harbour. siu-ú, id.

siu-kha, to withdraw from a transaction; to give up a bad practice. siu-tiû², id.; to gather up the gambling booths when a raid is expected. toh siu-khi^-lái², fast finish and dishes removed.

*siu (R. id.) tin-siu, dainty fare; delicacies.

餧洄
siu (R. id.), to swim. liâh ko siu, to swim hand over hand. kâu siu, swim with dog stroke. suí-koe^-á siu, to swim like a frog (ord. European style). khía-siu, to tread water. phah-phông siu, to swim splashing with hands and feet.

siú (R. an enemy). oan-siú, an enemy. un chiong siú pó, to require kindness with enmity.

酬
siú (R. to return thanks). siú-kîm, to return thanks by present of money. po-siú, commission given for finding employment for one, finding cases for lawyers, etc. (s. enemy). siú-siá, id. siú-pó, id. siú-tó, a reward for trouble taken.

*siu (R. to sell). chhùi-síu, to give out for sale. siu-síu, id. hun-siú, to sell extensively.

守
siú (R. id.), to hold fast. chhî-siú, to guard carefully. siú-kîu, conservative.
想

sìu (R. sîng), to think. sìu′ chìn, to consider thoroughly. sìu′ kha-h té, to look only to the immediate future. sìu′ kha-h táng, to be far-seeing. tò-síu′, to reconsider. tò-síu′ chhâ′ sìu′, thinking backwards and forwards, unable to come to a decision. sìu′ m-chhlu, to think but be unable to understand. sìu′ pêng-lin-tâng, to change one's mind. tò-hoân-síu′, to consider on the other hand. sìu′ tò-tâng, id.; also to look back on the past. sîm sìu′ tâi hîa khi, the mind or heart turning in that direction. I tî tô-di sìu′ chhut-lài tsâi, what makes you think so?

gôa thô-síu′, I beg to suggest that, sîu′-sîen, lazy, sîu′-lâ, id. sîu-síu, to long for; to take advantage of. iau-kâu sâu-síu′ ti-koa′-kut, to long for what is unattainable. lâng teh sâu-síu′-li, they are scheming to injure you.

酸

sîng (R. sôan), sour. sîng-chit, acid. sîng-bû, acids. hông-không-sâng, sulphuric acid. sîaung-không-sâng, nitric acid. ka-pî-kek-sâng, carbonic acid. chiô-thôa′ sâng, id. sîng-sô, oxygen. sîng-kô-chiap, verjuice. sîng-bui, slightly sour. sîng-khûi, id. sîng-bê, taste changing to sour. sîng-lâm, slightly sour or sour, so as to be pleasant to the taste. kông-sâm-lâm ê ê, to speak so as to please a person, gen. with the sense of flattering or flattering. chhâu-sâm-sê, words repeated till we are tired of hearing them; threatening words which we make light of.

疫

sîng (R. sôan), aching pains. âng-sâm-tah-mêh″, yellow and emaciated.

桑

sîng (R. sông), the mulberry. iâ-sâm, the wild mulberry. sâm-hông, a mulberry plantation. lô-sâm, a large-leaved mulberry, suitable for feeding silkworms. kip-sâm-tâi, the table on which silkworm trays are placed while putting in fresh leaves.

繭

sîng (R. sông, frost). kek sâm, to manufacture ice. chiô sâm-tsâm, to drink a mixture of grated ice and sweetened water. sâm kóa′ sch tàng, very cold.

帽

sâm (R. sâm), a small pin. iôh-sâm, a suppository.

絞

sâm (R. sâm), to tie very tight. sâm-sâm, to crush to death, as boa constrictor does. mâm-sâm, disease of the hair causing it to fall out.

算

sâm (R. sâm, to calculate). phài phâm-sâm, difficult to form a conclusion about; an awkward state of affairs. chiâu sâm (+), to reckon according to, sâm-sâm, to consider to be. sâm-sâm ê ê sâm, is put down to his account; is his affair. sâm-ti, counted to.

sâm-sâm, arithmetic. sâm-hôat, id. sâm-pôa′ phâm ke kî, an error in reckoning on the abacus; gen. of matter mismanaged.
-so' (R. distant). so'-tsöng-ji, an adverb. so'-hoe, flowers falling off without forming fruit.

-so' (R. sort of butter). kho-si-piä, crisp short cakes. chu-hu-tün so'-so', lips parched. nā'-aü chin so', throat very dry.

*so' (?) by change of tone from "so'" (plain), plain; of clothing, quiet, though good and expensive. so'-söng, pleasant and attractive. so'-lö, id. so'-pö, id. ch'êng kâu chiah so', arranged so beautifully. chiah khab so', to live well with fine food. chin so', very good; this is very fine! said when an expected guest has failed us, etc.

-so' (R. that which), used in conjunction with "hö", the sign of the passive. hö'-läng so'-bê, deceived by people. so' kap i kâu-chien, the enemy.

bô so'-sû, nothing of much importance. so'-tek-sê, income tax. so' iû koân, the right of private property.

chit so', a piece of property. kong-so', public offices; an agency. kâng-gi-sö', a preaching station. iên-roat-so', a hall for public addresses. phiï-chut-so', a local police station. hiên-peng tün-sö', a gendarmes' station. so'-tiù, officer in charge of such a station. siu-tông-sö', a reformatory; a hospital for persons in want away from home. chu-hut-tün'-so', a branch office. lim-sî kiu-hô'-so', a first-aid station at races, sports, etc. tîn-liet-sö', exhibitions of products, etc.; a showroom. kiong-kip-sö', storeroom of requisites for magistrate when from home on duty. siu-bû-sö', business office. thuân-sip-sö, institutions for teaching Formosans before regular schools were set up. chu-hû-châ-so', centres for selling goods wholesale to retailers. hiu-khé-sö', a rest room. chu-hû-in-sö', Stock Exchange.

-sö' (R. sö', to calculate). tsap-sö'-e, more than ten. bû-sö'-bân, innumerable.


-sö' (R. thin). siau-sö', wasted away; atrophy.

-sö' - pô'-sö', to protect; to nourish.

-sö' (cf. chhô). khô'-sö', to torment; to annoy.

-sö' (R. plain), an element. iû-sö'; an indispensable element; a very important factor. chhêng sô'-i, wearing quiet clothing. sô'-koan, a plain cap without adornments. chiah sô'-tsai, eating plain vegetarian fare. sô'-hêng, general behaviour.

-sö' (R. a formal statement.) gi-sö'; a statement by officials to the emperor regarding the state of the country.

-sö' (R. to inform). kô-sö'-jin, the plaintiff. pi-so'-jin, the defendant. sô'-chhút oan-tông, to make defence against unjust accusation. sô'-tông hûi-tông, money paid into court in advance by plaintiff.
soö (R. sa). soa-thieng, sugar from Formosa.

Sóa (R. sii), to remove to another place.
i-sóa, to remove (trans. or intrans.). sóa-chia sóa hia, moving about from place to place.

Sóit (R. siê), to play or amuse oneself.

phóa-soa, dilatory.
索 a, 210  
索 (R. săn), to scatter. sōa-peng, to disband soldiers. sōa-hioc, to close a meeting. sōa-chhing, to stow cargo in huk, not done up in bags. kái-sōa, to wind up a procession and separate; to break up a robber’s den. bién-sōa, to open out, as a bundle of clothes. thi-khui sōa, id. chit-lāng sōa chit-lō, each goes his own way.  
sōa-lâu-hâu, in confusion and disorder. sōa-phông-phông, id. sōa-sōa khía-khi, living in scattered houses, not in villages. sōa-iä-iä, broken up into several streams, etc. sīn-sōa, scattered in all directions. kē-lái thiai-sōa, family all scattered. sōa-ut kóc-chhiů, to dispel sorrow and sadness.  
索 (R. siên), thread. phông-se-sōa, worsted. sōa-bênh, thread socks. chhia-sōa, sewing thread wound on a bobbins. tâng-sōa-phéc, a telegram. tâng-sōa-thâng, windows fitted with brass wire netting. thiti-sōa-thang, do, with iron wire netting. hông-chhe tîng-liâu sōa, kē-hí khi chit-pōa, defeat in kite-flying may mean very heavy loss. ka-lé-sōa thiếu chít-e tâng-chít-e, puppets moving only when the string is pulled; said of lazy employee. kāu sōa-sōh, having many matters of business, requiring assistance and service.  
sī-sōa, line of sight. kng-sōa, rays of light. lō-sōa, line of road; route. sōa-lō, line of railway or steamship. tā-hoâi-sōa, steamship line from Takow to Kôkohâma; to stretch a line across field in order to measure it. kiâ-han-sōa, the railway line from Peking to Hankow. khang-plēn sōa, a line of trolley. kán-sōa, the main line. chi-sōa, a branch line. chhien-sōa, a line of battle.  
phông-sōa, a projecting moulding; a cornice. bē-sōa-phí, a sort of beading, like the toors. tō-mí khí-sōa, moulding like the echinus. hông-he sōa, a line of demarcation round a statue, etc., within which building is not allowed, as precaution against fire. âu-sōa bô oc, prov. of situation where no further help is to be looked for.  
索 (R. sat, to end). sōah-hioh, to stop and rest. hioh-sōah, id. sōah-kioj, matter wound up and ended. sōah-kha, to take a rest. sōah-chhêng, said of a useless man. si sōah (+), share in world’s affairs ends with death; somet., with the same, there is nothing after death. sī soah-phâi, striking and effective, of speaking. sōah-chhú, a good matter, of cat.  
pek-sōah, evil influences strong, as in case of a badly situated grave. hōan-tőb pe-sōah, to encounter evil influences coming from elsewhere. khî-thôr siu-sōah (+), said of sorcerer delivering from evil influences. chê hô-sōah (+), to use means to avert bad luck due to a long straight road.  
teng-ko soah, hurtful influence due to erection of a tall bamboo pole. têng-tôh soah, do. due to spirit table. koan-soah, do. due to coffin. soah-hông, the quarter from which evil influences come. ag-sōah, house facing in that direction, considered harmless. chê-soah, house with back to that quarter, considered hurtful.  
撤 (R. sat, to scatter). soah-têu pô-chhânh, to flood fields and plant out rice. bí soah-hân-tu, to cook rice and then add potatoes.  
桿 (R. sōan), a mango. chhá-sōa, the ordinary mango. hû-sông sōa, Manila mangoes. hû-sôa, a small fragrant kind. hûi-sôa, a mango with spot of red on the stone. khi-kê-sôa, mango in shape like a persimmon. sōa-á-chhiâm, sort of sweet mango pickle.  
酸 (R. sour), kông-đê teh soan--lãng, to speak of a man’s faults allusively. soan-siâu lâng, to abuse a person with strong language.  
穿 (R. chhoan). ngiauh-ngiauh soan, to write; to wriggle. phuuh-phuuh-soan, id. soan chhû pî, to climb up a frame, as a climbing plant.  
宣 (R. to proclaim). soan-giên, to spread abroad a report; to proclaim. soan-pô, id. soan-kô, to inform; to pronounce sentence. soan-chiên, to proclaim war. soan-tô, to evangelise. soan-tô-hôc, a Missionary Society. soan-kâng-sô, a lecture hall.  
soan-tsô, paper for writing scrolls. tôa-soan, largest size. jî-soan, rather smaller size. sa-soan, still smaller size. tôa-soan, this paper in single sheets. siâng-soan, this paper in double sheets, so that one writing gives two copies. sa-soan, in three thicknesses.  
soan-thông, title of the last emperor of China, Hsiian T'ung, reigned 1908–12.  
 Sai (R. to go round). chiu-soan (+), said more gen. of mauging an affair; to take trouble with guests. soan-tsûj, a whirlpool. soan-hông, a whirlwind; a cyclone; a wind blowing backwards at end of a fierce blast. khái-soan, to return victorious, of soldiers (v. khái, S).  
选 (R. to choose). soan-kô, to elect. soan-kû-phî, a voting paper. soan-kû-kôan, the right to vote; the suffrage. pi-soan-kû-koân, eligibility to office.  
soan-chhû, a champion. kam-soan, to superimpose an election. toâng-soan-chhâ, a candidature. toâng-soan, elected. tìâng-soan, id. soân-têng, id. (there is some variation in the use of these phrases).  
soân-hiên láp-sȗ, to select and use able and scholarly men.
索

soh (R. sok, a rope). khiu-soh, the tug of war. puih-soh, id. hê-lêng-soh, the match of gun; a lighted straw rope dragged along at a funeral. thoa-moâª kôaª soh, said of chief female mourner at a funeral.

kê-soh, cord at end of a man's queue. soh, to make string by rubbing on the thigh. loah-soh, id. soh u ng kô, the rope has two strands. soh tôaª têâu, a single line of rope. soh siang-âu, a double line. pâng-soh, to let go a rope. hâiª soh, to skip with a rope.

*soh, to climb, as pole or mast. soh-chiuª-khi, to climb up.

*sôh — sän-soh sän-soh, thin, of man. khiu khan sän-soh, foot narrow. i soh-soh, a slender waist. soh-soh, indolent; slow; inactive.

速

sok (R. quick). sok-tat, rapid express. phoe sok-tat, to send by quick despatch. sok-sêng-kho, shorter course of study. sok - kí-hoaêt, stenography; shorthand. sok-ki-êin, a stenographer.

sok - lek, acceleration. sok - laip - sê ê chhui-toaª, import duty unpaid memo.

朔

sok (R. the first of the month). hông i ê cheng-sok, to adopt the calendar and begin the year on the same day.

sok (R. to bind). hâk - kiânª sok, a spectacle case. chit sok ko-á, a packet of cakes. bêh-sok, garters. kôa chhiu-sok, to wear gloves. lok chhiu-sok, id. sok-hoaêt, hair gathered in top-knot, Korean fashion.
宋 (R. id.), ginseng. ko-le-som, the best kind, from Korea. Kun, som, len, three very good kinds of food; said gen. of high living. Kun-som-tiam, a shop for sale of delicacies.

宋 kâm-chit-kâ, said in blaming a partner who, having made private gain, is more indifferent to good of the general concern. Kâm-som chiah ké-khûi, dying with ginseng in his mouth; prov. of matter going wrong just when everything seemed successful.

*宋 (cf. sông). liâu-liâu-A sâm, walking along very leisurely.

桑 (R. the mulberry). song-biâu, young mulberry plants. Song-oân, mulberry tree plantations, châi song, to gather mulberry leaves for silkworms.

喪 (R. mourning). song-tsû, the person responsible for carrying out funeral rites. hô-song, id. khâi-song, to begin the funeral ceremonies. Song-tiong, during the period of mourning. Song-hûi, funeral expenses. Song-ka, a house in which death has taken place, said within three years after. Tiông-song, unlucky days for coffin, will cause a second death. Sam-song, still more unlucky, will cause a third death. Kok-song, national mourning. Tài-song, id.

-song-chiong, a mark of mourning. Tiến-pi è song-chiong, mourning band worn on the arm. Òi-tiap-hêng è song-chiong, bow worn on the breast.

 nóng (R. sîng), vulgar, chiah lang sông, to take advantage of a man's stupidity. hô kông bô sông, even a fool is counted wise when he does not speak. Sin-khêng-sông, a clownish immigrant at Singapore.


*sông (cf. sâng), to lift on the palm of the hand.

*sông — sông chi, to give money as bribe.

*sông — long-sông-lâng, to stir up strife by spreading slander.

送 (R. to make a present). Song-piêt, to see a friend off. Song-piêt-hoê, a farewell meeting. Song-tât-hûi, fee of a messenger bringing a document from court; cost of forwarding articles. Sông-ông gêng-lâi, "welcome the coming speed the parting guest". I-bôk sông hêng, to watch a friend going away. i-bôk sông chêng, to convey love by a look.

宋 (R. name of a state and of a dynasty). Sông hui-tsông, the Sung emperor who raised Tin" Gi to be god. Kôîi long-sông, very high. Soî in-sông, the Philippines.

*tep — sôp chit-e, sound as of a man's skull breaking under a hammer stroke, etc. Sôp chit-e ân-nî soâh, to stop short after uttering a few words.

需 (R. to need), kâng kun-su, to compel forced contributions. Kip kun-su, to pay such contributions. Kông kun-su, to refuse to pay.

司 (R. to take charge of). Su-hê-chiâ, chairman of a meeting. Su-li-chiâ, id. Su-sek-chiâ, the one performing the ceremony, as clergyman at a marriage. Su-khô, a treasurer. Su-hoût-koaî, a judge. Su-hoût-kóan, rights of judicature. Su-hoût-he, department in police office for managing criminal cases. Su-lêng-koaî, the officer in command.

思 (R. to think). Su-lûi, to be anxious and worried. Su-bô, to think of with longing. Gin-nâ te su leng, the child is wishing to suck. Su-chûi, to long for drink (s. secret, S.). Su-sông, thought; theory; idea. Tsô-su iû-sông, to think backward and forward; to think of every possible plan. Su-li-hâk, logic.

hoan-tô-su, a fairly large bird, dark grey plumage, with white splotches.


输 (R. to pay taxes or tribute). Khah-su (+), to be defeated. Khah-su teh hô-gô, at least it is better than starving. Bôc khah-su mûng put, plans turning out as well as we had been informed by the spirits. Kô-su, to lose in a law suit. Thâi-su lâm, defeated combatants.
**su** (R. servant). siao-su, man engaged, generally temporarily, to assist at a function.

**sú** (R. to help). sú-iáh, government employees. sú-li, officials in a yamun.


**Sú** (an expression). chio-kó-sú, a written congratulatory address. tiao-su, address of sympathy. tap-sú, reply thanking return. phoa-á-sú, a written judicial decision.

hun-sú, an exhortation; an address given by official at a public meeting. sú-khio-kó, dramatics; ballad writers. sú-su, a dictionary. sú-li, id. sú-tien, id. pek-kó t'ai sú-tien, an encyclopaedia.

hong-sú, a noun, a kó-sú beng, proper noun. pho-thong beng-sú, a common noun. kóan-sú, the article. teng koan-sú, the definite article. put-teng koan-sú, the indefinite article. tâi-beng-sú, a pronoun. koan-hé tâi-beng-sú, relative pronoun. heng-long-sú, an adjective. tông-sú, a verb. tsó-tông-sú, an auxiliary. hù-sú, an adverb. chien-ti-sú, a preposition. chiao-sio-kó-sú, a conjunction. kâo-thân-sú, an interjection. kau-tâu-sú, id. òng-thân-sú, id. gú-tsó-sú, enclitics. liân-sú, the copula. chip-sú, an affix. sio-sú, a numeral. pin-sú, parts of speech. hun-sú, a participle. hian-tsai hun-sú, present participle. kó-khi hun-sú, past participle.

**sú** (R. different). têk-sú è hâk-hâu, schools for special subject, as blind schools, divinity schools, etc.

**Sú** (R. heat of summer). sú-kâ, summer holidays. sú-su, to have sunstroke. pi-sú-só, a summer resort. kái-sú, cooling drinks; refreshing food.

**Sú** (R. a historian). kok-sú, records of the kingdom, not published till a change of dynasty. kok-s koan, state historiographer's office. sú-su, to prepare these records for publication.

lêk-sú, history. lêk-sú-ka, historians. tsong-kó-sú, history of religion. i-sú-ia-li, from the beginning till the present time.

**Sú** (R. to cause). siao-sú, office boy; servant; coolie. sú-iông, to make use; to put in operation.

**sí** (R. death). sú-bong-sú, mortality statistics. kont-sú-tui, the determined-to-die bond. tâi-khâm jú-su, deep sleep is a little death. tâu kai-put-su kok, to avoid taking part in a dangerous affair.
sú (R. id.), giōk-sú, the imperial seal.

sú (R. four), sǔ-chiu-hoe, name of a flower (? verbena). sǔ-kun-tsú, a climbing flowering plant, somewhat like honeysuckle.

sú (R. to arrange). sǔ-bú-láng, to insult people. sǔ-giók, oppressive; harsh.

sú (R. ch’d, order). sú-bú, a stepmother.


sú (R. to send). sǔ-chiá, a messenger; an angel. sǔ-oán, a delegate. tsoan-sú, a special delegate. thóng-sú, foreign intercourse. khién-sú, an embassy; a messenger. têk-sú, a special envoy.

sú (R. to be anxious). put-kó chit sut-a i-sú, just to show good feeling (as a small present). k’é lán chít ē i-sú, id. liāh-tsé bô i-sú, to pay no regard to; to consider as done unintentionally.

sú, to line, as a basket or box with paper or cloth. ñg-hé-hu sǔ koan-tee, to spread a layer of ashes in the coffin. ñg chi-tó-hoc sǔ koan, do, with pith.

sú (R. to protect, by change of tone from "sat"). òe-sú, a garrison. òe-sú p’t-³, a garrison hospital.

sú (R. id.) jip-sú, to go from Singapore to Penang.

sú (R. order). sün-sú, programme of a meeting; list of events at sports (a business). tiêt-sú, id. sün-sú, normal. sǔ-khi chít e in-toa⁴, to explain the circumstances; to relate in order.

sú (R. a clause). sǔ-gién, a preface. tǔ-hok chut-su (+), to return to work in a government office after 7 days mourning for parent.

kóng-sú-kun, Emperor of China, 1875-1908.

sú (R. like). put sam sú tióng, acting in an irregular and disorderly way.

sú (R. id.), a prefix to an official title showing that it is held only temporarily gé-sú, a yamun. kéng-chhat pún-sú, office of head of police, Taipêh. sǔ-li, to officiate temporarily. pién-bú-sú, head of a sub-district (a temporary office in Formosa). kái-gák-sú, a prison.

sú (R. id.), business. sǔ-sit, an actual occurrence. sǔ-sú, an affair; a matter; a reason. sǔ-gí, business; the thing that has to be done. sǔ-háng, matters; affairs. sǔ-sí, present state of affairs. sǔ-toan, an occasion of trouble. sǔ-sú, to cause trouble. bó sǔ thó sú, bringing needless trouble on oneself. sǔ-sú sò’⁴ pek, compelled by force of circumstances. gōa u chít-sú, I have a matter to attend to. chít-chú ho ñ sú-giá, this good piece of work.

sú-bú, affair; business. sǔ-bú-só⁴, place of business; office. sǔ-bú-ôn, business manager.

déng-sú, a criminal case. hoân-héng-sú, to break the law. bin-sú, a civil case between individuals. tông-héng-sú, a police detective. hêng-sú, id.

sú tsái jin úi, matters are accomplished by man’s labour. put-sú seng-áap, a man without occupation. put-séng sú-thé, failing in proper conduct. ke-sú qe-tít-ké, in fairly comfortable circumstances. kâu sú-lo⁴, sickly, of a child. sú-li thàng-kng, having a good knowledge of affair; competent.

sú (R. a scholar) sǔ-tú, candidate for literary degree. bâk-sú, bachelors, as of Arts, etc. phok-sú, Doctor of Divinity, etc.; the Magi (v. phok, S.). sú-sú, the Judges. sú-sú-ki, the Book of Judges. kâu-sú, a missionary. kâu-sú-hóe, a Mission Council.

sú chín-sú chut-sín, the two highest sets in examination for chin-sú. sú tông chín-sú chut-sín, the third set. sú-kóa⁴ hák-háu, school for military cadets.

sú (R. erect). sú pién, to present a complimentary tablet.

súth (cf. súli, S.), to climb. súh-úi, to climb a mast.

súi (R. tsái, the mouth), the spout of a tea-pot. së-suí, dribbling at the spout. ú súi bò kóa⁴ e òe, useless foolish talk. jío-suí, the mouth of the penis. lak-suí, to lose good fortune.

súi (R. a fringe), to become ravelled, as the edge of cloth; to hang over and trail down; to trinkle down. pó’ ná bò áu o e súi, if the cloth be not hemmed it will become ravelled. tsúi tui phah súi-łu-háh-khi, the water trickles down the wall. sói súi, to take a little liquor. lái híh ak kah súi, come and have a drink.

sú (R. to follow). súi miâ⁴, each one by name. súi-súi pài, badge or passport carried about by one. súi-sín ê hêng-li, hand luggage taken into the carriage. súi-oán, followers; attachés. siang-suí, two female slaves going with the bride.

súi-piên ú-ê, súi-piên òe-tó-é-tít, anything you have at hand will do. súi-sí chi hóh⁴, current account with bank. súi-hú kúi, súi-hú chién, the wife takes the rank of her husband. súi-láng hóh tâ⁴, súi-láng lóh tâ⁴, each man manages his own affairs.

súi (R. id.), to hang down. súi-hí, the broad flat plate on the cover of a box, that falls down and lets through the staple for the padlock. sú-súi, slapping alike on four sides, as roof. sú-súi-tén, a shed with such a roof. súi-lén, longing for;"mout h watering ". tánh-iî-suí, the verniform appendix. súi-liâm thêng-chêng, government by emperor’s mother during his minority.
sūi, pretty. kek sūi, to make a display (s. water, s.).

chiāh chūi-sūi, to flatter people. sūi-sèk, a beautiful colour; female beauty.

sūi (R. water). kek-sūi bū lū, to dam up water and give it no outflow; said of too severe restraint of inferiors (s. pretty, s.).

it-lū-sūi, fluent and clear in utterance. bū fōk-sūi chī (money earned by improper means).

chit māng hong-sūi, one grave. i hong-sūi, to take up a dead body and bury elsewhere, or to collect the bones in an urn. khioh hong-sūi, id. chi'en hong-sūi, id. tsèhong tsèo sūi, a storm of wind and rain.

遂 sūi (R. to accord with). sūi-i sūi-piên, answering our desire. sūi-sèi, immediately.

poān-sūn put-sūi, body in a diseased state. bi-sūi, after a verb, to fail in accomplishing. bō-sūat bi sūi, attempted murder.

sūi (R. a good omen). sūi-siông, a good omen. sūi-hiong, id.

瑞 sūi (R. id.), an ear of corn. thō-sūi, the ear just appearing. sī-sūi, the crop a failure. chhut bó sūi, id. m-chī-sūi, id. siang-sūi, a double ear on a single stem. sūi lō, the ear long.

^sūi (R. a demon), when a "kūi" dies it becomes a "sūi" (thereafter a "lūi", thereafter a "tūi"). kūi-kūi sūi-sūi, said in threatening, I will be more hurtful than you can, elsewhere.

^sūi (R. an underground passage). sūi-tō, a tunnel.

sūi — koe-sūn, timid; unenterprising.

旬 sūn (R. id.), a decade. tōa-sūn, funeral ceremonies on a large scale. sī-sūn, simpler ceremonies. sūn-sūn-tsöe, having full celebrations at each set of rites.

sī-sūn-thüng, small bowls of soup served when bride and bridgegroom call after marriage. sūn-thüng, id.

hō-sūn, the rainy season. bái nù-sūn, an unlucky time.

巡回 sūn (R. id.), to go about to inspect or examine what is doing. sūn-tsa (+), a policeman in Formosa. sūn-tsa-pō, subordinate policeman (oth.). sūn-kēng, to inspect; the police in Amoy. sūn-lō-piāu, books placed at various places on police-man's beat, in which he marks his visits. sūn-lō-hám, boxes for holding such books.

sūn hūc, to go on a roll of inspection.

sūn-hūc ê bōk-su, an ordained minister visiting a number of churches. sūn-li-chhū, the police office at Singapore. sūn-pō-kōa, superintendent of police. sūn-bù, governor of a province (oth.).

sūn-hū, an old office, formerly held by the new chhī-n, of oversight of officials. lām-pak-sūn, inspection north and south by the chen-tai. nāi-sūn-tsūn, a customs cruiser. sūn-lâm ê peng-taun, cruiser for the salt gabelle.

sūn-he, to visit a grave the day after the funeral to see that everything is in order.

sūn-tiōh, to fall in with, as a person or thing. hō'i sūn-tiōh, caught by him when on his rounds. chhut-sūn (+), of idol, to go round in procession. chhong-tiōh tāi-sūn, to come across the path of an idol and so offend.

循 sūn (R. to comply with). sūn-hoān ê siō-sō, repeating decimals.


* sūn (R. to be ready to die for). sūn-lān, to meet death as a martyr or patriot. sūn-kāu-chiā, a martyr.

询 sūn (R. to enquire). sūn-māg; to ask; to enquire. tsā-sūn, to investigate; to enquire if there are any complaints.

sūn (R. to injure). sūn-siông, to injure; to damage. khūi-sūn, to involve another; blemishes of character.

箭 sūn (R. id.), young edible shoots of bamboo and some other plants. kiām-sūn, pickled shoots. moā-tek-sūn, an inferior edible kind. lō-sūn, asparagus. kim-sūn, to prevent the shoots from growing long and thready by covering them with a vessel. sūn-thāng, a grub which destroys the shoots. sūn-ku, the beetle into which this grub grows. sūn-ku-bó, a revolving toy made by children, fastening these beetles one at each end of a bar.

bah-sūn, fried maggots. sūn-iūl, conical. sūn-hēng, id.

榫 sūn (R. id.), a tenon. kap-sūn, to fit tenon and mortice together. kā-sūn, id. sūn-thāu, a tenon. sūn-žē, id. thāu-sūn, a tenon going right through. poāl-sūn, a tenon going half-way through.

n-khāng bō sūn ê qe, useless meaningless talk. sūn-khāng bō sūn ê qe, the (k) remark is meaningless.

*tūi (R. yielding). khīam-sūn, yielding; humble. sūn-ūi, to abdicate the throne.

瞬 sūn (R. to glance quickly). sūn-sek-kan, immediately; in the twinkling of an eye.

順 sūn (R. id.), to obey. lī sūn-sūn, said when leaving a feast early to those remaining. sūn-sūn-līm, said by one not drinking to the other guests. sūn-kěng, to give consistent evidence throughout. sūn-chhūi kōng, to speak extempore. sūn-sūn, to do along with something else. sūn-tsūi hōng-sūn, all going well.
sun-liu, obedient to parents; also of children, in good health. sun bi hau, obedience is filial piety. hong-peng put-sun, dissonant.

suf (R. to compassionate). chit-phi suf-kim, a grant of money to the relatives of a man who has died in the service of government. bu-suf-kim, id. esp. of one who has died in war. lin-sut, to act compassionately.

suf (R. sict. small fragments). chit-sut-A hit-é, a morel of that. bo poA suf, not the least scrap. chhui-sut, fragments. chiA é chhui suf, star fragments; meteorites.

suf (R. name of insect). sek-sut-tu, a cage for crickets; said of a very small house.

pai-sut huan chin-tong, a defeated cricket becoming victorious afterwards; said of a person or thing turning out beyond expectation.

rate. sut a-phau, to act in an underhand manner; to do behind a man's back.


chhui-sut, skill of hand, esp. of surgeons.

hu-sut koAt, very skilful at operations.

chhui-sut sek, operating theatre.

sut-lang, to induce a man to do as we wish by flattery or deception. sut-sun, a magician; a necromancer.

Sut — kun chit-tsao sut-4, to put on an edging on clothing, as at eul.

F

fia (R. chian, to search or dry with fire).

chhau-be toh-ta, singed. ta-chhau, dried up, without juice. ta-phii, photographic dry plates. thiA ta toe ta, a great drought.

tsun the ta, tide fully out. khoA ta, id.

chiah oe ta, to be equal to the task. khat chiA ta, not involved in the matter; said also of young people able to earn for themselves. ta-in-chhoa, to pluck a fowl without plunging it in hot water; to be in a hopeless condition, with no resource. ta-tn-si, no way out of the fix; cannot be helped.

fia (R. chian, a covered rock in the sea). am-ta, a concealed rock. tsun hoan ta, the boat is aground. san-o-ta, a coral reef.

fia (R. to cover), to cover; to rear, as a horse. ta-oA beh kA, coming on, as a dog, to bite. ta-ham, to entrap. ta-bo-chheng, a gun for firing fog signals.

po-le-ta, glass shade, as for clock. teng-ta, a lamp shade. tai-ta, a wicker basket for catching this fish, by plunging down on top of it.

chhiu khah ta-kA, to make a higher bid.

fia (R. tong, proper). hiern-ta, now. ta- chihnh lai, just come.

fia (R. tam), to carry two loads on one pole; said also of third bearer of sedan chair. tiau-ta, used by third bearer of chair. hoA-ta, id. ta- tA (1), to bear responsibility. ta-tA toc khA, unable to carry the load; said also more generally.

ta-ti, to carry as in narrow lane, with one load in front and one behind. ta-tsun, to carry out of the way.

siu ta-tA-teh, to be worn down by bearing burdens, as child unable to grow up. lang; pin-ta-tA-hoe, brandishing a carrying pole.

ut gA-ta, to bend a piece of wood to shape of yoke.

fA (R. to strike). fA-kak, placed diagonally. fA-tsA-ho, to watch over; to protect. fA-kek, to injure. chA fA i, to give cash in place of thing, as money for marriage present, or in place of thing lost. beh fA chih'A m bok ioh, of injured party, will take money not medicine. fA-tham kun-cheng, to reconnoitre the enemy's position; said of using a friend to find out secretly another man's plans.

fA-thang, to seal up a coffin waiting for burial. poA-fA (+ S.), to do so less thoroughly, sufficient for some days. siu- fA (+ S.), id. (S. gall). tauz-fA, to do so thoroughly. toA-fA (+ S.), id. (S. gall). kap i teh bo fA-thang, said of bitter quarrel, will have it out with him at once; also, in joke, of two persons on good terms, instead of "bo fA-kin".

chit-ta-sun, a dozen (unit of sound). chit-ta, id. poA-fA (+ S.), half-a-dozen (+ S.).
thien-bùn-tài, an observatory. koan-seng-tài, id. sini-phoa-tài, judge's bench. teng-tài, a lighthouse. kâu-tài, a raised platform for teacher. chhia-tài, a trolley; a freight wagon; body of a cart. kû tài, how many carriages? chiîn t'ai, to mount the platform. ti t'ai-teng, on the platform; in the pulpit. kâng-tài, platform; public speaking. önî (quân)-goat-t'ai, an earth platform for viewing the moon.

niū-t'ai, the commissariat. lâu-t'ai, a stage for players. tûi-t'ai, competition between two sets of actors. âu-t'ai, the musicians at a play. hû âu-t'ai, a good orchestra; a good helper. t'ai-tsôa, paper for photo mount; cards for affixing stamps in P. O. Savings Bank; paper notes for 10, 20 or 50 cants.

tái (R. tái, sediment). lô-t'ai, sediment; dregs. tap-t'ai, child weak and sickly; matters going wrong. t'ai-10, unpleasantly sweet. t'ai-phang, too strong-smelling.

*tái, word used calling a buffalo to start walking.

tài (R. a sashi), a zone. jîê-tái, the torrid zone. un-t'ai, the temperate zone. hân-t'ai, the frigid zone. it-t'ai, a stretch of country. iêh-hâi it-t'ai, the region along the seashore.

sia'-t'ai, the vocal chords. sia'-t'ai kah án, said of a high voice, as of woman or child. sia'-t'ai kah lêng, of a low voice, of grown up man.

kau-t'ai, to hand over to; to entrust. tsô'-kong teng-t'ai, obtained by inheritance; handed down from ancestors. liênt'ai chek-sêng, have a share in responsibility.

khi koan-t'ai, to dismiss from office. hông-t'ai-tsû, wearers of red juon, formerly a class of Manchus at Peking.

tài (R. to wear on the head). kâm-un tài-tek, influenced by his grace and helped by his virtue. tài-koan-sek, coronation ceremony.

t'ai (R. a, business). bêh kui sinnîng' lang ê t'ai, who will bear the responsibility? chit-lâng chit-ke t'ai, said when declining to interfere in a family dispute. nà chit-ke t'ai-nil', very intimate, as if belonging to the family.

t'ai (R. careless). t'ai-tô, lazy; idle. hoat kô-t'ai-kim, to inflict a small fine for failing to observe regulations, as notifying the arrival of visitors, etc. (s. borrow, S.), liâh t'ai-kô', to be negligent; to consider unimportant.

t'ai (R. id.) tài-chhâk, a four-pronged spear for spearing this fish. tài-tâk, a cylindrical vertical trap for it. tài-hi-chhîn, the mouth of this fish; the hole in the head of an opium pipe. tài-hi-chhîn lôh-khi, all spent on opium. t'ai-â, name of a small fish. âng-t'ai, a freshwater fish. liâh âng-t'ai, to take a fee.
tai (R. great). tai-hun, marriage of the emperor. tai-tsông, funeral of the emperor. tai-song, national mourning. tai hông-te, the emperor, pài tai-bêng, new ministers kissing the hand on appointment. tai-hun-ui, highest order of decoration. tai-pun-i, the army base, where general is. tai-jin (+), said now to mix lower officials (s. generation, S.).

tai-hâk (+), a university. tang-kiâ, tê-kok tai-hâk, the Imperial University of Tokyo. tai-pân, Osaika. tai-pân siong-ting tsun hoê-stâ, the O. S. K. tai-hô, Yamato. tai-hô-hun, the national spirit of Japan. tai-sâu, a minority (s. a generation, S.). tai-pun-ka, millionaires. tai-sái, foreign ministers.

tai-thê, the main point; general outline. gi tai-thê, to settle the main outline, as of programme, leaving details for subsequent consideration. kông hit ê tai-tâu, to tell the main facts. pai-hêng pû tai-pài, great good fortune is always followed by great sorrow; reaction. kâu ti tai sêng, come to completion.

代 tai (R. a generation). tai-iông-phin, a substitute used in absence of real article. tai-iông-bût, id. tai-iông-sû, a synonym. tai-kim in ôa, cash on delivery. tai-siu hé-kê, id.; bill of lading sent to bank against payment. tai-kê, money paid for an article; price. tai-piâu, a representative; to represent. tai-piâu-chiâi, a representative. tai-gi-stû, a representative at a deliberative assembly. tai-i, to act on behalf of another. tai-li-tâm, a branch office. tsông-tai, to act on behalf of a number of people. tai-li-koân, power of attorney.

tai-sô, algebra (s. great, S.). tai-jin, paper images placed in hand of a deceased person (s. great). pan kau-tai, to hand over office to successor. thêc lang tai-pê, to be involved in responsibility and loss by another.

têng-tai, previous generations, bô kui tai ê lang, a man who lived not many generations ago, bô bò kê-tai, money wasted by heir, not lasting two generations. sam-tai ê oan-kê, a lasting feud; a serious quarrel. tsóat âu-tai, to take revenge on a man by killing all his children. ngô-tai tông-tông, five generations all still alive, great good fortune.

*tai — ti-tai, to arrange for burial of a beggar or of a man without friends.

*tai (R. to borrow). kô-tai, to borrow (s. careless, S.). tai-tsû, a landlord. tai-kim, to borrow money. tai-tsô-hu, licensed quarters.

*tai (R. a bag). hân-iên-tai, a tobacco pipe; a water pipe.

*tai (R. tâi, bad). tâi-bi, a bad taste.

*tai, to plait. thâu-tsang chhin-chái tai-tai, plait the queue anyway, without special care. kap i teh tâi, joking with him (¿ tâi).
tam (R. tân, an egg). phi-tân, preserved duck eggs.

tang (R. tong, the east). oe tang oe sai, to make all manner of difficulties when asked to do something. öe tang öe sai, able to do this and that. kia² tang khi sai, moving about freely; one's own master. liâh tang pô² sai, to take from the east to repair the west; "to rob Peter to pay Paul". tang-tô sai-oai, in a ruinous condition. tang-sai piâ² lâm-pak, to suffer from chill, etc. causing internal disturbance.

kêk-tang, the far East. tang sa²-séng, the three Eastern provinces. tang-i²-he, Japanese goods. tang-i²-chiá, a ricecker.

tang (R. tong, winter). ké-tang, to pass the winter; to survive the winter. hêng-tang, to take precautions against thieves at the end of the year. pô²-tang, to take nourishing food and medicine for strengthening in winter. kâu tang, the end of the agricultural year; effetet, kha² tang-be, nearer the end of the year.

pâng nōa³ tang, to let the rice-fields soak all winter. chim-tang, id. siang-tang ún, irrigated fields with safe supply of water for two harvests. tsâp-zêh-tang, the second rice-harvest. bán-tang, id. toa²-tang, id. toa²-tang, having only one harvest in the year.

tang-tsoeh âng ni²-mî² tâm, tang-tsoeh o² ni²-mî² so², the weather at the end of the year will be the opposite of that at the winter solstice. tang-tsoeh si gêh-thâu, bei kóa² ni²-mî² tâu, if the solstice falls in the beginning of the month, it will be cold in the end of the year. chiáh chhit-tsâp ê tsâ-tang, to live to the age of 70 years.

tang (R. tông, name of a tree). ka²tang jip chiôh-liú, made of the "ka-tang" with willow-wood set in; made of good materials.

tang (R. tong, pendant stone ornaments). ti bu ti tang, talking together idly. tin-bu tin tang, id.

*tang — bò ti bò tang, having very little furnishings in one's house; uncertain. bò ti bò tang ê sâ, a useless, insignificant matter.

*tang — tang-si, when? (v. sî, S.).

tang (R. tông, together with). táng-ôh, having studied in the same school.

tang-chiáh tang-khuân, very intimate, as friends. tang-mî² (+), born in the same year. tang-ki², id.

tang-i ê lâm, men of his company. gó-pah lâm lâm kún, gó-pah lâm lâm chhat, 500 men on the side of the soldiers and 500 men on the side of the robbers; prov. good men have good companions, bad men have bad companions.
tāng (R. tāng), copper. pē-hiâu-tāng, a white metal; said also of zinc, nickel, etc. tāng-phai, a cartridge. tāng-kông-a, a cartridge case. tāng-phái-a, a percussion cap; said in joke of a pellet of opium prepared for smoking.

tāng-hông-tāng, copper sulphate. chāhāu tāng-sien, having an unpleasant flavour from having been kept in a copper vessel; said of man, making a display of wealth. tāng-chhiâu thîn-piâh, impregnable.

tāng-kōa, copper coins. tāng-lui, i.d. tāng-poâ-tāh, i.d. tāng-phiên, i.d. tāng-siông, a metal statue. tāng-lâng, i.d. tāng-pân, printing from metal types. tāng-sōâ-phoe, a telegram, chhīt-tâp tāng pōh-tâp thîn, talking at random; managing matters carelessly. tāng-chiâh koâh, to put to death by the slicing process.

tāng (R. tāng, a boy). chhiâh-tāng, a sorcerer when taken possession of for the first time. sec-tāng, a practised sorcerer. sek-tāng khoâi koân, a practised sorcerer is easily put under the influence; fig. of the power of habit. phõa-tāng, becoming possessed and striking forehead to effusion of blood. koân tāng-ki kô, drum used in incantation. tāng-ki liân-tiôh tāng, a sorcerer becoming possessed. liâh tāng (+), to take possession of a man, said of spirit; also of bystanders holding down a person possessed.

kii-tâng, a band of girl singers.

tāng (R. tâng, a tube). po-lê-tâng, a glass cylinder for a lamp. tit-tâng, a straight up and down cylinder. khinh-tâng, i.d. sîn-tâng, a stamipipe. tšai-tâng, tâng-kông, water pipes. hông-tâng, a ventilator; a wind-sail; a bicycle pump (hông wind); a bamboo tube used for safe conveyance of letters; an envelope (hông, to seal). ip-tâng, a cylinder.

iô-piêng-tâng, a pillar letter-box. phoe-tâng, i.d. sin-tâng, i.d. khîu tâng, to open a ballot box. pêchn-iêng-tâng-khoê ê, the O. S. K. steamers (from the white band of the character on the funnel). iên-tâng-khoê (+), said of child's neck, dirty or dis eased.

chhi-êng-tâng, a pillar letter-box. phoe-tâng, i.d. sin-tâng, i.d. khîu tâng, to open a ballot box. pêchn-iêng-tâng-khoê ê, the O. S. K. steamers (from the white band of the character on the funnel). iên-tâng-khoê (+), said of child's neck, dirty or dis eased.

Dāng (R. tâng, to rule). tâng-su, members of committee. tâng-su-tiêng, convenor of committee. tâng-su-hôc, meeting of managers. tsông-tâng, head manager. sin tâng, theentry and managers meeting.

tân (R. tâng, a pillar). kâh-tâng, building of boards or lath and plaster between a framework of wooden pillars. tâng-piêh, partitions made in this way. tâng-lô, the framework of beams supporting the roof. chî-lô-tâng, a set of roof timbers.

- bô tâng (+), said more gen. for bô-tîi-thângh, bô tâng i-ô, nothing to rely on. pêh-ô bô tâng tîiâh, no rice to be bought. bô tâng thang khi thêh, no way of getting.

tâng-tôê, to take to be. hî-tâng-tôê phâi-i, to misunderstand a man's good in-
thâu bộ khô, the earthenware pot and the iron vessel, khai-lâm thâu-hũ, very weak, said of man in poor health. thâu-hĩ-pang, bound for pressing curr. chũi teh po-tâu, teeth chattering with cold.
thâu-châu-i-tọc, of humble origin; making display beyond real merit. bi-ko-tâu, a preparation of beans eaten by chief mourner when dressing the corpse. tiểu-pố, beans boiled into a mass. tiểu-pố-chut-ği, said to deceased person, to return when this sprouts, i.e. never. biệt hiền thâu-a, need not boast so much. góa tâu-chhiám tô-ié bah-iú, let us join our possessions and both will gain, said by poorer or weaker of the two.
ium-tâu, green peas. iium-tâu-thng, clear soup with green peas. bọc-tâu-lủ-á, a small insect that runs about on the surface of water.

tâu (R. 'tô', the neck). tâu-tâu, to commit suicide by hanging. guí-tâu, a cow's hump. chê-tâu, thick-necked, of man. chût-thâu sông tâu, the leaders in a movement risk their lives.
tâu (R. 'tô', small pox). chût-tâu, to have small pox. güí-tâu-tsù, vaccine lymph. chêng güí-tâu, to vaccinate.
tañh, to catch in a trap. ka-tsóah-tauh, a bolt on window or door. êng ôe fâi tâu i, to lay a trap for a man with a monkey.

tâuh (R. tok, firmu), têng-tauh (+) êmih, softs, as distinguished from liquids or gases.

tê (R. low). te khi ap, atmospheric pressure low. tui ko-te, to examine the list of winning numbers to see which gets the prize.
tê — pán-chien-te, a pancake. ò-te, orysters, rice, and pulse fried in fat. khok-á-te, a cake fried in fat.
tê (R. chhiá), tea. té-tok-á, a small tea shop where refreshments may be had. tê-läng, a teapot in wadded basket of wickerwork. güí-lêng-tê, tea with milk in it. go-ô-iê-te, water used as medicine that has been drawn on 5:5 and stored up for the purpose.

tê (R. toán), short. siûn khaí tê, to think only of the immediate future. chhiá tê-pài, to engage temporarily, as waiter at least. têng-sia te khiam, always borrowing and buying on credit. ji-khi ú têg ú tê, some arguments are reasonable, others less so. siûn-pien tê-chhiá, urine deficient and highly coloured.

tê (R. a god). té-kok, an empire. tê-kok tê-hák, imperial university. tê-chê, imperial rule. hêe-tê, to abolish the monarchy.
tê, to follow. tê bo tiêh tsôa, to follow a man but lose track of him; to miss an appointment to go somewhere. iium tê bo tiêh kun, a lost sheep. sa-tê (+), in Indian file. té-chêng té-án, to follow about everywhere. té-lo, to follow on the road. póc-tê, to have intercourse with a friend; to follow a man's lead, as in giving; to make return for courtesy shown. tê to, tê kâu tsâu, tê khít-chiâ koa ké-tsù-tâu, said of a wife, should share her husband's lot whatever it is.
sim tê chhiá, meaning what one says. tê chit chhiá kóc sî, may I did like this bowl! (said in taking an oath). tê lâng têh, to put down stakes following a successful gambler. tê poach-lâ-kiâu, to follow a successful gambler begging. tê lâng kau-kau, to keep up with a man, as in giving.

tê (R. khoái, a piece). si-tsoá chia-lâng tê, well-made; healthy and handsome. tôn-tê, uncivil to visitors from sense of one's own importance. ü tê chhiá, to have some special ability. âi i kiâ'a ü tê chhiá, wishing his child to excel.

tê (R. order). lôk-tê, to fail in examination, strictly so as not to pass to higher grade. kip-tê, to succeed and so pass to higher grade. bô têng bô tê, variable and uncertain; failing to make proper distinctions of rank.

tê (R. a younger brother). si-tê, a younger brother by same father. chhin-tê, id. tê-tê (+), pupils in general.

tê (R. a bag). bag, bêng-tê, a net bag. piô-tê, a watch pocket. chhah-tê, side pockets. âm-tê, an inside pocket. tê-tiêh háp-têh, close the bag.

tsêe pô-tê têa, to get money for oneself while managing public matter. khan pô-tê-chhiá, to inform capitalist or lawyer of opening for making money.

tê (R. the earth), tê-kê, the price of land. tê-bôk, classification of lands acc. to value. tê-tô, a subterranean passage; a sub-way. tê-tiâm, locality. tê-sê, configuration of a district; physical geography. tê-sê khâm-khié, hilly and irregular. tê-hâ-sêk, an underground cellar. tê-chit-hák, geology.

tê-hng koa-chin, local magistrate. tê-hng-tiú, id. tê-kiû-chiet, birthday of Japanese empress. tê-hêng chi sù, magical art by which a man can travel underground. lâm-lâng m'â'ng tê-pô, a man should not accept responsibility to which he is unequal.
tê-túi, a pair of double-ace dominoes, each of which is "tê".

têh, to press down. teh tê-chêng, to give a small present on getting a cup of tea. teh chêng-lê, id. teh-siá, to send back a present in the basket bringing gifts to the bride's house, or bringing gifts at funeral. teh thîap, to send back a present on receiving invitation from graduate or to marriage. teh oh-koan, to send a small gift along with invitation to become teacher in private school. teh pâi, seniors making gifts to young couple when paying respects. teh toh, to give a present to friend who has presented food at funeral.

bô teh, the very best; nothing superior. teh tsâi, ballast. chài-pá teh-bah, just
eating and getting fat, said of lazy man.

teh hun-s, to inspect the documents exchanged by families of bride and bridegroom, khiā tu teh-tōe, to remain dwelling in a house without rent if the landlord fails to return the money advanced.

teh chin¹, to plant a slip, as of orange tree. teh-phō-lai teh chin¹, to adopt a child, said of childless man.

德
tek (R. id.), virtue. tsē si¹ kong-tek, to perform these rites during lifetime; to be efficacious death must follow within three years. kong-tek tsē ti chhāu-ninh⁸, rites inefficacious because grass was burned along with the paper house; said gen. of an effort ending in failure. tsōe-cheh tsōe tek, to act so as to put people at variance. li ê chek-tek beh kui ti sim-ninh¹ lāng tāu, who will bear the load of your demerits? chek-tek-lah, how unfortunate (esp. said by women).

得
tek (R. to obtain). tek jin-hō, winning love and friendly feeling. tek-si put tek-si, in season out of season. put-tek-liāu, cannot be stopped. chhūt ti put-ték-i, one had no choice to do otherwise.

tek-lūt-hong, the telephone (limit. of sound); said also of Chinese toy of two cylinders connected with string. sim-tek, what ought to be known; rules and regulations; an assistant. hak-seng ê sim-tek, rules for scholars to obey. tiām-tū⁺ sim-tek, sub-manager.

的
tek (R. certain). bōk-tek, purpose; object. gōk-tek, id. bōk-tek-tām, the object aimed at. bōk-tek-tōe, destination (lit. and fig.). bōk-tek-in, the final cause.

m-si kiū-ku ê bōk-tek-tōe, not a place of permanent residence.

chek-kék-tek, prosperous; positive. siau-kék-tek, decadent; negative. jiō-khe-tek, as regards the body. sin-leng-tek, as regards the spirit. bō-sin-tek, atheism.

竹
tek (R. tiōk), bamboo. tek-kha, at the foot of the bamboo; a bamboo stump or root. tek-sā-kha, id.; name of village. khūn tek-kha, to sleep at foot of the bamboo, as fugitive from justice. tek-thāu, bamboo root. tek-kha li-sūn, bamboo half torn up by the roots (? lih). tek-kōa, wholesale shop for sale of bamboo; a bamboo with roots attached for cutting down bamboo twigs.

tek-se, small twigs of bamboo. tek-zi, id. tek-ñi, decomposed from a bamboo bent down and head cut off; it has the virtue of the bamboo and is used as medicine. tek-hu-jin, a bamboo frame used for chairs.

paï-tek, large bamboo suitable for making rafts; a raft load of bamboo floated out from the hills. tek-hē-4, a firework with crackers. tek-kœ, a kind of small bird, very fatal to white ants. tek-hé (+), a small insect found in grass, it injures cows when it haï chū-ti tek-ko kō, the man has risen the height of a bamboo pole. chheng-tek-ã chû-chit, a man with money and leisure. hâ sang pûn tek-kông, smoking opium in comfort.

téng

bōng-tsōng khok tek, Bông Tsong (one of the 24 examples of filial piety) wept till the bamboo sprouted. phâi²-tek chhūt hōn sūn, "a black hen lays a white egg".

thô-chiap-tek, name of a flower (? oleander).

敵
tek (R. an enemy). tek-kun, the enemies' soldiers. kheng-tek, to enter on a quarrel lightly. tū-tiōh tek-chhiù, to meet one's match. ki hōng tek-chhiù, do. at chess.

擇
tek (R. to select). thien-tek, natural selection. jin-tek, selection made by man, as for breeding purposes. tek-phoe, to look out for a son-in-law or a daughter-in-law.

特
tek (R. specially). tek-piēt, different from ordinary; special. tek-piēt-hōe, a special meeting. tek-piēt khoa-án-thài, to give special treatment. tek-piēt ê sêng-chit, distinctive nature; individuality.

tek lāi, come on purpose. tek-pan, a special class. tek-sān, characteristic products. tek-tiâm, peculiarities. tek-chit, idiosyncracy. tek-sêng, distinctive character. tek-koân, a privilege. tek-îok it chhiù hoân-bōe, agreement appointing a man sole agent for sale of some article. tek-îok-tiâm, shop for sole sale of an article. tek-hū, special permit.

丁
tek, hū-koân, patent rights. tek-hū-phim, patent articles. tek-hū-kēk, patent office. tek-sek, specially able; sui generis. tek-sêng, to raise up for a special purpose, as Heaven does. tek phâi, specially. tek-bû ê sùn-tsa, policeman told off for special duty.

笛

*ték (R. a wind instrument, = col. tāt). khi-ték, a steam whistle. tāng-tek, a brass whistle. kêng-tek, a policeman's whistle.

*tek (R. an axl-tree), scrolls used at funerals. tiâu tek, to present such. liâng-tek, double and single scrolls. liâm-tek chhâi, scrolls for use at funerals and marriages respectively.

微
teng (R. id.), a male person. tsōng-teng (-) thōân, bands of young men organized by the authorities for occasional service, as at fires. teng-se, poll-tax. khioh teng-chhi⁹, to collect money for village purposes, plays, etc. at so much a head. thin teng, description, kēk-teng, a man in employment of a bureau. ka-zák ê teng-îah, gaolers. hiû-teng, to lose a son by death; to frequent bad houses.

chhin-teng (+), Chinese policemen in Singapore. ôc, sêng-teng, bōe, pâng-chheng, said by gambler on putting down a large stake, if I win it will make a man of me, if I lose all is gone.

téng (R. to witness). teng-sin-kim, to collect taxes. teng-sin-hē, department for receipt of money. teng pung, to raise troops; to draft soldiers. ka-teng, to increase the tax. teng-khî, to request (e. lamp, 5). teng-hoât, a fixed penalty.

Teng-lâu, to go upstairs (s. lamp, S.). teng-thiaⁿ, to go to office in the "t'ing. teng-tâi, to go on to the platform (s. lamp, S.). teng-chhut, to publish. teng-chhio-pō-tsâo, to publish in the newspaper. teng-pō, id. teng-tsâi, to record.

teng (R. id.), a nail. tsō-thâu-teng, a large headed nail; name for a tadpole. teng-âi, the head of a nail. liên-chî-teng, a spur. kan-lôk-teng, the peg of a top. tiâu teng phaⁿ, to throw a top so that it lights and spins a long distance away.

chheh- teng, book fasteners, of twisted paper or metal.
tsō-sun-teng, a nail with large head in the lid of a coffin near the head. hong-teng, to hammer in this nail, done by servants; when coffin is closed.

teng (R. id.), a small hand boil. kâm-tūn-teng, a boil on the lip. jîn-tiong-teng, on the upper lip. chhûl-kan-teng, at the side of the mouth where the lips join. chhî-chîi-teng, a disease of seven boils on the face. âng-sî-teng, a small boil on the hand from which a red line stretches up the arm, considered fatal if this reaches the breast. lâng-bin-teng, a growth on the knee like a man's face. (the mouth opens and can eat pieces of flesh). tsō-thâu-teng, a felon (med.).

teng (R. id.), a lamp. hâp-teng, a collapsible paper lantern. gâh-bâk-teng, bull's eye lantern. chiô-hâi-teng, a search light. thâm-hâi-teng, id. tsûn-bé-teng, a ship's stern light. tsûn-ûi-teng, a masthead light; a hurricane lamp. ûi-teng, id. fû-teng (+), a road lamp. ji-hô-teng, a lamp brought into a door with name of the shop written on it; second size of lamp. bé-lô-teng, a roadside lamp. koel-lô-teng, id. iû-teng, a western lamp; a paraffine lamp. hœi-ki-teng, id. thien-teng (+), a door lamp on the street. tiên-teng, an electric lamp. chiû-hâ-thê tien-teng, an electric torch. toh-thâu-teng, a table lamp. tek-kông-teng, tall lamps with bamboo stands, for placing on the floor Japanese fashion. tsông-pho'-teng, id.

teng-lâu, a lighthouse (s. ascend, S.). teng-tâi (+), id. (s. ascend, S.). teng-thâh, id.; a beacon. teng-lâu-sì, a lighthouse keeper. kô-teng-sâ, his Chinese assistants. teng-thâu, the metal part of a lamp fitted on the reservoir; a gasburner. teng-gûu, signalling with lamps. ut teng-lâu (+), to make this lamp frame; to kneel before a man (the shape resembles a kneeling body).

sam-kài-kông teng, a pair of lamps hung in a house in honour of sam-kài-kông. kîâ-sâi-teng, a pair of lamps with the bridegroom's name. bân-sîn-teng, lamps lit in front of a yamun on emperor's birthday. kiâh bân-sîn-teng-sâ, to lead a man to a house of ill-fame.

chhiu-teng, to bring lanterns from the bedroom to the hall on the third morning after marriage. sch teng, to carry two pairs of lanterns round a bride before she leaves her home. teng-chhiu-teng, a lamp in paper house, soon to be burned; said of a useless man (with allusion to "t'eng", a male person).

tiên-teng, to light lamps in front of a house on occasion of public rejoicing; stone lamps in front of shrines. kiâh âng-teng-sâ, to carry a red lamp, as mourners do at a funeral; to lead to a door. house of ill-fame. kiô j-seng lâi pak thien-teng, to call in a doctor to a hopeless case, (this lamp is taken down when there is no hope of recovery).
teng-kiû hé-pê, saû of a great concourse of people at a night ceremony (s. to witness, S.).

町 "teng (R. id.), a street or district in a town; a measure of distance, 36 to a Japanese ri; a measure of area, nearly 23 acres. tâî-lâm chhi tek-hâng-teng ji-teng-bôk 39 hoân-té, address of the Mission Compound, Tainan.

亨 "teng (R. id.), a small ornamental open shed. sim-pû têng, an offering made by daughters-in-law at death of the head of the house.
gô-lì-têng, sheds put up at five ri stages. kô-sî-têng, a board with sheltering cover for notifications. lô-têng, sheds at stages along a road. phak-ku-têng, a small open porch on pillars at a day.

iâí-têng, station platform. pông-têng, weighing shed at railway station.

庭 "têng (R. a court, a paved yard). hoat-têng, a law-court. chhut-têng, to attend the court. khái têng, to open the court. hêng-sî-têng, criminal court. bin-sû-têng, civil court. chhut-têng-wêr, writ of habens corpus.

têng, to undersell; to bid at an auction.

重 "têng (R. tiong, double). têng-chûh, to re-thatch a house. têng-sîn siu-thiah, to make a thorough repair. têng lâm ê oê, to mimic a man's words. kiên kui têng, forming a hardened layer. chhién-têng-ko, a sweetmeat with a great number of separable layers.

têng-sng-jit, unlucky days for coffin, will cause another death. têng-sng, id. kûi-têng-sa ( + ), gen. said of corpse dressed for burial, considered unlucky to use.

蜒 "têng (R. id.) chheng-têng, the dragon fly. têng-têng, a sort of lizard (S. chameleon).

*"têng (R. to chastise). khoân-têng, to exhort and warn. têng-têng-ek, imprisonment with hard labour. khin têng-ek, imprisonment with lighter labour. têng-kiâ hoâl-hông, to inflict a fine on an official as reproof. têng-kiâ bien-chîh, to dismiss an official.
tèng (R. a rank). pah-tèng ê kan-khöé, every sort of misery. pùn-tèng (+), said in praise of skill, very superior. thiau-tèng, to pass on to higher studies, omitting intermediate grades. liap-tèng, id. hun kúi tèng, holds which rank or order? pêng-tèng tsù-iü, liberty and equality. phah-mi'kï i ê tèng-kip, lost his caste. tèng-tèng, and so on, at close of a clause. tèng in, all these matters already mentioned. bák-sa tèng, Bák-sa and the other places on the list of which it is the first. thiau-tèng, first class. it-tèng-kheh, a first class passenger. ték-tèng (+), very superior. ték-tèng, it-tèng, pêng-tèng, first, second, third class. ko-tèng hak-häu, a high school. ko-tèng-koa', higher ranks of magistracy.

 EXAMPLES

tèng (R. id.), summit. tèng-thâu (+), to the north. chê tèng-ôi, sit in seat of honour. khah tèng chit jî, one day before. tiau-tèng, to suspend from rank. toa'-tèng chhoá, siang-tèng tèng, on the day of marriage only one chair is required (for the bride); when visiting on the fourth day the bridegroom accompanies her in a second chair. tèng khoâ chhoá-sa', ê khoâ tsápping, the weather of the first half of the month follows that of the third day, that of the second half the weather of the 18th day.

tèng (R. a tripod). tèng-lât, exerting oneself very much. tèng-lêk, id.

tèng (R. id.), to nail. tèng iâu-bé kau tsái, nail not yet driven home. tèng-tiam, to grow black specks, as fruit. pióh-tèng-a, a poor coffin of boards roughly nailed together. kun tèng ho-lô', the root has no direction in which it can penetrate.

liâh-pài tèng, to nail together two boards, at the place where they cross one another by two nails one above the other on one side. tèng kui-pèng, id. tuî-kak tèng, do. by two nails placed diagonally. tiau-tèng, id. si-kak tèng, by four nails, one in each corner. ong-lái-bak tèng, by four nails in diamond shape. chhun-á tèng, id. moá'-phang-chohoá tèng, do. tilted to one side. oni-kô-tèng, by four nails, the two on one side nearer one another. khe-sî-tèng, id.

tèng (R. to criticize). tèng-chêng, to correct a mistake. tèng-hèng (+), to agree by an oath; a sworn confederacy. tèng-iok, to make a treaty. tèng chìn, id., to sentence to one year's imprisonment. su-tèng, a secret agreement; a private treaty.

tèng si-tiâm-cheng jip-sêk, to fix four o'clock as the hour for the feast. chiáu tèng-kheh, crimson at the fixed hour. sin tèng, recently fixed. tèng-ki, fixed date, as for opening school.

tèng (R. tiông, to hit the centre). tèng-hêng, sulky and resentful, said of child refusing to obey because it has been beaten.
致

ti (R. to tend towards). ti-kâu (+), having the effect that (not necessarily hurtful). put-ti (+), not so as to (s. wisdom, S.). chiah-chiu só' ti ê, the result of the fact. ti-hün, causing hatred; hating. tsö-ti ê, brought on by one's own doing.
ti-lek, to apply one's strength (s. wisdom, S.). móa-tiú it-ti, meeting unanimously. ti-hák, mind set on study. ti-sim ti-miâa', to apply the mind. ti-sin ti-miâa', id. ti-sim ti-huí, id.

庇

治

ti (R. pl. to protect). pe-kong ti-im-ê, obtained by inheritance (opp. to personal ability).

在

ti (R. to govern). chêng-ti, government; rule. ti bin, ruling the people. ti hoat, method of treatment, of doctor or statesman. jît-pün ti täi, Japanese rule of Formosa. ti-an, the public peace. ti-gân hoat koân, extraterritoriality. ti-hâ, subjects; people under a magistrate's jurisdiction.
ti-kóaâ, suited for cold weather. ti-joâh, suited for hot weather. put-ti-chêng, an incurable disease. bêng-ti-kun, the Emperor Meiji. bêng-ti hâk-iâ, the Meiji Gakuin. bêng-ti isin, the new era under this Emperor. bêng-ti sin-kiong, the shrine erected to his memory.

底

chi-ti, to harass or molest. ti kâu hôi-sien, to worry a man till he is wearied.

底

ti (R. tsâi, to be in). li ti tô-ô-i hô-i phah, where (e.g. in what part of the street) were you struck by him? li hô-i phah ti tô-ô-i, in what part of the body were you struck? li ti tô-ô-i thinâ-kâ, where did you hear it? li thinâ ti tô-ô-i khi, how did you so misunderstand? why have you forgotten?
tiâm-tiâm ti-ti, thô-sái bi-si, said of bad woman affecting modesty.

地

ti (R. the earth). thô-ti-kong, the god of the earth and of graves. soâ-sin thô-ti, the spirits of the hills and the god of the earth. thô-ti-kong bîn-siâ, albino. thô-ti-kong màg, id.

箬

ti (R. id.). chopsticks. sam-ti, wooden chopsticks. jît-pün ti, Japanese chopsticks; shorter and thinner. âe-seng ti, chopsticks the ends of which are still in one piece, to be separated by the person using them. koah-ti, id. m-thang hiow-ti, polite form of inviting guests to eat.

弟

kiú-ti, a billiard cue. kiú-ti kê, a rest for the cue.

弟

ti (R. tê, a younger brother). sô-ti (+), said in speaking for the first personal pronoun, "1st".

弟

ti (R. chên, the tendon Achilles). thoa-ti, slip-shod, sê tiâ, heel of shoe pressed down. sin ëe tân-tê tiâ, pressing down the back-rib of a new shoe, said in blaming young people for wasting. phoa ëe kek ngâi tiâ, the back-rib of an old shoe still standing firm, said of a man with little money boldly joluing in expense.
tiān — tūn-tiān (+), stubborn, said also of children and animals.

甜 (R. tiān), sweet. phāng-tiān, the bride serving sweets during the first four days of marriage. tiān-siāu, confections; sweetmeats, tiān-tih, small dishes for holding such condiments, in form of segments of a circle. chīān tiān it-tiān kān, in time of prosperity should remember adversity.

tiān, to feign. tiān-chhiān, to pretend not to know about a matter. tiān-siāu lāk-tien, to act in a foolish way, making people laugh.

呈 (R. tēng), to grasp tightly. chhiū tiān kūi-oān, hand clenched into a ball. tiān-ān-kān, to take by the throat; fig. to put to silence. tū-tiān, to retaliate on a man who has previously criticized us. kūi-ā tiān-nā-āu, said of a rich man unwilling to spend money on food.

呈 (R. tēng), to present. tēn-tiān, to fasten on drum leather. kō-tiān hō-i ān, tighten the leather.

呈 (R. tēng, a legal petition). pō-tiān (+), a petition giving additional particulars. tiān-tsōng-thōng, to send in a statement to the President. tiān-būn, to send in a statement to a superior.

程 (R. tēng, a road). kia-tiān, attendants of a mandarin going in front of his chair. kap iū kiā-tiān, on friendly terms with him. khō-tiān, programme of study.

鼎 (R. tēng, a tripod). tiān-thāu pāng, the rice first taken out of boiler, preferred by children.

*tiān, to act in a potted way, as inferior refusing to eat in order to spite his superior, or child when told to share something with another says, let him have it all.

碇 (R. tēng), an anchor. thēng-tiān, to lie at anchor when calling at port by the way. thōa-tiān, to drag anchor. tiān-thāu-kūn, tonnage dues. tōe-tsūn oh khō-tiān, said of a great man keeping people waiting.

tang-tiān (+) tōe, a tender for carrying provisions to Chapel Island and other lighthouses.

lō-hē tiān, the last hope; the last resort. gōa bei pāi lō-hē tiān, I'll have a last try, as gambler. iōh pāi lō-hē tiān, to use the medicine as a desperate remedy.

定 (R. tēng, to fix). mō-hān-tiān (+), not only. mō-hān-tiān gōa tiōh kē, not only I should go, ka-tiān, to have made to order. tiān-thāu chiam, gold or silver hair pins presented to a bride on betrothal.

摘 (R. tēn), to pluck. tiān-koān, to take powers from a man to act. tiān hun hā-bā, to take off the last remains of opium from the bit of sheathing in which it was done up. phien-tiān, ratlines.

tīah, to abbreviate. tiāh chāi, to select the dishes for an entertainment from a list supplied.

*tiāh (R. tēk, to moisten). kūt-tiān, of food, soft and easy to eat.

*tiāk, to fill up with the finger. tiāk gūn, to throw up a dollar, heads or tails (also pron. "tiāk").

枯 (R. tīm, wood). a block for cutting anything upon. tsōc to-tiām, to be involved by another in suffering; very daring and reckless of consequences, tsōc kun-thāu tiām, to get a severe beating.

ほとかひで べんちたん そあ へ, to name our informant so as to involve him also.

捡 (R. tōc, to sink). phān-tiām, to sink (trans.), as enemy's ships. tiām-tōe-tsūn, a submarine.

检 (R. tīm, to sink). phāh-tiām, to sink (trans.), as enemy's ships. tiām-tōe-tsūn, a submarine.

检 (R. tīm, to sink). phāh-tiām, to sink (trans.), as enemy's ships. tiām-tōe-tsūn, a submarine.

检 (R. tīm, to sink). phāh-tiām, to sink (trans.), as enemy's ships. tiām-tōe-tsūn, a submarine.

检 (R. tīm, to sink). phāh-tiām, to sink (trans.), as enemy's ships. tiām-tōe-tsūn, a submarine.
tiam (R. id.), a shop, tiam-tiau, a manager of a shop or bank; tiam-oan, employees. tiam-he, id. tiam-tie, goodwill and furnishings of a business. tsap-he-tiam, shop for general merchandise. peng tiam, an ice cream shop. tiam-phio, banknotes.

tian (R. tim, to sink). tian-bi-tsun, a submarine.

tian (R. tim, to stay). tian-ti, in. tian-tu, hide and seek.

tian (R. to lay down). tiam cheng, to plant seed. sang tiam-chut-tai, to advance money for an entertainment. tiam-khoa, such advances. kau he tiam jon tsoe, how much did it cost in all?

tian (R. thiam), very quiet and staid in manner. tiam chui tian chih, to keep quiet about a matter.

*tiang (Cn.) ti tiang, who?

tiap — tsao-hung chit-tiap, this time yesterday.

tiap (R. to pile up). it-tiap tsoe kang, to work ceaselessly. tia-chhnu, repeatedly.

tiap (R, a butterfly). o-tiap-heng, shaped like a butterfly; tied in form of a bow.

*tiap — bak-chiu tiap-leh, tiap-leh, look of disappointment in the eyes, when suddenly deprived of something.

tiau (R. id.), to carve. tiau-kang, work of an engraver. tiau-chhio, an engraver. tiau-sieng, to carve idols or other figures.

tiau sin-pai, to prepare the ancestral tablet. tiau seng-le-soa, to arrange the offerings in heaps. tiau bah soa, to arrange the larger offerings in this way.

tiau (R. id.). tiau-koa, a jacket of marten's fur, worn only by high mandarins.

*aiau (R. restless). tiau-koah, to decline work in order to get higher wage; to do work in a careless unmoving way.

tiau — pang chhin-pang tiau, said of a man's threats. i am not afraid. pang chhin-bea tiau, id. pang-tiau si be sia-tit, the affair is not so dangerous when open threats are made.

tiau (R. morning). tiau-gan-hoe, the morning glory. tiau-jit, a brand of cigarettes; Ashah.

tiau (R. tiau, to harmonize. cf. tiau). tiau-theng, to intervene in the interests of
tiau 229  tiên

tiau-ko, a "drawing" plaster (+ S.).
tiau-iôh, id. tiau ka-lê, to work puppets with strings. tiau-tôa, suspenders. tiau-cheng-hoc, a kind of bell-flower. tiau-kîia, a framed picture with glass to hang on the wall (S. to summon, S.). tiau-à-kha, the supports from the roof to which the laths for the ceiling are nailed.

khai-tiau, to fix a day during funeral ceremonies when friends come to present scrolls, etc. tiau-sô, addresses of condolence. tiau-tien, telegrams of condolence.

tiau (R. id.), an omen. chit-tiau, a million.

chit-tiau (R. tiau, to harmonize), voice of verbs. tiau-tsa, to investigate (cf. tâu, S.). tiau-poah, to dispose; to arrange. tiau-tông, to move officials or soldiers. tiau-peng, to move troops. tiau-khiên, to transfer.

si-tiau, a hymn tune. khi si-tiau, to raise the tune. si-tiau, tune sung in a loud voice. kô-tiau, the soprano. ji-tiau, alto. hû-tiau, id. tian-tieng-tiau, tenor. kê-tiau, bass. hâ-tiau, id.

*tiau — niet-tiau, to throw away. tsôh-tiau, to make a mole or earthenwork to guide water in a desired direction.

tien (R. id.), to stagger. tien-to, on the contrary. tien-tô si-hui, to invert right and wrong. tien-tô kông, to say the opposite of what one thinks. tien-tô tsôe, to do the opposite. tien-tông-pêng ji, characters written backwards, so that they read correctly when seen from behind or reflected in a mirror.

khui-kha tien, halting in walking. pô-pô-tien, in the hô-lô-bân game, reckoning one for each figure the winner is in advance. ng-pô-tien, reckoning a win only when separated by two figures. tien-ka, belladonna.

tien (R. id.): poâ tien-kông, foolish; silly, poâ tien-gong, id. hong-hoan tien-tien, feigning madness. tê-sidu lák-tien, talking and acting in an absurd way. sêng tien-kông, hot tempered.

tien (R. id.). siong- kái e tiêntô, the ways of business.

tien (R. an irrigated field). siong tien, to pawn (upheldium).

tien (R. a classic). tien-lé, fixed observances; ritual. sêng-tien, the sacraments. hông-lô-tien, a feast with gifts occasionally given in Formosa to persons over 80 years old. tâi-tien, an important event; a great occasion. chôa sin-ninh sî tâi-tien, a marriage procession is important, so that it need not give way to a mandarin and robbers avoid molesting it. tien-zák, chief of prison. tien-hêng, laws and penalties.

tien-koân, the rights of the mortgagee. tien-koân teng-ki, registry of mortgage.

tien-kâ, manner or style of the ancients. tien-chhiông, constitution of a society.

tien (R. to open out). tiên-liên-chhut-lái, to put forth; to exhibit. tiên-phông-hong, to make great display. tiên-lâm-hôe, an exhibition, gen. of a more limited nature. tiên-oân, to postpone.

*tien (R. id.) tiên-chit, iodine. tiên-chiû, tin tecture of iodine.

tiên (R. id.), the imperial hall of audience. chhit-tien, the seven judgment halls passed through after death. chêng-tien, the front hall of a temple. âu-tien, the hall behind.

tiên-hâ, title of relatives of the emperor; imperial highness; prince imperial. kiông-tiên-hâ, title added to the names of such relatives. kiông-hui-tien, their wives.

tien (R. lightning). tien-khi, electricity. tông-tiên, positive electricity.

im-tiên, negative electricity. mo-tiên, frictional electricity. chêng-tien, static electricity. kan-tiên, id. ta-tiên, id. tân-tiên, voltaic electricity. tien-khi-hâk, science of electricity. tien-hâk, id. kô-tiên, insulating. tsoat-tien, id. hût-tien, induced electricity.


tiên-ôe, the telephone. tsô-tông tiên-ôe, automatic telephone. tiên-ôe-sek, telephone call office. tiên-ôe kauôa sô, central exchange office. tiên-ôe kauôa chhiû, operators.

tiên-bé, code for telegraphing Chinese characters (kô, a figure); insulating supports for wire (bê, a horse). tiên-sào, a special telegram. sôan-tiên, id. bit-tiên, a secret telegram; code telegram. pi-tiên, id. lô-thâu-tiên, Reuter telegram. liên-tiên, a unified telegram from several men acting together.

bo-sôa-tiên, wireless telegraphy. tiên-kang chhê tiên-ôa, id. phah pe-tiên, to send by wireless.

tien-teng, an electric lamp. tiên-hê, id. tiên-kông-teng, id. tiên-si, electric fan. tiên-hông, id. tiên-chhah, plug for making contact. tiên-thô, a carbide of calcium; dry battery for torches; electric storage battery. tiên-ti, battery cell; dry battery cells. ta tiên-ti, battery for torches. tiên-lui, electric current. sôn tiên-lui, to inspect the electric fittings. tiên-lêk, electric power; voltage (lêk, strength); electro-plating (lêk, to plate). tiên-gun, silver electro-plating; tiên-lô, electric circuit. tiên-khû, field of force. tiên-tui, voltaic pile. tiên-tsû, bulb for lamp. tiên-tsû, electron; corpuscle. tiên-lêng, electric bell. tiên-to, electric cautery. tiên-chhiông, electric charge.

tien-hô, are light. tiên-chhiông, electric accumulator. thôk-tien-ti, id. tiên-
chhia, electric car. tiên-khi-chhia, id.  

tiên-tân, ship driven by electricity. tiên-iâ-hi, electric lantern display, esp. moving pictures. tiên-hi, id. tiên-piô, meter for measurement of electricity used. tiên-iû, a very flammable kind of oil; petrol. tiên-siu, box on telegraph poles for regulating supply of electricity. tiên-khi-siu, magneto-electric machine. tiên-thui, an electric lift. in-tiên-ki, lightning rod. tiên-ki, id. tiên-hi, the electric fish. tiên-khi-tâng, a thermos flask. tiên-köaôn, id.  
khan tiên-teng, to install electric lighting. khan tiên, id. hoat tiên-ki, a dynamo. tiên-ki, id.; a transmitter. tiên-teng-thâu, the fittings of an electric lamp. tiên-thâu, id.; the source of power, as in motor-launch. hoat-tiên, electricity sparking across, fusing wire, etc. lâu-tiên, electric leakage. liâk-tiên, a land line. lô-tiên, id. hai-tiên, submarine cable. hâi-töe khán tiên-sào, to lay a cable.  
tiên-kang-kong-si, company for supply of electricity. tiên-lêk hóc-siä, id. tiên-chhia, electric power station. tiên-chhia, employees for repair, etc. thuâi tiên, to use electric supply without paying for it. tsa tiên, to investigate such cases. phó-tiên-sô, electrical works office.  
tiên liâu, the battery is exhausted. tiên bô fû, electricity not on. sit tiên, electricity gone off.  

佃 tiên (R. to cultivate the land). phó tiên, to rent a field to a tenant. tiên-siû, a man who takes over a large property and sub-lets it. tiên-jin, a tenant. tiên-iôk, agreement between landlord and tenant. khi-tiên, to take back a field and end the lease. kê-tiên, to transfer a lease. êng-tiên, perpetual lease.  

澇 *tiên (R. id.) tiên-hùn, potato starch passed through water. tiên-hùn-chít, glutinous matter. tiên-hùn-chê-tsô-sô, a manufacturer of potato starch, etc.  

哲 *tiêt (R. clever). bèng-tiêt, able; educated. biên-tiêt, id. tiêt-jin, able men; scholars. sip-jî-tiêt, twelve sages in the temple of Confucius.  

tiêt-hâk, philosophy.  

秩 *tiêt (R. order). tiêt-sû, order; programme. tiêt-sû chêng-tsôc, order; keeping time well. tiêt-sû bin-łoân, disorderly; confused. sê-tiêt, hereditary.  

蜴 *tiêt (R. thiet). tiêt-ék, a kind of lizard (? chameleon).  

*tiêt (R. to exchange). tiêt-chhûi, time after time.  

tîh (R. tek, a drop). tsêc táp-tîh ê seng-li, to do a small miscellaneous business. tîh-tîh-kim, a kind of firework. tîh-tauh, to tick; to drop. kâu-thâu tîh-tâh o'-môn-â-û, very much set on anything.  

tîh (R. tiáp), a small plate. ti-tîh-pôa, a tray with a number of small plates on it containing various condiments. khia-tîh, a plate with fruit piled on it; there should be four such plates (all different) at ceremonial entertainments. hóc-tîh, dishes of flowers; four are placed along the blank side of the table when only six persons are seated.  

tîm (R. id.), to sink; to fall, of barometer or thermometer. phah tîm, to sink (trans.). sia* khâh tîm, sound very low, as of distant thunder. tim-lêk (+), engrossed in (lêk, to sink). tim-lêk ti chiû-nîh*; given to liquor.  
	tim-chiâm (+), mystic. tim-chiâm-ka, the mysteries. tim-tiôk, thoughtful in speaking. tim-tim-kim, a small sum given for teaching, not regular fee, as in business night school.  

掷 tim (R. têk), to throw, as a stone. tim-sî, to stone to death. tim-tsûi, to throw into the water.  

沉 tîm (R. tim). âng tîm-tîm, a decided red. tîm-tau, heavy; weighty.  

tîm (cf. thîm). tim-chhûi, to shake hands.  

珍 tîm — tim-ki, of bride, to sit waiting in the bridal chair.  
	*tim — chhin-tim, to slight; to ignore. m-biên kek kâu hiah tîm, need not be so high and mighty.  

tîn (R. precious). tîn-siôh, to take care of; to prize. tîn-aî, to long for. tîn-tsong, to treasure up. tîng-bê tîn, name of a bird (the Formosan jay).  
	chit tîn tsuí-iù, a tin of kerosine oil. khui-tîn-to, a tin-opener.  

津 tîn (R. cheng, evidence). biên tîn, to remit taxes. pi tîn, to beat an official who gives in less than the due amount of taxes.  
	stû put-tîn gôa m-tsai, I do not know whether there is enough or not; I accept no further responsibility.  

津 tîn (R. chin, a ferry). tîn-lôh-ki, to drop, as water, or as flowing in a stream. tîn-êk, moisture; essence. tîn-thiäp, to give help; to subsidise. tîn-tîn iû-bî, more and more enjoyed, as food, books, etc.  

陳 tîn (R. to set in order). tîn-sût, to state; to put forward. tîn-chêng-su, document explaining state of affairs, as when wronged, or putting forward new proposals. tîn-tiêt-sô, a showroom; a museum. tîn-tiêt phin, exhibits; curios. tîn li-hâi, to explain the dangers of a course of action.  


藤 tîn (R. tông, ruttan, hong-tîn, hard black substance produced at bottom of the sea (s. dust, S.). hong-tîn chhî-hôan, bracelet made of this material.
thò-si-tìn, a fine small kind of rattan.
tháng-kau-tìn, kind used for handles of buckets. tsúi-thàng-tìn, id.

tin (R. to repress). sî-tìn, a small town. chi-bù-tìn, a market town; an important centre. tin-sùi-sái, mandarin guarding a city with troops. tin-thè, of idol delivering a house from evil influences. tin öng-sin ok-seah, id. tin-kàng tsûn, a small heavily armed war- vessel anchored at mouth of harbour.

hit è giáp hó li tin chit-poa, if half of that property were yours. si ti tin tiam, blaming a man for occupying room wrongly (lit. dead pig still on block).

tin (R. id.), a company of men. chiap-tìn, to give battle. thâm-tìn, to reconnoitre the enemy’s position. kap i tìn-tìn, to fight with him. tin-tò, plan of battle. phâh thìn-tìn, to attack a very strong position. phóc tin-bé, to throw in reinforcements after long fighting.

oe-oe tin-tìn, very numerous; in jostling crowds. sai-tìn, a procession with figure of lion. tok-tìn, to superintend a procession. lóng-kun-tìn, friends taking part in a procession with music. lu thâu-tìn, to go forward in front rank. tsôc thâu-tìn, id.

tiò (R. tò, to throw). tiò-khi-lái, to leap up, as a solid mass like lead does when carried. tiò-kha thê-tôe, to dance with rage. tiò bó lô, do. esp. from sense of having mismanaged matters. tiò khoe, to play "jacks".

tiò (R. tiò), a hook. tiò-ji, bait. chit-hi tiò tôa tài, a sprat to catch a whale.

sa* tiò kim, dress covered with spangles. tiò--láng, to take with guile.

tiôh (cf. tiôh). gin-nâ teh tiôh bé, hampered in movements by children.

着

tiôh (R. tiôh, right). thia* bó tiôh, fail to hear. thia* hêc tiôh, unable to hear. thia* m-tiôh, to hear wrongly. böng è tiôh è miha*, tangible things. iâu-bé chiau tiôh, not yet completely done. té hô tiôh kûn, failed to keep up with the company. m-tiôh sì, the wrong time; an unlucky time. chhut-sî chìn tiôh sì, born at a very fortunate time.

bóc tiôh (+)-tít, angry, at wrong done to others. m-sái lí böc tiôh-tít, you need not be indignant; it is not your affair. hôâng lâng böc tiôh-tít, to exasperate a man.

*tiôk (R. id.) kiên-tiôk, to build. kiên-tiôk-hûi, expenses of building. kiên-tiôk-pô, building committee.

tiôk (R. to drive away). tiôk sùi, to banish overseas. tiôk-hoc goân-chêk, to send an offender back to his own home.

Tiôk (R. right). tiôk-chhiû, to start work; to make a beginning. khâu ã-tiôk-è, more trustworthy; better off. gàu bô tiôk, my mistake, said apologetically, as when having kept guest waiting; unable to get advantage. tiôk-chhîn tiôk-chhêk, to involve relatives.

tô-tiôk, to arrive. tiôk-hut, to pay costs on delivery of goods.

*tiôk, rotten. chá tiôk-tiôk, wood very rotten.

中

tiong (R. middle). tiong-sim-tiâm, central spot; important point. ki-tiong, among them. lâm tiong-kan, among us. lâm lâi-tiong, id.

tiong - iong chêng-hù, the central authorities. tiong-kun, adjutant; aide-de-camp. tiong-hoa bin-kok tsâp-it ni, the 11th year of the Republic of China. tiong-eng ê tiong-êk, Anglo-Chinese treaty. tek-ki-tiong (+), in moderation; the three countries that will survive, Germany, the United States and China.

tiong-lip, neutral, siû tiong-tiong, to observe neutrality. tiong-lip chhû-siau, to abandon neutrality. tiong-nâo*, ordinary; medium (v. noâ*, s.). tiong-â gün, a fifty-cent piece.

张

tiong (R. to open out). khoa-tiong, to boast. tsû-tiong, to determine of one's own will. phóc chhut-tiong, to send out officials on special business. chhut-tiong-oân, such officials. chhut-tiong-sô*, a branch office.

忠

tiong (R. to do ever again). tiong-hêng, to do again. hoat-chhut tiong-ûi, to escape from being surrounded.

tân (R. the bowels). sîu-tân-tûi, inguinal hernia. hong-tân, bowel producing square excrement. hong-tân tôk-sien, a man with these peculiarities will rise to the highest rank. tiong-lâm è chêng, inflammation of the bowels. bông-tân, the appendix. bông-tân, id. bông-tân hoat-lâm, appendicitis.

tân (R. long in time or space). khah chhun-tân, to have something to spare. tiong tsôc-gâm, to have much over. tiong-chhun-tân, ivy. tiong-chhun-chhiûi, the yew tree.

tân-an sui lôk, put si kiû kû chi tōe, though one may have a good time at the capital, it is not a place of permanent abode. tiong-kang, the Yang-te-kiang. tiong-kià, Nagaaki.

*tiong (cf. tiông). si tân, who is it?

tân (R. to grow). tiong-chhiû, an elderly person. tiong-siông, seniora. tiong-lâm, the eldest son. tiong-pông, house of the eldest son. tiong-iû, old and young. tiong-lô, an elder of the church. tiong-chiip-hôc, the Deacons' Court.

hôc-tiong, head of a society; chairman. san-tiong, a high scholar engaged to teach the students and graduates of a district.
tìng (R. to overflow). tiòng-thò', to be covered up with sand or earth; said of grave surrounded by higher ground, tiòng-ké, sudden rise in price.

tìng (R. vexed). tiòng-sim, indignant at sight of wrong-doing, or at one's own mistake. tiòng-sim-tiong-koa, id.

tìng (R. to hit the centre of the mark). tiòng-soan, to be elected. tiòng-chái, to win a prize in a lottery. tiòng-chi', to be wounded by an arrow. tiòng-khàng, appropriate, of words; taking the fancy. goa tiòng-tiêng t i ê tôc, I happened to prepare the very subject he examined me on. tiòng-kú, to get the Kujin degree.

tìng (R. heavy). kohn-tiông, to value much; to consider important. tiòng-luân, important. tiòng-tái, id. tiòng-tôa, id. tiòng-sim-tiâm, centre of gravity.

tìng-jim, a heavy responsibility. tiòng-bông, a good reputation. tiòng-lâh, superior officials, in bank or large business.

tìng (R. the second of three). hun-chhâu tiòng-bôe, to sell government tobacco or cigarettes wholesale, by contract with the authorities. tiòng-chái, to act as arbiter; to mediate.

hu tiòng-bu, an able, competent woman.

tiông (R. a staff). khok-song-tiông, staff carried by husband at funeral of his wife. goân-sê-chiu, a field-marshall's baton.

tiông (R. to rely upon). chhâa-tiông, to intrust. tâ-tiông, to fight. sêng-tiông, victorious in battle. pâi-tiông, defeated.

fít (R. tek, to obtain). ū khah-tit bó, it is better so than none at all. tiòng hō-i-seng thài chit-jiah khah-tit kui-kì long bô-khí, better a small operation than to lose the whole limb (said of the less of two evils).

khôa tô tit-chit-ní, see if you can hold out for a year; if you read for a year. tôa tô tit-chit-ní, if you remain for a year.

fít (R. id.), a brother's son. tit-jî, a nephew. pâu-tit, id. lêng-tit, your nephew. tit-hu, nephew's wife. tsong-tit, a very distant junior relative of same surname. gü-tit, expression used for oneself when speaking to an intimate friend of one's father (as if to one's uncle). tsái-tit, when speaking to friend of grandfather.

fít (R. id.), straight. tit-chiap, dealing directly (v. chiap, S.). tit-sè, direct taxation. tit-kat, direct control, as when inferior office is abolished. tit-koan, intuition. thô-tit, blunt and plain-spoken, pênh-tit, simple ordinary language. tit-tû-tit, dealing directly; speaking openly and frankly. tit-tit-kiâ tit-tit-hûng, away he goes, further and further. tit liâu-liâu, lying straight down.

tiòng-tiân, the officials in government offices or large establishments, who remain on in rotation after business hours. siok-tit, one who spends the night there. siok-tit-liâu, expenses allowed for this.

pàng-tit, to play this game. gô-jî-tit, the game gobang.

*tiu — tiu kiâu-ă, to gamble, said esp. of children.

*tiu — chhâa put-tiu, said by winning player in the game "tit," can capture all the opponent's pieces in succession; said to man constantly coming to borrow money.

*tiu (R. armour). kah-tiu, complete suit of armour. kah-tiu tsâi-sin, in full armour, said by official apologising for formality.

*tiu (R. tiong, to open out). tiu'-tâ, of set purpose; to plan. goân kia i tiu', I reckon its cost. siang-kha tiu', prepared for either of two alternatives. khit-chhâa si'-tiu' (sin-tiu'), rich man dressed like a ceggar. khi sa'keng-tiu', to build with three rooms.

chhu-tiu', to go from home on business; orig. said of officials. chhu-tiu'-sô, a local branch office.

gin-nâ teh tiu'-piaua, the child is making himself cross. tân-tiu', to refuse obstinately. tiu'-tâ, to guard against; of set purpose. tiu' chhêng, to dress a corpse for burial. tiu' tân-lâu, to prepare articles for use on board ship. tiu' hui chhia' khô-khek, said of anything very unexpected, Tiu' Hui being a very fortunate man.

*tiu (R. tiong, an area). tiu'-sô, a place of meeting. jip-tiu' (+), to go to a place of meeting. boàn-tiu', the whole assemblage. móà-tiu', id. tiu'-bin, in the place of meeting. sek-tiu', place of meeting for a function. ien-hâe-tiu', hall for a feast. ien-bû-tiu', a parade ground; a drill ground. siâ-kek-tiu', an archery range.

lông-sô chhi-giâm-tiu', an experimental farm. êng-giap-tiu', place of business. kang-tiu' (+), a workshop. hê-tsông-tiu', a crematorium.
give face, previous on the urging meal. lifetime, bo fire, time the pay-
attractive. the sa" time g6a horn.. a prime sio-tfig, hall, a khah the change tsong-tiu", a take mandarin's a.
eastern, to the of employees, station head of master, a khui been scold till" seng-li ni^u-chhu-tng, till" khui thng-tng, a artificial bridal curtains, a khui thng-tng, a, to carry the curtain ornaments in a bridal procession. lô-ko tiu'-pâng, a soldiers' tent, for about 10 men.
tiu" (R. tiou, a swelling). siu láng é tsú-tiu", to reduce distention of the belly, etc.; to mollify a man's anger.
tiu" (R. tiou, to overflow). tiu-tóa, to expand.

蒂长

長


窕

帳

tiu" (R. tiou), a pair of curtains. iâ"-tiu", an encampment. thông-tiu", a passbook. tiu'-chêng, front of a bride's curtains or mandarin's tribunal. tiu"-chêng siu-êng, to be employed by mandarin. kiâh tiu'-chêng, to carry the curtain ornaments in a bridal procession.

張

當

tiug (R. tong, to bear). tng-thâu tü"bin, face to face. tng i kông, to say to him. tng-täng, in presence of the magistrate. tng-täng khai-hông, to release a prisoner from open court as innocent. seng-li tng teh lâu-jiet, at a time when business was prospering. tng-thâu pêh-jit, in broad daylight. tng ni thang thi", at all times.

fiu-chü-tang, a rat trap.

塘長

長

tiug (R. tong, long). tâng-i'-thê, cy-
lindrical. tâng-tu, oblong; oval. tâng-tu'-ti", oval. tâng-te tâng-chhiam, uneven and irregular, orig. of tallies, etc. but said more generally. tâng chiâ-tâng, tê chiâ-tê, having the right clothes to wear; well off. chêng chhâ tâng-sa", to be exposed in the cage.

phah-tiug ti-hia, always to be found there. tâng-lâu-tsiui, flowing continuously, as a perennial stream. tiou siu hì tâng, think it over; take long thoughts. hò i khaâ tâng, let him have a little, said when having made over-payment.

腸

tiug (R. tong, bowels). tâng-jie"-chêng, enteric fever. tâng-lâm, inflammation of the bowels; enteritis. tâng-hoát-lâm, id. tít-tâng, the rectum. tit-tâng tiit-tâng, honest and straightforward. tâng-hong, troubled with constant panging of wind. si'-tâng (+), often said by women of themselves.

khi-tâng khi-tô", much vexed. kho'-tâng khu'-tô", id. bò tâng bô tô", without intestines, as crabs; gr. unforgiving; stupid. bò tâng bô tô, chiâh chhî pê tâ", rashly undertaking a matter without understanding.

tôa-tâng kô siô-tâng, rumbling in the bowels; hungry. tôa-ô-tô' kui tiau to tsai, to see through a person.

kôn-tâng, an enema. liu'â tâng, sausages made with tasty stuffing.

堂

tiug (R. tong), a hall. kê-tiug, to undergo judicial trial. ké sa"-tiug, to be examined three times. au-tiug (+), a subsequent sederunt. kông tâng-sa, to make arrangement, with yamun officials when one's case is coming on for trial as to payment of expenses, etc.

kông-tiug, a public hall. kâng-tiug, a lecture hall. hok-im-tiug, a gospel hall. kâu-tiug, a church building. tiug-hôe, an organized congregation. môa tiug, filling the hall; a full house.

tiung-tiug (+), title of prime minister. li tïông-tiug, the prime minister Li.

轉

tiug — tâng-i, give him. thôch tâng i khi, give him and let him go.

轉

tiug (R. tsouan, to turn). bôe-miû" tâng--lái, sell the goods and return home. m tiug chhû, will not go home. tâng-khi, has died. tâng-pô, a high wind suddenly rising. tâng-kak, a sharp corner.

bôe tâng-sia" (+), unable to change its note, as a horn. sia" kâh tâng, has got back one's voice. sia" pêng-lin-tiug, to change one's mind. kho lien-tiug--khi, went away again.

tâng-chhûi, the luck turning at gambling. tâng chhûi, to change one's manner of speaking, as child growing up, or as entering into new relationship. chhia-chhia-tiug, people constantly coming and going; talking endlessly. kông-ôc tâng-khan-pâng, glib and talkative.

tâng-oan, to arrange a dispute. tâng-sêh, id. gôâ kâ i tiug-chhut sa"-kak-gân, I settled the matter by telling him to pay 30 cents. tâng-tsò'-sa", grave clothes. sai-pak tâng hê-lâm, changing from anger to goodwill.

頓

tiug (R. tôn, to bow the head). chit-tiâp-si-si-tiug, now is the time for a regular meal. tiug-si kâu, id. kiâm âm-tôe, to abstain from the evening meal, done esp. in the 7th month. chiâh kê-tiug, to eat something as a pretence for a meal. jî-tâng, the mid-day meal. tiâm-sim chiâ-tiug, three meals a day and refreshments at intervals.

chi-tiâng chi-tiug nà-tiû", it happens only once in a lifetime, said in urging a man to liberal dealing at marriage. lôh-tiug, to become quiet and conformable, of young bride or adopted child. si sa" tîng ân-ni" teh chiâh, yet he takes his meals regularly, said of a puny child.

顿

tiug (same as previous word?) tâng--lôh-khi, to set down, as put on fire, not neatly. tâng-lôh--khi chê, to sit
wealth, just enough to keep things going, all I have gained is my moustache.

tò (f. to wash out). tò-thài, to select and separate; to clear out useless officials. tsu-jién tò-thài, normal selection. tò kim, to obtain gold by washing. tò-hôn: kong-si, a company for manufacture of tinned goods.

tô (R. the weight of a steelyard). bò-tiâu-tô, said of steelyard not large enough to weigh an article. liâh bòe tiâu-tô, forward and irresistible.

tô (R. to carry a burden). tô-chiâu, the ostrich. tô-chiâu mìng, ostrich feathers.

*tô (R. pleased). ân-sô tô, to learn by asking. chiên-hák chih tô, to increase one's learning by asking questions. tô-thòa, id.

 tô (R. an island). tô-kok, Great Britain; Japan. pún-tô, this island, póa-tô, a peninsula. tô-to-hái, an archipelago. liên-tô-thoán, an association of the whole island (v. liên, s.).

 tô (R. ké, there). li khi tô-khi, where did you go? mài khi tô-khi, do not wish to go any where. tô-lôh chi ê, which one? put-lân tô-lôh chi ê, no matter which.

tô (R. id.), to fall. tô-tô, dead. iâ bòe hó iâ bòe tô, said of prolonged illness, invalid will neither recover nor die. tô-lôh bô poâ-ê-ê-pr, died in perfect poverty. seng-li tô-poa4, business failed. chiham-tô, to notify bankruptcy. tô lâng ê chiê4, tsái, to fail to pay debts. tô-chheng tô bán, to fail for a very large sum.
kái tô koe, the best in the whole street. kái tô chi-siâ, the best in the village, kiah tek-ko kái tô koe, to sweep the whole street with a bamboo pole, said of foolish boasting. tô-chhiâu, to cut down timber. bô hông bô tô tô-tô-chhiâu, said of any sudden collapse without apparent cause.

tô i ê án, overcome him at law. tô teh sîo, lying down smoking opium. kê bòe hiâu-tî tô, to pretend stupidity (not to know how to lie down). poâ hoân-tô, when Fort Prudentia falls, i.e. never; said of recovering money. lâm tien-tô, in one's dotage.

si-lâu tô-thâu, vegetables salted so as to have proper taste. bô tô-thâu, badly salted or pickled.

tô (R. a cluster). nî-tô, the external ear.

tô (R. to arrive). pô-tô, to intimate one's arrival. tôm put-tô, to mark a scholar or competitor not arrived.

tô (R. to escape). tô-iông, a deserter. tô-hoań, an escaped criminal. tô-seng, to flee for one's life. tô-ôh, to play truant. tô-kang, to shirk work; to run away, as indentured labourers.

bô thang tô-si4, unable to make ends meet.

tô (R. tô, a measure). chiêu-tô tô kê chiêu-tô, wandering about in search of work and food. chiêu-pâ tô-lâu, hoat chiêu-chhiu si than ê, I am not earning
be returned by the seller when the price is paid in full. ándezhóu tšai (+), to plant upon the river bank. tšan rō o, those fish which have not returned back with the others, considered inferior eating. tšan-tàng, the recoil of a gun. tšan-tun, id. tšan-ho, to plane towards one. tšan-khāp, inverted. tšāng chīn kōan, high on the list if read backword.
tšāng-pung (+) ti, to put on outside in. tian-tō ti, to put on front backwards. tšāng-pung khek, to cut characters in reverse, so that they print right. tšāng-chīh khek, id.; to cut characters with the left hand. tian-tō si, of child born foot foremost.
tšāng-khi (+), to die; tšāng hieh-kak, to throw away. tšāng-pūi-ē, the man who removes night-soil. bō-zāu-ē tšāng-kōng, said to man saying the opposite of what he thinks (the seller of oil inverts his measure).
buah-ming tšāng-seh, id. (winding the queue the way wrong round).
tšāng-tsun, the previous trip of a steamers. tšāng-tsun, the next trip.

tó (R. to lead). chīen-tō, a forerunner; a guide. in-tō, a guide. tsōe zien-tō, chīa, to take the lead; to show the way. hūn-tō, teacher of elementary school in Formosa, graduate of normal school. tšōa(*), guide; line of advance.

tó (R. to rob). chīsāp-tō, to steal. tšān-lāi, a statement to the police of a robbery. tō-bōc tō-bōc, to deal in stolen goods. tō-chēk, robbers. tō-hān, night sweats; hectic sweats of person in illness.

tó (R. a way). thīh-tō, a railway. thīh-tō-pō, board of railway management. tōa thīh-tō, the main line of railway. chīa-hō, the osphagus. chīa-hō hieh-chek, stricture of the osphagus. tsūi-tō, an aqueduct; waterpipes.

bū-sū-tō, Bushido. sēng-tō, a theological college. pīn-tō, said by Buddhist priest for 14th. tō-tek-ka, moralists. tō-tek-chīm, skillful; good at planning. tō-pō, name given by sorcerer to his long colored rope.

khōan-giap-tō, Commissioner for the advancement of industries. sūn-kēng-tō, Commissioner of police. hō-tō, a riverbed; title of the official in charge of the Yellow River.

chēk-tō, the equator. jēt-tō, the territorial zone. un-tō, the temperate zone. hān-tō, the arctic zone; the arctic circle. pak-hāi-tō, the Hokaido.

ū siū lāi-khi tō, to consider the past and future in taking action; to know when to be firm and when to yield (as one say, "tō").

tó (R. all). kia-tō, the metropolis; Kyoto. phē-tō iū-tō, tō-an ō tēote tō, when the Peacadores are connected with Formosa, then Formosa will have an emperor of its own. tō-hōc, a town; a busy centre.

tō-hāp, opportunity; convenience. put tō-hāp, unsuitable; inconvenient. ka-sū siōng tō tō-hāp, family affairs, as reason of retiring, etc. tō-hāp-chia tō tō-hōc, does not quite suit my convenience. put tō-hāp tō hēng-ūi, improper conduct.

tó (R. to slaughter). tō-hō, a butcher. tō-thiok-tō, a slaughter house. tō-thiok-hūi, fees payable for having animals slaughtered. tō-tàng, manager of slaughter house.

tō-sōng, to massacre all the inhabitants of a city. tō-so-chū, spiced wine drunk at New Year.

tó (R. a kitchen). tō-chi (+), a cook called in for a feast. tō-chi-chhái, food cooked by him, material may be supplied by employer. tō-chi-toh, id. tō-chi-kēng, a temporary kitchen; a restaurant.

tó (R. a road). chéien-tō, the future. chéien-tō tō hēng-hōc, coming happiness. chéien-tō tō phah-sāng, it is difficult to forecast the future. bē tō, to lose one's way.

tōan-tō, one's main business. chhā-chhā tō, id.; a legitimate occupation; degree won by merit. phien-tō, practices apart from our proper work; improper practices. kāng-tō, of the same trade or profession; siang-tō, id. tāng-tō, id. tōan pāt-tō, to change one's trade. pēt-tō, id. kāi-tō, id. oā-tō, id. tsāp-tō kau, a general business. siong-tō, business circles; trade guilds.

tó (R. a map). tō-ūi, illustrations in a magazine or book. tō-soat, a book or sheet with illustrations and letterpress. kōa-tō, a wall map. tō-iū, a diagram. tō-su-sek, a library. tō-su-kōan, a reading room, tō-su-fián, a stationer's shop; a shop where seals are cut. dī-tō-su, a draughtsman in surveyor's office. dī-tō-tsōa, a transparent tracing paper.

chhēng-tō, to apply to government for official plan of one's property. tūtō, to compare the property with the plan in cases of dispute. tō-hūn, the extent of ground enclosed in a government plan. sīok sīm-mīh tō-hūn, to which district does it belong? tō-kūn, a mark sunk in the ground for purposes of survey.

jēk-phah-tō, the plans are already prepared. thiam-tsū tō-kāi, additions and explanations. kūng-tō, no resource; very poor (s. a disciple, S.). tō-li mō sēng, greedy of gain and fame.

tó (R. a disciple; to banish). bū-ki-tō-hēng, imprisonment for life. iū-kī-tō, for a limited period.

tó-tē (+), a disciple; learner. sēng-tō, a student; a scholar. kāu-tō, a worshipper. kūng-tō, a fierce violent man (s. a nāp, S.).

tó (R. kō, dropsy). tōa-tō-thāng, aidmen swollen; Dropical.

tō (R. tō, the belly). tō-kōa (+) kūo, child's trousers continued over the front of the body to the neck. hēn-tō, coat thrown open.
a tax-paper. chhão-toa, id. oán-toa, a receipt for payment in full. òoa-kü, document given as proof.

thián-toa (+), to take out a ticket for the railway. phah-toa, id. thián-chia-toa, id. thián-gin, passage money. thián-hién-zú-toa, to take out a passage with one's own money. thián-sin-toa, to have ticket money advanced by broker. sia-toa-khe, such a coolie passenger.

teh-toa (+), to make part payment; to pay to account in general. toh-toa, an order on an agent, to pay for a house for a lease. teh-chit e toh-toa, to present such an order in return for offerings at funeral observances.

tòa (R. tán, to fillip), tòa-chi, metal balls, formerly used in place of arrows. phah-tòa-chi, to shoot such. khui-hoc e tòa-chi, bombs; shells.

Ròa (R. tán), an altar, chit tóa, one time of consulting an idol. sôa-tóa, to take advantage of another person's consulting. tóa-gin, following on and so saving expense. sôa tòa-bé, id. sôa tóa lâi tóe, said gen. to do something additional whilst here on any occasion.

kat éng-tóa, to prepare the place in a house for the performance of funeral rites. éng-tóa, the place so prepared. chê-tóa, to sit in place prepared at these sites.

thi-kong-tóa (+), temple of gök-té (in Tainan). tó-su-tóa, place where a Taoist priest resides. thien-su-tóa chhut-kúi, said of an event marvellous and unexpected.

lâm - tòa pak - tóa, two temples in Tainan where coffins are placed until they can be taken across to China. pâi hoc-tóa, to arrange a display of flowers at certain rites.

tòa (R. tán, morning). lù-tóa, a female actor. ge-tóa, girls carried on an ornamental frame at processions. ki-tóa, id. mòa-chi-tóa, the actor who personates female characters.

tòa (R. tóan, a hit). chit tóa giáp, one piece of property. chhán-khôe Kúi-ná, pah tóa, several hundreds of title deeds. kiông-niâ é chhiù-tóa, violent methods. it tóa lâi, an affair; a stage in management of a matter. sam-tóa è chhui-li-hoát, a syllogism.

tòa (cf. tóa), to fillip. phah pang tòa thiau, to take indirect vengeance on a man whom we are afraid to attack openly. tòa kheh-thâu hông tóa bông tóa, always harping on a subject.

tòa (li, tô tóan lân?), lazy. pin-tòa kiâ, loth to walk, preferring to ride. tòa-sín, a lazy fellow. pin-tòa kí, argon.

Ròa (R. tóan, straight), a term in logic. tóan toan, major term. sôa-tóan, minor term. tìng-tóan, middle term. tìngtòan put - tóan è chhà-bíu, fallacy of undistributed middle. sam-tóan chhui-li hoát, a syllogism.

toan-chéng, correct in conduct. toantiau, orderly. to-tóan, many affairs; said of man too ready to interfere. kâu to-tóan, id. to-to tóan-tóan, id. kêk-tóan, the extreme point; to the last degree.

tóan (R. short). tóan-siu, short life. tóan-bêng, id. jít tóan là tiông, short days and long nights.
lâng è tóan - chhú, a man’s faults; shortcomings. bô chhiok lâng è tóan, to connive at a man’s misdeeds.

tóan (R. to judge). tóan-an, to decide a case. tóan-kiet, to decide and wind up a case.

chín-tóan, to diagnose a case. chín-tóan-su, a statement of the nature of disease, esp. as to the amount of injury done in assault.

tóan (R. to cut). tóan tsuí-lô, to cut off water and lead in another direction. tóan huî-lô, to stop by magical means circulation of blood in a man and so cause his death. jia-tóan, to isolate infected persons in their house. kheh-tóan, id. or in isolation ward. tóan sang sî-miâa, to throw away one’s life.

tóan-kí kâu, wise and firm instruction, like that of the mother of Menocus.

fôau (R. id.), satin. iû-tóan, a material used for sides of shoes or for braiding. heh-bê-toa, id. thái-se-tóan, similar material, but rather better. fiú-tóan-kêk, a shop for sale of silks and satins.

fôau (R. books of history). giën-hêng-tóan, a biography. siô-tóan, a short biography; an obituary notice. lip-tóan, id. seng-tóan, a biography written during lifetime.

* fôau (R. id., cf. thân). tóan-jì, the seal character.

tôe (R. id.) chhut-tôe, for sale. hêe-tôe, money exchange; drafts. tôe-chhêng-phô, book for recording sales. tôe-chhêng, id.

tôe (R. tóe), to write down, ién-tôe, the subject of an address. kàng-tôe, id. bûn-tôe, the subject of enquiry. mông-tôe, id. li-tôe, a digression, tsâu-tôe, id. tôe-kí, a motto. tôe-ùi, to write inscriptions on scrolls.

tôe tôe-bák, a long passage given out as a text; an important matter. tôe-tôe, id. siô tôe-bák, a short text, as a single clause; a slight affair. siô tôe tôa tôe, a great matter rising out of a small cause; “much ado about nothing”.

tôe (R. tóe, the heel). bê-tôe-kim, a vegetable medicine for children. bê-tôe, a plant with small white flowers. kâu-tôe 6; small tubers growing together in a mass. bôn-kê tôe, an active man, always running about.

* tôe (R. id.), to fall down. soe-tôe, to fall.

tôe (R. t), bottom. kâu-tôe, originally. pîn-tôe, id. tsai-tôe, id. u hô tsái-tôe having a good record. u hô tóe, id. gôan,
rhinoceros. tók-úi, seating only one person, instead of two, at side of table. tók-bók-tsin, a canoe made out of the hollowed trunk of a tree. tók-bók lán chi, a single person can not effect it. tók-toán, a decision come to without consulting others; a dogma.

tók-ek kók, Germany. tók-kun, the German army.

*tók (R. id.), poison. tók-sat, to kill by poison. sat-tók, to disinfect. tók-chí, poisoned arrows. i tók kong tók, to cure poison by poisonous drugs; homoeopathy.

kó chiah-múi tók, acting recklessly of consequences. òe tók-tók, irritating and cruel words. tsóe tók hú-li-sin, there is nothing more poisonous than the heart of woman.

*tók (R. id.) bók-tók, a bell with a wooden clapper; fig. an instructor; a prophet.

tóm (R. id.) tom-tom-thé (khái), sound of drum and gonj beaten by sorcerer.

*tóm (cf. tlm). tóm-tháu, to bow the head. khám tóm, very ceremonious.

*tóm — chhán-tóm, a kind of bird with peculiar deep note.

*tóm — tóm-sóm, long robes.

tóng (R. to bear). tóng-tó, holding office; the present magistrates. tóng-tit, to be in charge, as at evening studies or on night duties. tóng-kíók, to be in charge. tóng-kiók-chiái bê, póng-koan-chiái chheng, the bystander sees most clearly. tóng-kóa, the person who supplies a private gambling party with room, cards and food, receiving a percentage of the winnings. tóng-kóng, the holder in which the counters are placed, to be afterwards redeemed.

koah tóng, to allot shares. phóe-tóng, id. (v phòe, S.). tóng-tsó u kim, current account with bank, cheque-book provided. siáu-kháo tóng-tsó u kim, current account with passbook; savings bank account. phóe-thóng u kim, arrangements for some banks for receiving very small sums. piét-toa u kim, money on deposit, no time fixed. jít-tóng, daily expenses allowed when sent on special business.

pien-tóng, a meal; a refreshment; a luncheon basket. kó pien-tóng, to have meals sent in from a restaurant.

siong-tóng, equal; befitting; suitable. éng-tóng, id. u siong-tóng ê in-toa, having proper grounds for action. tóng-jîn, ought to.

tóng (R. winter). tóng-hong, to take precautions against thieves at the end of the year. thien-tóng, fiches (s. sound, S.).

long (R. east). kún-tóng, the near East; the Balkans, etc. osán-tóng, the far East, China, etc. tóng sam-sáng, the three eastern provinces.

hâng-tóng, the head of a house of business. tiâm-tóng, the head of a shop. kó-
tong, a shareholder. óh-tóng, the patron of a school. hák-tóng, id. kóan-tóng, the head of an establishment. tóng-tó-su, the host of travellers.

*tóng (R. tom, sound of stone in water).

thién-tóng, bowl of rice with condiments (S. winter, S.).


siü tóng-sin, to be a celibate. siü tóng-cheng, id.

kim-tóng giók-lú, paper figures of male and female attendants of dead man.

tóng (R. united). tóng-i, harmony of sentiment; unanimous. tóng-i-su, document issued by a magistrate stating that he approves of a proposal. tóng-chêng, sympathy. tóng-chiong, belonging to the same race. tóng-chiong tóng-bun, united in race and literature. tóng-hoa, to become changed so as to resemble something else; assimilation. tóng-bêng, allied by treaty. tóng-bêng-kok, the Allies. tóng-bêng-hoê, the Tung-ming Society. tóng-bun tsu-i, the Tung-wen Institute, Amoy.

tóng-liâu (+), persons of the same profession. tóng-lui, homogenous; belonging to the same class. siong-tóng, id.

tái-tóng, the Commonweal. tài-tóng tsu-á, universalism.

tóng-ki li-lú, to stay for a time with a friend or in a hotel. tóng-ki-jin, persons staying thus; persons whom the law does not permit to marry living together as husband and wife. tóng-hong pêng-chin, to advance together, following the same customs. tóng-hiong-hoê, association of fellow-countrymen living abroad.

put-tóng li-khiang, words without order or importance; said sometimes of men or things.

*tóng (R. name of various sorts of trees). hoan hái-tóng, a flower (7 germanium).

*tóng (R. the pupil of the eye). tióng-tóng, a double pupil. tóng-tsú-siu, blindness brought on by improper conduct. li bák-chiú bó tóng-tsú, are you blind? said in scolding.

tóng (R. a hall). soan-tó-tóng, a preaching hall. kó-im-tóng, id. tóng-hoê, an organised congregation.

*tóng (R. id.) ka-tóng, a servant in a family. su-tóng, a servant in a private school.

*tóng — tóng-bú-chhong, a large hole.

*tóng (R. copper). tóng-chhio-kóh, the tiles on a building mentioned in the Sam-kok-chh. tóng-chhio-kóh-hi, inks made from these tiles, considered very superior.

*tóng (R. id.), a faction. tóng-ú, united in a band. kek gín-ná tóng, a band of children playing together. chit tóng-á
chát, a gang of thieves. kãi-tông sêng-kùn, to make up a gang and gather a crowd.
kang-tông, trades unions; the labour party. tông-phái, parties in politics.
chêng-tông, id. tông-siú, leader of a party. tông-oân, members of a party.

tsái-tiâu-tông, the party in power.

tsái-tiâu-tông party out of office, họan-tâi-tông, the opposition.

bin-tông, the People's party. bin-tông, the Central party. báo-soi-kôt-tông, the Independents. bô chêng-hü-tông, Anarchists. goân-kô-tông, Reactionaries.


**tông (R. to rule). put-tông-sû, ignorant of affairs; incompetent. khoâo put-tông, to despise; not to understand (? be long to preceding character).

* tông (R. counsel). tông-kông, to speak straight on.

**tông (R. firm), to stop a man's wages in payment of debt; to put on a drag. tông-kún, a drag; a brake. tông-chia, to put on the brake. tông-teh (+), put on the brake.

** tông tsêo, to beckon as; to receive as. phâi-öe tông-tsêo hô-öe kông, said by man mediating, not to resent improper language. tông-sip, a copper coin, value 10 cash. tông-pek, coin worth 10 cash.

** tông khah kù é saö, clothes that wear well. nô tông-thâu, lasting; able to hold out. tông-iâ, to succeed in a trial of endurance, as in diving. tông-sû, to fail in such trial. tông kâu làk tiâm chêng chiu sûi, lingered on till six o'clock and then died, nà the nà tông, fighting every inch in retreat.

** tsái-tiâu tsái-tông, a permanent resident.

** tông bó hoat, cannot manage to hinder it. tông-sa, a catch; a ratchet.

** thu-tông-thâng, the first quality of sugar on top of filter, immediately under the cover of mud. ji-tông-thâng, second quality from lower down. sa-tông-thâng, third quality at foot (? which character).

** tông (R. a pillar), classifier of houses or of separate parts of house. pi-tông, part of hospital containing several wards. tông-tông, upstairs. e-tông, downstairs.

** tông (cf. tân). kãi tông-lôh-khi, eat it down, as anchor into the sea.

** tông (R. a cave). kâu-tông, a monkey's den in the rocks. tông-phâa-tông, an abandoned place of resort, stopped because of bad practices. tông-pông, the nuptial chamber. saa-tông-tông (+), a railway tunnel, kiah tông-kat, to carry a stick (imit. of Malay).

** tông (R. a vessel), classifier of ships. con-kông, a large vessel. con-sông, a sloop. con-thâu, a small vessel.

** tông (R. a piece of wood), classifier of wood. con-bông, a piece of wood. con-bông, wood.

** tông (R. a stone), classifier of stones. con-giông, a stone. con-giông, a stone.

** tông (R. a sea), classifier of seas. con-dông, a sea. con-dông, a sea.

** tông (R. a season), classifier of seasons. con-thông, a season. con-thông, a season.
hōe, a general meeting of shareholders.
pūn-tu, the original shares of a company.
kū-tu, id. sin-tu, a fresh issue of shares.
káo-tu, to subscribe shares in a new concern.
tu-sō', the number of shares held by an individual or of the whole company. tu-kē, the price of shares. poā-hu-tu, to gamble in shares.
tēng-ki tu-sek bōe-bōe, to buy and sell shares for future delivery. tu-sien-tu, preference shares. tu-sek e chhū-in-sō', the stock exchange.

除

tū (R. to remove). tū bōe thang khi, unable to remove it. tū-sek, the last night of the year. tū-táng, to treat unluckily.

厨

tū (R. a kitchen). tū-pang-sē, money paid for food when travelling in addition to fare.

tū, a cupboard. ka-tū, a large cupboard, indoors or out, for holding rice, potatoes, etc. niāu-chhū-tū (+), a rat-trap. sek-sut tū, a cage for keeping crickets; said of a very small house. hun-tū, to swarm of bees. pun-tū, id. hōan-tū, id. iōh-tū, a medicine cupboard.

tū (R. tī, to oppose). tū i bōe tiâu, unable to resist him. chin tū chin. bien tū bien, manifestly; matter well known. chin tū chin. kiā tū kiā, id. phah tū-siàu, to take indirect revenge.
si tū si, regularly and punctually. tū sī-sūn, when the time comes. tū sī-sūn lāi, comes occasionally. tū-tū (+), also said of future events. tū-bēh khi-sīn, just when we were starting. thāu-tū-sā, just now; a moment ago.

joā-tsōe tū jōa-tsōe, said in speaking of money when a higher cost is mentioned than was expected, said sometimes without adding much to the meaning. jōa-tsōe tū jōa-tsōe i bech chin tsōe, he is asking an extortionate price. jōa-tsōe tū jōa-tsōe li tsōe li kōng, name your price whatever it may be.

si bu-chhā, a disease of the throat, cured by holding a dog against it (!).

都著

tū (R. tō, all; cf. tu). kun-tū mā si kun-tū, it is all the same either way.

tū (R. to manifest). tū-khi, to manifest; to bring forth. tū-chhut, id. to publish. tū-tsok, to compose; to write. tū-tsok-kā, authors. tū-tsok-kōan, copyright.

tū-bēng, distinguished. tū-hūi, famous brigands. tū-miā' i e kāng-hu, to gain reputation for his handiwork.

注

tū (R. tēh, to fix the mind upon), said also of sum of money in general. chi tū tū, spending a large sum of money. āu-piāh tū khah toā tā, subsequent expenses greater.
iā' chū tū, to win a stake. piā' hong-hē tū, to put down a very large stake. chhong-āu-tū, two stakes put down of which one or both are lost or won according to the state of the game. piā' ko-tū, to stake all on one chance instead of distributing chances.

住

tū (R. tsū, to rest). tū bōe tiâu, to be unable to withstand. tū bō kū, cannot keep going long. khā tū-thāu, wearing well, of clothes. tū-lāu, movement arrested, as of boat meeting current; having eaten to the full. tsūi tū lāu, water moving slowly, as when channel is choked. tū-ān, to make a pond or reservoir by means of a dam.

tū, to keep shut, etc. tū-tso', to refuse to pay taxes. tū-tso'-hōan, to refuse to pay taxes and rebel. tu-hong, to go against the wind. tū-tsūi, to be wet with water, as clothes.

*tu (cf. tuh). tuh-khang, to pierce a hole.

*tu — tuh-tu siā, to consider carefully.

tūh (cf. tsūh). tūh-phōa lāng ê thien-thong, to show up a man's pretensions; to reveal a man's plans to his loss. ki-kī tūh-tūh, to point the finger of scorn; to insult. chéng kiā' āu tūh, to speak evil of a man behind his back. tūh ka-chhiah kun, id.

tūh kiā, to play billiards.

堆

tūi (R. a heap). pūn-tūi, a dung heap. pūn-sō-tūi, id. khah tsōe chit tūi, living together in villages.

堆

tūi (R. to pursue). tūi jīp, to chase. tūi ka, to add to a list something omitted; to make a supplementary charge. tūi tí, to require money from detected opium smuggler, besides the regular fine and confiscation of goods. tūi tsō', to require payment of rent.

tūi hōe, to repent; to feel remorse. tūi-līam, to review the past; retrospect. tūi-hōe, a memorial service. tūi-līam-hōe, id.

追

tūi (R. id.), to strike. tūi sim-koa', to beat the breast. tūi kha-kut, to rub the legs when tired. tūi gū, to castrate by crushing the testicles. tūi o'-tāu, to take an oath by crushing a black bean; indignant.

對

tūi (R. id.), a pair. tūi-bin, facing one another. tūi hōa', the shore opposite. tūi chiu, a year old, said of animals. chit tūi sī (+), in 24 hours time.

tūi-hū, to oppose. tūi-pī, to compare. tūi jī, to correct proof. tūi kō, id. kau-tūi, a proof reader, tūi-thāi, to treat one another. ang-pō-tūi, husband and wife.

ng-thāu tūi-bin, face to face. tsōe tūi-thāu (+), to act as helper. mi-sī lāng ê gāu, si chi tsōe tūi-thāu, not attained by skill but by use of money. tsōat-tūi, without an equal; certainly.

墮

tun (R., a heap), in names of places means a low hill. tang-tou-tun, name of village in Formosa, now Taichu.

chit tun han-tsou, a heap of potatoes.

tun (R., a young pig). hai-tun, a porpoise.

tun (R.id.), the lips, kum-tun teh sin, compressing the lips in thought. tun bong chi hau, when the lips are gone the teeth are cold; prov., of the importance of guarding the frontiers. tun au chi siti chin beng, pronouncing every sound clearly.

tun, a flat cylindrical stone. tun-hoan (+), condemned to life imprisonment.

chit tun tho-lang, one mill for husking rice.

kim tun, a brick pillar.

kim tun, a gold piece; a sovereign. gun-tun, a silver dollar in gold currency; a Straits dollar; a Dutch dollar. tun-tsai, discount or premium on exchanging gold for silver.

thun (imit. of foreign sound). tun-sou, tonnage.

thun (R. blunt). tun-kak, an obtuse angle.

*thun (R. to vanish). tun-sou, evasive arguments; quibbles.

tun-hoat, the art of making oneself invisible. chioh tho-tun, said of genie vanishing by touching one of the five elements. kiarn o tun-khi, said of missing article, it must be somewhere.

thut (R. to rush against suddenly). chiong-tut, to be at variance; opposition.

tong-tut (+), unexpected hindrances.

thut-chhut, to sally forth.

thang-iu tun-khi, the veriform appendix.

discussion on the top of the bedstead, done by bridgroom.

siong-thai, tsiong-thai, be-thai, three qualities of lang-yen fruit.

thai (R.id.), the embryo. thai-i, the placenta. thai-meh, state of the pulse indicating that a woman is with child.

ke-thai, unreal appearance of pregnancy.

sio-tiong kui-thai, id.; of woman affected by demon so as to have child imperfect and strange.

hi-thai, to enter into and possess an embryo.

tui bu-thai, from birth; congenital.

chiong-thai, sterile.

thai-ki, a birth mark. thai-iok, careful behaviour of woman when with child.

thai-ku, id.

tui-thai, to have a miscarriage.

loin-thai, id. thut-thai, to procure abortion.

thut-thai-iok, medicine for this purpose.

tui-thai-iok, id. chin-thai put-tui, a genuine conception need not fear miscarriage, said also in comforting people generally.

an-thai, to quiet the womb and prevent miscarriage.

an-thai-iok, medicine for this purpose.

thai-cheng, before childbirth.

thai-cheng san-ku, before and after childbirth.

thoat-hoan thai, to die and become a genie.

thoat-thai, to take over a man's essay, making some alterations that plagiarism may not be recognized.

hoai kui-thai (+ S.), to be unduly suspicious; to be conscious of guilt.
thai-kōan, rights of a creditor or mortgagee. thai-ah, to give pledge as security for loan. thai-kōan teng-ki, registration of loan. thai-kōan boah-siu, to repay amount due and wind up a loan. ēi-thai, to serve as a pledge for loan.

*thai (R. moss), chih thai, tongue coated. chih kiet thai, id.

thāi (R. sat, to cut). thai gin-ná lóh ang, to cut up a child and put it in a jar, as conjurers do. thāi-làng chéng-koc, to do this and plant melon seeds, which immediately spring up; done by inquisitor quacks. thai koc kā kâu, to kill a fowl to teach a monkey; to make an example of a man.

*thāi — hoan-thāi, unintelligent; unreasonable. sāi-thāi, of child, obstinate, bad-tempered.

thāi (R. id.), very great. thāi-sim, excessive, extreme. thāi-sièng-hōng, father of the emperor. thāi-ông, father of late king (of Korea). hōng-thāi-tsū, the heir apparent. ko-thāi, sisters of mandarins. ēi-thāi, concubines of mandarins. thāi-se, Europe; the far West.

thāi (R. figure). thai-tō, demeanour; attitude of mind. pēng-thāi, appearance of being unwell or of having been unwell. phā-thāi, id.

thāi (R. wait). chiap-thāi, to receive visitors. chiap-thāi-sō, a reception room. chiap-thāi-oán, reception committee. thāi-hap-sō, a waiting room, as at station; rooms that may be used for meeting of friends or for assignations. thāi-hāu-sō, a waiting room.

hō khoan-thāi (+), pleasant to deal with; easily pleased, as guest. thāi-gū, to treat. phāa-jim thāi-gū, the treatment due to an official, esp. as sometimes given to persons not in office. ṭūi-thāi, attitude or relation to; to hold one's own. chiāu-thāi, to entertain; to invite. iu-thāi, to treat specially well.

*thāi — tāk-thāi, the sound of gongs. lō-ā khong-khong thāi, id.

*thāi — thāi-thāi, speaking or acting in a way unbecoming one's station.

*thāi — thāi-hōng, chest expanded and head erect.

thāk (R. thōk), to read aloud. thāk thāu-thāu, to read right through. thāk m-chiā pḥhē, to make small progress in studies owing to hindrances; to read without completing studies.

thām (R. id.), to covet; name of a fictitious animal the picture of which is drawn on the wall facing the yamun door. thām-lōk, avarice. thām-sim-lāng, to covet a man's possessions. thām-chiā-thūt, the depression in the back of the head just above the neck. thām jī bū lâm, very greedy; inestimable.

thām-sū put thām-lōk, when the fraction amounts to more than half a cash, etc. then a cash must be paid; nothing is paid when the fraction is less than a half.

thām-thāi, in mending to sew a little beyond the stitches that have given way; to put in a patch considerably larger than the hole. thām khan jip-khi, id.

thām (R. id.), a sort of spirit-jar. chit thām tsūi-lū, a tin of kerosene oil.

thām (R. tām, thām), phlegm. thām-chēng, disease due to phlegm. phū-thām-lōh, expectorants. hōa-thām-lōh, id. thām-chhōan, breathless through not getting rid of phlegm.

thām (R. thām, thām, to feel about). thām-thāi thām-id, to make enquiries in all directions. thām-oe, to find out a man's meaning by apparently desultory talk. thām i éec-i, id. thām-chchut, to project, as awning or porch on a street. thām-hiām-ka, explorers; adventurers. ai-kip thām-giām thōan, Egypt Exploration Society. gōan u lāi thām-thām, we have come to call on you (the word is not used in inviting a call).

thām (cf. thap). lōn-khi thām, dip it in, as pitcher into water. kāi thām lō-lō, to make water muddy by dipping vessels into it. kōng-oe tān-thām, to talk hesitatingly and stammering, as when telling lies.

kē-lāi thām-thām, burdened by having many mouthes to fill. tōa lān-phā thām-thūi, hydrocele.

than (R. chheng). than nā-ā, an oblong (sometimes round) basket for carrying things. than-koa, dried razor-fish. tek-thān siāng-thāu thō, the flesh of the razor-fish protrudes at both ends; said in reproving a rude vulgar man.

liā thān, to catch this kind of shellfish; to find the corpse of a drowned man.

thān (R. name of a disease). than-tsū, crysipelas.

thān (R. thām), a small carpet. kim-soa-thān, a fine, large rug. hō-phē-thān, a rug with figure of tiger worked on it.

thān (R. to bare the arm). thān chhin, to show partiality to relatives; nepotism.

thān (T. thān). thān-pi, sideaways; in profile. thān-thēng, standing upright, as ladder poised on end.

thān (R. to sigh). ījīn thān-khī (+), to be indignant at wrong done to a man. thān-gōan-su, complaint to authorities of wrong done. kām-thān, to lament the state of affairs. kām-thān-sū, an interjection. thān-gū-su, id.
thau

water. bò cái that kâu lí chit-hô, said in scolding child, not worth bearing you.

thau (R. thô'), secretly. thau-thôeh (+), to take secretly. thau-êng, to rest at work when not observed; to idle. bò thau-êng, not sparing oneself. thau-i, a robber's spy; a talebearer. thau-toah tiu sia-si bé, to act charitably with dishonestly acquired money.
thau-chia-pô', a dishonest means of making money. chiah-thau -- táng, to cheat a man.
thau-chhoa gin-nà, to kidnap a child.
thau-chhoa sóc-i, to keep a concubine without the wife's knowledge.

thâu (R. thô), the head. khôa'-thâu khôa'-bê, to give occasional help, as master in shop; to look after business, etc. for a man in his absence. tâp-thâu tâp-bê, id.
thâu-thâu, the beginning. tsâ-thâu, from the beginning. thâu-ê, at first. thâu chit lé-pai, the first week.
thâu-hô, best quality. thâu-ko-á, a headman, said somewhat contemptuously.

chîu-thâu kông, to tell in proper order. chîu-thâu tsôc, to act in an orderly way.
tsong-thâu khi-li, in proper order and sequence.
bô-thâu-sin, confused; absent minded.
phài thâu-sin, id. thâu-bâk tsâi-tâng, quick at observing; anticipating wishes of one's superiors.
bô-thâu-küi, a headless demon, said in scolding. thâu kan bê khûn, to sleep head to feet. thâu ké sin chiu ké, said of child being born; fig. of undertakings, if a beginning can be made the rest will follow. jîp-thâu, in a fair way to succeed.
tsôc âng-thâu, to be a policeman in Kulan-go; to be a sorcerer for performance of tsâi-kông. o-thâu-ê, do. on behalf of the dead.
tsát-thâu, an opium pipe with the head made in one piece, without removable cover; the inside is filled with opium ash, except for a hole down the middle. chiâ thâu-ô, to smoke such a pipe; the effect is more powerful and it is preferred by abandoned smokers. tsát-thâu-keng, an opium den where such pipes are used.
tsâot-thâu-keng, nickname given to such dens by female relatives of the smokers. thût-thâu-keng, another nickname. tsát-thâu chêng, pipe similar to the above with a layer of ash immediately below the opening. khâng-thâu, the ordinary opium pipe, head hollow without opium ash.
phài-thâu, id. phài-thâu teng, a large lamp for use with this lamp. tsát-thâu teng, a smaller lamp. sú-thâu, famous kind of lamp head made to the above with a layer of ash made immediately below the opening.

chê-chhia-thâu, a locomotive engine; a railway station. chê-thâu-kun, a cook in soldiers' barracks. chiâ chê-thâu, said of father living with his sons in succession after having divided out his property among them.

têng-thâu (+), north. e-thâu, south.
sái kinh thâu kha, to sail nearer the wind; to luff. tsâp-thâu poeh ê gün-chia, about 8 or 10 dollars.

thâu-mia liâm-chiu ê, the first wife married by a bachelor. pau thâu-pô', to put on the head cloth. chiâ thâu chit, to play "jacks".
thâu-khâ khêng khia, kia bô lang, phrase said by loose woman, could easily have visitors if she wished; said more generally, could get the object if willing to condescend to use the means.

thâu, to untie. thâu boc khí-lai, unable to untie. chit-thâu chit-thâu, for every cry a little growth, said of children.

thâu (R. thô, through). bat boc thâu, cannot know thoroughly. thâu tui sim-ninh, to reach the heart. thâu chêng, a cleaner for an opium pipe; said of the opium habit as the cause of the ruin of the Nanchu (Chiang) dynasty. thâu-pô', the whole forenoon or afternoon. thâu-koan, clairvoyance.

chi thâu-a (+), said of detective employing private persons as spies. kâ pi-lâng tsâu-thâu, to do kind offices for an invalid, fetching medicine, etc. (not nursing), sit tsâu-thâu, to have no such help. òo siêu bê hô lâng tsâu-thâu, acting recklessly without thinking of the time of trouble coming. tit-thâu kio tit-thâu kia, goes on his way no matter how we call, as child going out.

thâu tâa-hông, there is a strong wind blowing. thâu-pin-hô', whiskers covering the cheeks. thâu-ki-tsun, ship making direct passage without calling at side ports.

chit-thâu hò (+), rain sufficient to fill a rice mortar.

the (R. thôi, thui, to calculate). the-sî khaâ-bân, to excuse oneself with the plea, "by and bye". the-thô, to feel aversion to food.

thâu (R. thai), the embryo or fetus in the womb. siang-the, twins in the womb; said also of things, double. lây-the (+), to have a miscarriage, said not only of beasts, si gin-nâ the, a child dead in the womb.

thê (R. to lift in the hand). thê-zî, to raise a matter for discussion, (thê-kau, to hand over; to pass on. thê-chhiông, to take the lead in urging forward a matter. thê-sî, to bring forward and explain. thê-chhût, to hand in to the authorities or other public body. kái-su thê-chhût, to enter a statement. thê-sû útil-pân, committee of business. thê-sin, stimulant.
thê-khi só-siông, to go to law.

chiên-thê, going advance; the fighting line; the major premise. âng tsâi-thâu lái taoc chien-thê, how shall we make a beginning?
thế

thế (R. to copy a writing). thế-pân, official copy of a document, etc. thế-siá, to make a copy. thế-chin, to make a clean copy. thế-chêng, id. thế-siá-pân, a manifolding apparatus.

thế (R. id.), a lorcha. chiêm-sái (tsúi), thêng, a submarine. chiêm-tông-thêng, id. chiêm-thêng, id. tsúi-lúc-thêng, a torpedo boat. gâ-lúc-thêng, id. hui-thêng, an airship; an aeroplane.

thế (R. confident in one's powers). thế-hiong, to assault violently.

thế (R. to pull up). thêng-sêng, of Heaven, to raise up a man as deliverer.

thể (R. to listen). pông-thêng-jin, listeners in the law courts, etc. pông-thêng-sêng, voluntary students. thêng-to-chia, hearers; listeners to an address.

thể i thia thêng i soan, let him please himself as to whether he will listen or not. sù thêng hi, to grant permission to members of the court to be present at theatrical representations before the emperor.

thể — thêng-hêng bán-keng, to expand the chest and draw up the shoulders. thêng-thêng, bulging out; curved, as sides of a barrel.

thì (R. to stick). khan-thi, tellious talk; wire drawn of arguments, hàng bộc lụ thi, cannot get free, lit. and fig. thi-thi thi-thi-thi, speaking hesitatingly and uncertainly.

thì (R. that, to flag). thi-hêng, corporal punishment. thi-chêk, id.

thì (R. thai), moss. hái-thi, a coarser kind of sea weed, seldom eaten. chiêm-thi á chiau, a small greenish coloured bird.

thì (R. ashamed). kok-thi ki-liâm jit, day of national humiliation, observed in commemoration of signing the 21 demands, 9th May.

thì (R. to strip off). thi-chit, to dismiss from office. thi-kek, id.

thì (R. the), to shave. an-tsoan thi-to, a safety razor. kông-oc tö-thi-chia-thi, to speak sarcastically. thi-thâu chang-lô, said by joke for "difficult" (= kan-kê), in. thi-thâu thi-khò-chhiu, has not learned to shave the head and has to deal with whiskers (still more difficult).
thiau (cf. tiâu). thiau-kang, of set purpose. thiau-ti, id.
thiau (R, id.) liâu thiau tuok hung, to catch this fish you must open up its hole; prov. of a man difficult to deal with. bö khang beh thó thiau, said of picking a quarrel without any just cause of complaint.


thiau (R, id.), to leap. chhau-thiau, a grasshopper. thiau ko-kaoan, to make play on the stage in preparation for the main performance. thiau-thiau, playful and restless. thiau-soh, skipping rope.
thiau hung, the long jump. thiau koai, the high jump. thiau-läng, to play hop-scotch on figure of man drawn on the ground, tsau-thiau, active and lively. sim thiau, heart in a flutter. khin-thiau ke kao chiêu sa au, said of healthy children with full digestion. khin-thiau chin-thiau, body in good condition.
thiau sin, to exorcise evil spirits. thiau-pó, a bamboo with red ball attached which a beggar shakes about, when begging at New Year time. thiau-kip-seng, boy in school advanced during year to higher class, etc. thiau pan, to pass over a grade.
thiau (R, tsai), a pillar. thiau-sin, the shaft of a pillar. hông-thiau, a square pillar. mág-thiau, a door jamb. thó-thiau, a clog of earth adhering to the root of a plant.
chiâu láng-thiau, said of tall strong man. thiau-a-kha chhú, a house of bamboo frame and wattle and daub.

thiau (R, thian). thiau-á, a pimple on the face.
thien (R. tien, crazy). thien-khiét ế, sarcastic language.
thien (R. heaven). the double six at dominoes. thien-tuí, a pair of such dominoes.
thien-bun-ka, astronomers. thien-bun-hák, astronomy. thien-bun-tai, an observational; a meteorological station. koan-thien-tai, id. thien-bun-ka, a telescope. thien-chia, an awning, as on board steamer or at sports. thien-pöm, a ceiling. chhau kâu lão ế ti thien-bun, an old man can feel in his bones the coming changes of weather.
thien-chê-sóa, the horizon. thien-gái, id. thien-tie-tiâu, the nadir. thien-te-tiong, central; important.
thien-tê ô têng-sia, said in appealing to Heaven against injustice. tông-thien chin-tê ê kóan, a power that can shake heaven and earth. hoan-thien in, a seal of great power used by genii; said of any very powerful weapon. thien put-lông tê put tsái, said of act of intolerable injustice.
thien-hek-tiê, oppression by superiors with no resource against them. hoan-thien
hi-tê, great and general rejoicing. 
thiên chia-tê, a life of drinking and 
immorality; a place for such indulgence.

thiên-sêng, natural disposition. 
thiên-chit, id.: natural duties; appointed calling.
thiên-tái, the Temple of Heaven. 
thiên-kôa, the top of an opium pipe. 
chêng thiên-kôa, to stuff the inner side of 
the cover with layer of opium ash, through 
a small hole in which the smoke must pass to 
be inhaled (v. thiên). 
thiên-hoa-hân, a 
kind of face powder; bryonia. 
bô hâu bù 
thiên, committing all manner of sins.
thiên-têng (+), lamps at shop fronts or 
by the wayside. 
chihat thiên-hoa, to have 
small-pox (naturally, not by inoculation).

thiên-hông, the Emperor (title attached 
to his name). 
thiên-hông pê-hâ, id. 
thiên-tiông chiet, birthday of the Emperor 
Taïhô, Aug. 31.
thiên-tông tsoèh chikj 
jiit, the day on which the birthday is 
observed, Oct. 31. 
thiên-tsû bân-bân lien, 
not even an emperor is guaranteed perpetual 
prosperity.

thiên-pêng, correct weight. thiên-pêng 
ngò, pointed front, a sign of 
bad luck. 
lâm thiên-pêng lô é-kok, in 
men the forehead should be broad, in 
women the chin should be pointed. 
thiên-hâ tông, the same everywhere; in 
general use; a master key.

thiên-thiên-tsûi, a disobedient drunkard 
who is always in trouble. 
kô tiôa sa-tâp 
thiên, a bill payable thirty 
years after sight. 
sâ-tâp thiên toa, id. 
sien-thiên, a 
child before birth. 
hô thiên, a child after 
birth. 
thiên-sien-chi, seeds used to 
prepare a poultice for boils.

thiên-li-kau, a religious sect. 
thiên-lô 
âkêng-thông, the Pilgrim's Progress.

chiâh lâng thiên-tông (+), to take 
advantage of a man's ignorance or foolish-
ness, thier-tông chiau, a bird of paradise.

liâu-thiên koân-kak, to go into a 
house to steal by a hole in the roof. 
chinh bô ki, 
thiên-tsûn, past all hope of recovery.

thiên (R. to transcribe a fair copy). 
thiên sin-tsû, to copy names from the 
individual tablets into a general one. 
thiên lôh pâi, id. 
thiên hiu-thê, to take a copy 
for one's own use, as when going abroad; to 
add the name of another idol on an amulet 
for additional protection. 
thiên-liêm-muñ 
chêk-koân, to write out a statement of 
one's age, appearance, residence, etc.

thiên (R. to open). 
thiên-chu-t-khi, to shift a wall further 
out so as to take in more ground. 
thiên-sít, to open the wings.

thiêt (R. to take away). 
thiêt-go, to 
dissim an official and put another in his 
place.

thiêt (R. to deal). 
thiêt-thiêt, intelligent 
and reliable. 
kân-thiêt-tôc, thoroughly; 
to the bottom.

thiêt (R. iron). 
thiêt-thiêt, blood and 
iron; determined.

thiêh (R. thlát). 
thiêh, tin-plate. 
e-kâu-thiêh, id. 
peh-thiêh, id.;

aluminium. 
kêng-thiêh, steel. 
kêng-thiêh 
tái-ông, a steel magnate. 
thiêh-soa, iron 
sand. 
thiêh-in, an iron stamp for marking 
logs, etc. 
thiêh-ki, iron bars for windows. 
thiêh-ki, to stand supported by iron 
bars, as children carried in a procession. 
thiêh-ki-chhuí, points on railway. 
thiêh-âi, the iron industry. 
thiêh-thô, Portland cement. 
hong thiêh-pân, to put on 
iron strapping. 
thiêh-thhú (+), the eyecast; 
a growth in the sea like a small shrub, 
black (v. tin, S.). 
thiêh-koan, an iron 
cladd. 
thiêh-kâh khi-chhia, armoured cars. 
thiêh-tiâu-bâng, iron wire fencing, 
used in war. 
thiêh-kúi, an iron safe.

thiêh-không, an iron mine. 
thiêh-kang-tiêh, a shop for working iron. 
thiêh-kang-thhúi, an iron foundry. 
thiêh-lô, a furnace for melting iron. 
thiêh-hang-lô, 
an iron stove for use in household. 
se-khi, malleable iron. 
châu-thiêh, scrap iron.

thiêh-lô, the railway. 
thiêh-tô, id. 
thiêh-tô-po, id. 
thiêh-tô-pan, department in charge of railway 
affairs. 
thiêh-lô-kêk ê tsông-pân, head of 
board of railway management. 
thiêh-tô ê lô-kôâ, railway 
hotel.

thiêh-tsûi, preparation of iron, taken as 
tonic. 
thiêh-lô, iron; 
thiêh-thà-tông thêng-sôâ, ferri carb. 
sach. 
thiêh ke-nâ-lêng sôâ, iron and 
quinine citrate. thiêh-tien, ferri iodide.

thiêh-lô-hân, the very best iron, costing 
$3.00 an ounce. 
thiêh-lông (+), a jack for raising 
weights. 
thun-thiêh, to plunder in 
a bold reckless manner.

giâ-kê koân thiêh-sô, carrying the cangue 
and heavy iron chains; prov. of great 
misery. 
chit kí thiêh phah bô jôa tsê 
teng, prov. of man finding difficulty in 
serving many masters. thiêh-phah-ê 
bô siau tiâu sû-miâ, even a man of 
iron would need two lives to endure my 
toil.

*thill (cf. tii). 
beh khi ia m-thiih, beh 
lai ia m-thiih, uncertain as to 
the best way of 
in action; in a difficulty as to plans. 
kô' 
ka-ki ê chhû to m-thiih, not certain of 
ability to protect my own house.

thill (R. chimm? to pour out carefully). 
thin khah ta, pour out more, as previous 
to refilling. 
thin oai-khi, not pouring 
out straight; thin hict-kak, to pour away. 
thin-sak, id.

thin (R. thin, tin), to make of equal 
weight. 
lô m-thihn kô', not agreeing to 
tgether, of things badly matched. 
gô m thin 
i, I will not agree to his proposal. 
thin-thâu phiên, deceiving one another.

thill (R. tô), to throw. 
thill-khoe, to 
toss up and down; to play "jacks".

thill (R. domestic animals). 
thill-hûk-giäh, the business of 
keeping cattle. 
ke-thill, domestic animals. 
thill-giû 
pë-kien ê tsô'-hap, association for the 
 improvement of breed of cattle.

thill (R. id.) thiêh-thill, to save up 
(v. thiêh, S.). 
thill-im-khi, a gran-
thiok

*thiok (R. to tremble). thiuh-thiok, to have convulsions.

*thiong (R. the heart). chiet-thiong, to act in moderation; to weigh opinions; to conciliate. chiet-thiong-sot, eclecticism.

thiong (R. a grave). kong-thiong, a public burying-ground. gi-thiong (+), tâng-sên, a man appointed by the authorities to care for such burying-ground. chiheng-thiong, to clear away graves, using ground for other purposes. hong-thiong, burying-grounds thus cleared up; old burying-grounds. hoc-thiong, deserted graves.

thiong (R. joyous). lôk-thiong (+), cheerful and easy-going. lôk-thiong-keng, place where young people meet for doubtful amusements. lôk-thiong kha-siù, people meeting together to amuse themselves. kha-thiong, still more enjoyable (rather vulg.).

thit, to sport with. thit-tho mih, toys. lâi gân hia thit-tho, come and see us. thit-tho tsâ-bo (+), a loose woman. phah thit-tho, to beat without sufficient reason, just for the pleasure of doing it.

thiu (R. id.), to draw out. thiu peng (+), to conscript soldiers. thiu bin-peng, id. thiu tsûi, to draw water from a hydrant. hong-thiu, a pump for tire or football. thiu-chhiam-kâng, ticket given by shopkeepers, at New Year's time, entitling to share in a lottery. thiu-chhiam-tôa, id. gû-tiâu-thiu, bar for shutting cattle in cowhouse. thiu-kâng, drawn work. au-thiu, edging of coat made by folding over the material. ôa-thiu, do, by sewing on separate piece. tsôe chihiung-thiu, to make the strong seam in the arm of a coat.

thiu-thiah, to be convulsed with pains. thiu-thiok-thiâ, id. ti thiu-thiok, antispasmodics.

thu-thiok, growing up straight and tall. thiu-siòng, abstract of ideas.

sin thiu-thi si pûl-peh, making every effort to induce an unwilling man to act. thiu-siù kui-hûi, to gather in opium squeeze at a fixed rate. thiu hê-siù, to draw out a long strip of vermilion at a birthday feast, wishing long life.

chit ki thiu, a milestone (singapore); a mile.

thiok

thõ

thông-ziap, the sugar industry (including the working of cane). thõ-sions, sugar business, buying and selling sugar.

thõ-phô (+), a shop where sugar is sold. thõ-phô, a sugar-mill for crushing sugar cane.

thõ-sai, figure of lion made in sugar; a pair of them is used in certain ceremonies. tôা teh pâi thõ-sai, to stand still and not get out of the way; to go to law, plaintiff and defendant standing like these two figures.

thõ-jâo-pi, diabetes.

thõng (R. thôan, to transnit). thõng-sin-tû, to take over the charge of ancestral tablets. chêng-thõng, inherited (of qualities, not of property). chinh â chêng-thõng, of child resembling his father. eng chit ê kia' khi thõng, i, daughter of house where there are no sons giving one of her sisters to maintain her father's inheritance. thõng i ê a-mâ, id. thõng i ê a-kông, id.

*thõng — thõng-lôh-khi, to knock down.

thong (R. thôon), to take off. thõng-khak, to eel the skin, as silkworm. thõng-si-pi, to take a watch to pieces.

thõng (R. thong, soup), thõng-kôan, to heat a teapot before infusing tea.

*thõng — thõng-bin, to keep awake, talking together. m-thõng tôa felt thõng-bin, said by landlord at hour of closing.

thô (R. to rise and swell), kia'-si-tho-fang, very dirty.

thô (R. to drag). thô-lui, to involve.

thô — siao-lien koe-thô, a boy of twelve or more, not well grown up.

thô (R. a peach tree). tsûi-yit-thô, a kind of peach from the north. o'-thô, a good kind, also from the north.

ngõ-thô, a plant found in the mountains of Formosa, from its slender baskets are made. tho-tek, a shrub with leaves like bamboo's and red flowers. tho-chiap-tek, oleander. kiap-thô, id. ka-li-thô, a flower (? oleander). tho-hoe-sim chõh, mahogany. tsûi-siens-thô, (?) strawm. bo'an-chiu-thô, a kind of cake used in 7th month.

thô-hoe tsûi-sëng, said of woman's nature.

thô (R. id.), to demand back. tho-chêng, to ask for favour or kindness for another; to claim recognition for our share in helping forward a matter. tho-kông-lo, to claim reward or praise. tho-chêng, to ask for seed of valuable plant or young of a good breed; said also of woman seeking a child. tho-chhiam tho-tûm, to ask guidance of an idol.

thô-hoát, to attack rebels. tho-lan, to discuss. tho-chê, prodigal in expenditure. gáu tho-liôk, good at planning; a skilful tactician.

thô-liâh, to fish, as in the sea. hõ sien-si' thô to-khi, I have forgotten the characters I learned.
thó

*thó (R. thó, earth). thó-ti-kong, the god or spirit of the earth and of graves.

thó (R. id.). thó-thiap, safe; satisfactory (s. to envelop). thó-pá, a satisfactory guarantor. thó-bó, to make a safe plan (s. to envelop).

thó (R. to envelop). ka-ngóng thó, a complete set of articles; a full account from beginning to end. éng íoh tsóe ka-náng-thó, using conjecture in default of evidence to piece out the whole matter. phé-chhát-ô ké kung kúi-thó, to tell a whole series of prepared falsehoods.

pién-thó-ióh, a home remedy. pién-thó-pžg, pot-luck, pién-thó-hun, a common kind of tobacco.

thó-thó, of business, just earning expenses; just making ends meet. tsóc-thó, to conspire secretly to injure another. thil khoán-thó, an iron washer. thó-khng-chhiam, a temporary shelter.

saá-á-khó hâu-lám thó, the various suits of clothing meant for clothing the corpse (five to fifteen in number) put on first by the chief mourner, held as one by a hempen cord through the sleeves, for convenience in forming the shape of the body. thó saá, id. thó-li, to put in lining. thó-pó, to mend clothes by putting a piece inside and sewing down the edges. thó-pó, id. kho, thó, an outside pair of trousers; leggings.

thó chit é am-hó, to agree on a secret sign. thó-kák, to throw away. chit-khí thó thi-thó káá, very tall (cf. thuh, S.).

thó (R. to; mud). liám-thó, plasticine. sók-li-thó, id. thó-bí-soa, sand and clay mixed for building. thó-oán, a lump of earth. thó-kák, id. thó-thiáu, a lump of earth adhering to the root of a plant. thó-thé, a hand-board or small basket for carrying mortar. thó-bah (+), soil; mud.

tsóc-thó é sai-hú, to be a mason. thó-tsuí-hó, Freemasonry. péh-thó, chalk; whitewash.

khu thé-thó-káá, to open a hole in the floor. chéng ti thó-thó-khaá, to plant in the ground. bún ti thó-thó-khaá, to burrow or tunnel in the earth. thó-láá, underground, as minerals. thó-khá-pó, a manger.

thó-thó-thoá-sát, cinders; dress. thó-thóá-sap, id. thó-thóá-chíá, a coal mine.

li-thó, to appear above ground; to "braird." phú-thó, id. chhút thó-hin, id. thó-zú, a toy cow made of clay; said of child playing on the ground and dirtying itself. thó-siá, an encampment for soldiers with mud walls.

tó-thó, the best opium. chit-kíá thó, a ball of this opium. sít-thó, opium made up less carefully, in smaller balls. thó-hió, a firm dealing in opium. thó-khó, id. a godown. bún thó má, thó-khó má, a godown not worshipped in the opium business. thó-sé, a tax on opium.

thó-tâu-thíng, sweetmeats with whole earthnuts in sugar. thó-tâu-jín ko, earthnut ground to powder and prepared with sugar.

thoa

lóh thó sì, the date of one's birth, in relation to one's fate, mi-jin thó-sek, to act foolishly through failing to recognize the character of our opponent. péh-chhía-sun thó-níí chit, to be much older than his uncle. nng-thó-chhim kút, good-natured people are imposed upon. khoá thó soo thó-soa pún-só, to undervalue; to treat with disrespect.

thó (R. earth). thó-jin, aborigines. thó-zú, vernacular. thó-khía, id. thó-zú, id. thó-peh, id. thó-chit, nature of the soil, as good or poor; substances like stone, glass, etc thó-hé, native products.

éng thó-lát, using only manual labour, without machinery or cattle; unskilled labour. thó-kek, I venture to think. thó-sáí, to reckon without using the abacus. thó-tít, simple and straightforward. thó-phah it kó, to blurt out a friend's misdoings; to make rude allusions. kóng-ô ké thah thó, speaking in a vulgar way. chhút thó, to act in a vulgar way.

thó-tik hól-sái tsáp-go, sien, very vulgar or clownish (chhí thó pháo thó). thó-thún, vulgar; stupid.

hoan-thó (+), to shout at a sorcerer when performing rites to drive away these demons. khi-thó siu-soa, to remove such evils. phóa-thó (+), to open a grave.

chéng-thó-tiáu, a sect of Buddhism.

thó-bin ti tíaau, stupid and ignorant (like the man who read the four characters, ông-sí ka biáu, giving as the other four sounds). thó-bók-khó, the Board of Works. tiông-thó, the nose.

*thó, said for thó, a rabbit.

thó (R. id.). a rabbit. gê-thó, the common rabbit, supposed to breed once a month. pák chit é thó-hí, to tie a bow-knot. thó-hí tó-lú, id. chit chit é thó-hí, to fold a napkin in the shape of bishop's mitre. giók thó, the moon (a hare is supposed to dwell in it).

thó (R. id.), to vomit. siù bhé thó-bé thó, feeling accompaniments. thó-hé, an ecstatic.

thó-huih thó-tó, very troublesome and difficult to arrange. thó-lien-sián, foolishly talkative; telling falsehoods. thó-kái saá-khá lák-poaá, to talk a great deal of folly. pháng khaá lái hó i thó huíh, said in checking a man who is beginning to talk unwisely.

thó-keng, to begin to form fruit. thó-si, ear of grain just appearing. thó-ko, the stock of a plant forming a head of flowers. thó-kíá̄, to put up a new shoot from the root.

thoa (it. thó). to drag. thoa tsán, to drag a boat; a tug-boat. hó kíi thoa-khíi, to die, esp. without manifest cause or in great misery. thoa bák-bé, to give side glances. tsú-á chhién-thoa (+), fancy decorated slippers from Singapore.

thoa-soa, to procrastinate. thoa-ien, id. chit-thoa, dilatory in making payments. tó-thó sòe-i chit tó-thoa (+), a
the service of ancestral tablets. úi-thoàn sêng, inherited nature; native disposition. úi-thoàn ê chêng, inherited disease. thoàn-jiam, to infect. lang si ung-ê thoàn, men are descendents of one pair.

thoàn-tô-kuok, a preacher. thoàn-tô-kuok, board for management of preacher's affairs. thoàn-sip-sô, place of instruction. thoàn-thong-boo, theoan, a globular mass. thoàn-thê, an association; a party; a union. kiet (siet) thoân-thê, to form such an association. liên-hap chi ê thoân-thê, forming together one body. bin-thoân, bands of men engaged by people for defence. siong-thoân, do, by merchants. kong-kiong ê tsâ-thoân, a body of men subscribing money for public purpose.

thoàn-pâi, to salute in concert; social meeting of officials in first month; to join in worship at midnight of the last day of the year. thoân-iu, members of an association. chêng-thoân, all the associations.

chit thoân-peng, a regiment of soldiers equal to 2, in "i" loh-thoân, a large body. thoân-tiâ, commander of a regiment; head of a band of men. chiâ-thoân, id. gi-hô-thoân, the Boxers. lôn kau-chien-thoân, to join the combatants.

kek-le-thoân, a meeting for mutual exhortation. koan-kong-thoân, party formed to travel for enlightenment. kong-sâi-thoân, the diplomatic body. pô-tô-thoân, body of evangelists; an evangelistic association. sin-bôn-thoân, body of newspaper correspondents. tok-kun thoân, the union of military governors. tsu-pùn-thoân, a syndicate.

sián-lien gi-lông thoân, boy scouts.

thoàn (R. thoân, rapid), thoân-teúi, the water of rapids. hò thoân, muddy ground by riverside. soa-thoân, a sand bank appearing when the water is low. ciônh-thau phu thoân-khi-lai, a heap of stones appearing when a stream is running dry. châa kui thoân, wood drifting up on a stake.

thoân (R. than, rapid), thoân-sâi, (+), to pay by instalments. thoân-phâi, to allot, as payments. pôé-thoân, a kind of gambling; fanta, hoan-thoân, id. hun-thoân, id.; to divide out expenses. chi-thoân, fanta gambling with cash. tâu-a-thoân, gambling with dice. ké-chi-thoân, a fruit stall.


thoân (R. than, to escape). m-thang hô-i thoân, do not let it come loose, as bundle of clothes, etc.

thoân (R. than), to spread. thoân-tsâi, to throw out suckers from the base, forming new plant. thoân-chêng, id. thoân-kia-i, id. thoân-tiâ, to put out buds.

thoân (cf. thoân, S.), a stake for a creeping plant.

thoân, a drawer. thoân-bâk, a sort of squinting. thoân troubles thoân--lip-khi, close the drawer.

thoân (R. than, to transmi). thoân-chip, to call & meeting. thoân-sin, to summon to the law court. thoân-sâo, to summon the parties in a lawsuit to meet. thoân-ti, id. thoân-phí, a note from one defendant to another, as in bank. thoân-tát-sô, office in yamun for receiving and issuing communications. thoân-tâi-lâh, the official in charge. it-jin thoân hu peck-jin thoân-sit, one man starts a false report and everyone proclaims it as truth. sê thoân sê, landed down from generation to generation. nêa thoân nà sit-chin, becoming corrupted in course of transmission. thoân sin-súi, to hand ou
提

thôh (R. thê, to lift in the hand).
thôh-thâu, to undertake the leadership in a matter. chiâ thôh bôc khi, have not got the money. sîâ hô tuí-ték thôh-kí, city taken by the enemy. kêi te thôh, breath failing.

thok (R. to commission). úí-thok, to commission; to instruct with. iang-saâ thok-si, to commission many people to act. sîâ-thok, to be instructed with a commission. thok-si, a man commissioned to act without holding definite office. thok-pi gô-jin, to seek foreign protection.

thôk (R. to read aloud). thôk-im, the sound of a character. thôk-im bôc tân, sound not the same in different places; sound given wrongly. póaâ keng thôk, to earn one's living while studying.

井

*thom (R. Tom), the sound of man or thing falling into water. chiâ thien-thom, to eat a bowl of rice with fried shrimp or other condiment set in the middle (pron. various).

通

thông (R. to go through). phó thông, general; ordinary; universal (v. phó, S.). thông-sâng (+), ordinary; in general use. thông-sâng è lê-hôk, ordinary daily uniform. thông-tông, to inform a superior.

thông-hiông, to lend money to a friend. thông-hiông pân-li, to unite in management; to come to an understanding. gûn-hâng thông-tít jôa tsôc, how much will the bank lend? gûn-hâng hô hôi-sâ thông lôa-tsôc, how much has the company borrowed from the bank? thông-siâu, pass-book issued by shop for the use of customers. thông-tiông, id.

thông-thâu (+), open throughout, as pipe; to know thoroughly; to let out a secret. thông-ô, a thoroughfare. thông-siông, commercial interchange. thông-siông khanh, trade, trade; trade. thông-khi-khang, a ventilator. kau-thông pien-li, good means of communication.

thông-kê, a general estimate (kê, a plan); to pass, as hill (kê, to cross). thông-kê, to pass (kê, to pass); to intimate (kê, to inform). tûi tsông-hê è thông-kê, by a resolution of Synod (or Assembly).

thông-ti-su, a notification. thông-ô, to translate. thông-ô-kaoâ, an interpreter.

thông-tiën, to send telegrams in all directions. thông-sin-oân, newspaper correspondent.

thông-tsài è gi, friends helping one another, having things in common. sîn-thông kông-tâm (+), of men, having efficacy like the gods. sîn-thông-oân, a patent medicine for indigestion. thông-tsân, a leader in religious rites, giving guidance to the worshippers.

thông-siôk kî-a, vernacular language. kông-thông, to come to a secret arrangement. kau-thông (+), to have intercourse with, not nec. for improper purpose. thông-tông bû-pê, to take part in corrupt practices.

thông-toh sa, to sweep the table, of food, or of money in gambling. thông-shê, to sum up the total.

thôuh-thông, metal framework for reinforced concrete. thôuh-sââ-bâng, id.; mosquito netting.

統

thông (R. the whole). thông-kê, the entire sum; to estimate; statistics. thông-kê-su, an annual report. thông-kê-plân, id. thông-kêng, altogether; the total. thông-it, united; harmonious. thông-it è su-sîông, thoughts of unity. hãng-chêng thông-it, uniform system of administration.

tsông-thông, the president of a republic. thông-lêng, commander in chief. thông-kâm, resident-general. thông-hat bôn-bû, in control of all the mandarins of a province or district. thông-siôk bôn-bû, the next in control. thông-peng-kóaâ, head of the army.

chêng-thông, the legitimate succession. chêng-thông è tsâ-gi, legitimism, â-chiâ thê-thông, improper; unseemly. hê-thông, a relationship; a scheme; synthesis. thông-hê, id. hê-thông sî tsââ-iâ khan, how do you make out your relationship? hê-thông à sâm-mhâ koan-hê, is there anything involved in that relationship? hê-thông è chêng-bêng, a certificate of ancestry. hô-khip-khi hê-thông, the respiratory system.

thông (cf. tô), to protrude. thâu-khak thông-liâ, a lump rising on the head, as from a blow.

*thông, to pick of birds. thông chhek, to pick up rice. ké-chê kê thông è, fruit pecked by birds and so considered good to eat as being ripe. châu-â thông sim-khoaâ, said of civil mandarins as wearing robes with figures of birds embroidered on them (military mandarins' robes have figures of animals). pài-thông-a, a quail which has been once defeated and will never fight again; said in jest of the deposed emperor Soan-thông (v. soan, S.).

痛

thông (R. pain). thông-hêc, to repent bitterly.

thông, to pile up in a pile. ta-chhâu-thông, a haystack.

thuân (cf. tô, tô), said also of the body, in such a condition that it cannot work. thô-kang, to hinder work.

貯

thôu (R. to contain). thôu-thiôk, thôu-thiôk è gûn-hâng, a savings bank. iû-piên è thôu-kim, post office savings bank. chin-thôu thôu-kim, postal transfer. kí-liâm è thôu-kim, money deposited in P.O. savings bank in celebration of coronation; it remains the property of the depositor, but is not supposed to be drawn on freely. thôu-thiôk-phêo, receipt for money lent to government without interest but carrying chance of prize.

*thôu-sââ-ki, a phonograph. thôu-im-kông, wax cylinders for records. thôu-thlôk-kê, potential force. thôu-lêk, id.
254

thu — thu-hin, to neglect sleep; to keep awake. thu kau thi-kang, to keep awake all night talking.

thu (R. thok, to carry on the palm). thu-chi, to play billiards. thu-chi-khan, a billiard room. thu lau-thu, to support a ladder on the hand. thu-thu, a rod for cleaning an opium pipe; a ramrod.

chit-khia chit thu kon, very tall, standing as high as an ordinary person can reach up; head and shoulders above the other. thu-tho, to expose a man's pretensions. thu kam-chia, to hold one or more pieces of sugar cane in the left hand and break them by pushing with the right hand.

thu (R. the), a ladder. chit-tiu rau, a ladder. thu-hoa, a handrail; a balustrade. lau-thu-koi, the steps of a ladder. lau-thu-kham, the trap-door at the top of a ladder leading up to a loft. nang-thu, a hanging ladder; a rope ladder.

sot-lai-thu, a winding staircase. poa thu-kui, an acrobat.

thu (R. soi, the weight of a stockyard). boe thu thu, too heavy to be weighed on the stockyard. isai thua chhin-thu, said of a man involved in a very troublesome affair.

thu (R. a pestle). kau-tsun-thu, a heavy-wood stick. bak-Thu (+), a printing roller. ka-thu, id. (as being made of glue). thu-i, a stick of a hard wood or bamboo kept ready for defence.

kap lang bu thu-i-hoc, to fence with a man; to wrangle endlessly. eng to-thu thu phah, to ask a question about a matter already known in order to entrap a man.

it-thu kong siang-pheth, to beat two cloths with one hammer; to attempt to do two things at once. phah si-o-be eng kohn-thu thu, to make use of needlessly severe measures.

thu (R. id.), the thigh, toa thu-i-kut, the thigh bone. si-o-thu-i-kut, the shinbone. toa kha-ua-thu, having large calves.

phah kha-thu, to slap the thigh, as for joy. phoh tsoc si thu, to quarter a criminal.

thu (R. tho), to change. sa lui-thu, to exchange. sa tau-thu, to do work by turns. thu-chhi, to mend a tub or bucket by putting in new staves. thu e kia, a suppositional child.

thu (R. tu, to fall down). tim-thu, weighing heavily down, as weight of iron or lead. thu-tu-thu-khi, the rafter bends down a little, as from weakness. pak-tu thu-k, of woman near confinement. len-thu, a weight for nets (len, lead); to delay (len, to delay).

thu, to swallow; to shunt. hit-tiu thu tsoc-cheng, shunt that carriage or trolley to the front.

phe-thu, to take medicine without water or anything to remove the taste. pêng-thu, to absorb another country. ho lang thu-khi, to have goods or money taken from us. thu a-phien-ko, to commit suicide by swallowing opium, thu boe ke a, at the last gasp; unable to swallow.

bak sai tsoc ping thu, "having tears for meat" thu-nqo chiah in i, easily done. tsua thu chhi, prov. of a greedy man. khan chham thu thiai, said of a very wretched state of affairs.

thun (R. tiin, thien, to fill up). thu boe ti, cannot be filled up, said in various connections. thu tiai, to prepare a foundation. thu-na, constantly losing money.

thut, to rub hard. thu de-toe, to prepare the sole of a shoe, putting several layers together and rubbing them smooth.

thut (R. thut, to lose the hair). thu-be-chiam, a bodkin.

thut, to be dislocated. thu-khi, to slip away, as loose stepping stones. thu-lien, to go off the rails. thu-chim, id. thu thiai, id. thu-chim, to have a crick in the neck through sleeping with head off pillow. kha thiai (id.), to be guilty of moral lapse. kong-de sa tia-thiai, to contradict one another.

enquiry. kok-se tiau TSA, decennial census (Japanese). tsa-bek, to discover and arrest. san-tsa, police. sim-tsa-ui-oan, judges at exhibitions, etc. tsa-keng-pan, class for Bible study.

tsa (R. dregs). tsu-tsai, sediments; leavings. ia-la tsa-tsa bo tit, borrowing money and not repaying. boe a-tsa-tit, must not cheat.

tsa (R. to investigate.) tiau-tsa, to investigate. tsa-sian, to examine accounts. tsa-chi, to balance cash. bit-tsa, to investigate secretly. tsa-hok, to investigate and report. kam-tsa, to make official
tsā

坐起後太。tsā-sī, formerly; early in the day. gō-kī-tsā, very early in the morning.

tsā-pang-chhiā, the morning train. tsā-sī tsā-hō, the sooner death comes the better. khah-tsā ī ā sī ān-nī, khah-kū ī ā sī ān-nī, it was so earlier days and it is so still.

tsā (R. id.), deceitful. khi-tsā, to deceive, tsā-khi, id. tsā-khi chu-h-tāi, to obtain money by false representations.

*tsā (R. to burst open). tsā-tān, a bomb. tsā-tān-tāi, bombers. tsā-phāu, a mortar.

昨 tsā (R. tsōk), yesterday. tsā-hng ā, yesterday morning. tsā-hng ām, yesterday evening. tsā-t-jit, yesterday.

tsā*, to put out one’s arms. tsā*-kē-khi, to pass by in front.

*tsā* — tsā-lāi tsā-khi, to walk backwards and forwards.

*tsā*, to heat up something already cooked by dipping for an instant in boiling water, etc. tsā* kūn-tsūi, to heat thus in boiling water. tsā*-tāng, in soup. tsā*-iū, in hot oil.

tsā*, to scoop out. tsūn tsā* ēng ti tó-lāi, the boat is shipping water. tsā* hong-chhe, to work the string of a kite when caught in sudden gust of wind (? this word).

tsāl, to place things about one’s person. gōa chi* bō tsāl-lāi, I did not bring money with me. li tā* tsāl-tēh, just put it in your pocket. thiin-tsāl, a pronged fork used in farming.

tá-tsāl, to look after and care for, as old person when travelling. hō āu-tsāl, a distinguished father followed by distinguished son.

tsāh (R. āp), a porteulis. tsūi-tsāh, a lock in a canal.

tsāh (R. ēd.) tsāh-khāu, customs barriers; guardhouse. li-tsāh, a likin station.

tsāh (R. chīēt), to cut or chop down small; to sever with a stroke. tsāh tsōc tāg, to cut off with a blow. hō-thāu tsāh, to cut criminal in two across the body, a heavier punishment than beheading. fō-nīi* tsāh lāng ē phoc, to intercept a letter.

tsā-hm, to keep off the light. tsāh-kng, id. tsāh-hē, to keep off the light of a lamp. teng-tsāh, a lampshade to protect the eyes.

tsai (R. id.), to transplant. tsai--ē, set in, not all of a piece. chit liap ng tsai ti tiòng-ng, an egg placed in the middle of a bowl of rice.

tsai (R. id.), calamity. hōng-tsai, calamities from typhoon. peng-tsai, suffering caused by soldiers. tsai-lī, the Chinese people suffering from some cal-

amity. chin-tsai, to give help to people in suffering. kiū-tsai, to delivery from calamity.

tsai (R. ti), to know. tsai m-tiōh, to know one’s fault. tsai-tsūc, award of one’s guilt. bō jōa-tsō tsai, do not know very well. tsai-chiū*, to feel itchy. tsai-chhāu, to be aware of a bad smell. m-tsai pi, unaware of illness.

m-tsai thang kia, has not sense enough to be afraid. tsai sī m-tsai tsāu, knowing the danger but unable to take measures for protection. pō-pi lān m-tsai, protects us without our being aware of it.

tsa li teh beh, said in refusing to give something asked for. m-tsai ké tsai, ignorant of fact yet speaking confidently. thâu-bák tsai kia, said of employee knowing how to act without being told. sin--ē bē lāi, m-tsai kū--ē hô-pō-sioh, never know the value of a thing until it is gone.

tsai (R. to fast more or less). tsai-kī, fast-days. tsai-tāg, a refactory in a vegetarian hall. tsai-sūk, room for vegetarian residence. su-tsai, room for study in a temple.

sa-jit tsai, chhit-jit kāi, three fast days and seven fast days; said of observances on special occasions.

材 tsāi (R. materials). pē-iū* jin-tsāi, to give help and encouragement to young talent. tsāi-liū, materials, as for building, essays, etc. kēc-tsāi, timber from Mt. Arisan, Formosa.

才 tsāi (R. id.), a cubic foot in marine measurement. tsāi-liōng, cubic content in feet.

bū-nū tsō-an-tsāi, fitted for either a civil or military career. tāi-tsāi sāi-fōng, having abilities fitting for a better post than the one occupied.

put-tsāi, a humble expression for "I", tsāi so hāk chhiēn, poor abilities and small learning, said humbly of oneself. thien-tsāi, natural ability. thien-tsāi-tsāi, id. gū-hāk ē thien-tsāi, ability to acquire foreign languages.

財 tsāi (R. id.), wealth. tsāi-sān, wealth; property. tsāi-sīn, the god of wealth. tsāi-chēng, wealth; resources. tsāi-chēng khān-lān, financial stringency; hard times. tsāi-chēng khoat-boat, insufficient means. tít-tiōh chhe-ka-tsāi, to get a wealthy wife. tsāi-chēng kū-hūn, a financial adviser. tsāi-chēng-pō, the Board of Finance; the Exchequer. tsāi-bū-khō, the Treasury department.

tsāi-thān hoat-jin, an authorized corporation for holding property; a foundation, kong-kiōng tsāi-thān, an association for raising and managing funds for a public object.

thō tsāi-hū, to get a large salary. seng-tsāi, producing wealth. thien-tsāi kā-kī lāi, Heaven appointed wealth will come of itself; "be not anxious," chhiu-hūn lau-tsāi, the lines of his hand betoken pro-

digality.
子载

tsài (R. tsê). sî-tsâi, an attendant.

sam-pên-tsâi, a young boy.

tsâi (R. id.), to support. tsâi-lâng, to carry passengers. tsâi-hê-tsâi, a bill of lading. kî-tsâi, a horizontal beam in the framework supporting a roof.

thien put iông té put tsâi, Heaven cannot allow, Earth cannot bear, said of extreme wickedness. chîn-tî pôâ tsâi, (said for tsâi'), in a year or less.

载

tsâi (R. tsâi), an encircling particle. biâu-tsâi, biau-tsâi, very good! sêng-tsâi, sêng-tsâi, sêng-tsâi, holy, holy, holy, ai-tsâi, how unfortunate. t'ai-tsâi, great indeed.

在

tsâi (R. to be in). tsâi-tî, as regards. tsâi-tî góa, as for me. chîn tsâi (+), dependent upon. chîn tsâi hit ê lâng; everything depends on that man. put-tsâi (+), not only. put-tsâi i ê hó-giath, not dependent only on his wealth.

tsâi-tsê è lâng, those present at a meeting. liet-ûi tsâi-tsê. Ladies and Gentlemen! tsâi-tông tsê tôc, residing permanently in the place. tsâi-tôc tsâi-kah, bô, tsâi-tôc kia, cannot make off altogether; has relatives who can be got at. li si tsâi chîth tâh, you are a resident here.

tôa kâu tsâi, full-grown. tôa-tit-tsâi, id. kâu tsâi, id.; of a nail, driven home. hiah tô-hân iâu-bê kau-tsaï, grown up and yet so childish and incapable.

in lâng tsâi-giath, to promise a man definitely. tsâi pûn, to provide part of capital. tsâi-kô, to own shares.

tsâi-tsun, of course, said in answering. tsâi-ûn, id.

tsâi-ân, on record; before the court. tsâi-ah, under detention. tsâi-pô, on ball. tsâi-sîen, before; in advance.

載

tsâi (R. tsâi, to support). tsâm-tsâi, a cargo. tsâi-kang, labour of loading or un-loading cargo. tsâi-ji, a bill of lading. siu-tsaï, to take in cargo. tsâi-ûi, a ship's hold.

怎指

tsâi'î (R. chên). si in-uî tsâi'-iûa, what is the reason? kông góa tsâi'-á m-hô, accused me of all sorts of wrong-doing.

指

tsâi (R. chî, a finger). sâa-tsâi'-lôh, to be a doctor (from the position of the hand when feeling the pulse).

hô chhiû-tsâi, clever at pilfering; skilful in playing piano, etc. lôh tsâi, skilful, esp. in performing music. hô tsâi'-lôh, id. kê-tsâi, in reckoning on the abacus to omit a five.

pô-tsâi (+), a thimble made of stiff cloth without metal. thîu-tsâi (+), used as weapon of offence.

bé-tsâi'-á lâng, a person of small importance. chhû-tîong-tsâi, to point with the middle finger (very improper). t'ông-tsâi, id.

*tâsk (cf. tsê). tsak-ûa, to encamp.

tâm, to eat or suck up. tsâm-pûn, of flies, to settle and feed in dirt; to thrust in manure beside growing plants.

tsâm — tsâm lâng ê òe, to interrupt a man's talk. hô lát tsâm, to be interrupted by him; to be thwarted.

tsâm (R. to behead). koat-tsâm, to sentence to death. chhû-tsâm, id.

tâm, to stamp with the foot. tsâm-mûg, to kick at a door. tsâm bin-chhûng-kô, said of a child restless in bed, making the side-boards resound.

*tâsâm, rather more than. chit-pôâ khan-tsâm, rather more than half. kâl-tspan hè khan-tsâm, a little over sixty years old.

站

tsâm (R. id.) hé-chhia-tsâm, a railway station.

chhi-tsâm, to suffer interruption; to do or occur irregularly. tîng-tsâm, id. lâu-tsâm, to omit a stage, as in a procession, by taking a short cut. hîoh-tsâm, to take a rest at a resting-place. kiâ bôc kâu tsâm, cannot reach the next resting-place, and so must not start. lâng tsâm, to stop working for a time, as for a meal.

âu tsâm â tsat, acting judicially according to one's powers and duties.

磐

tsâm (R. id.), to chop. tsâm-ô, a chisel for cutting iron. tsâm-chhâ, to cut down timber. tsâm-hoe, to make ornamentation on metal by stamping with a sharp point.

fôc-lâng tsâm-lâng, to curse and revile a man. góa kâ i sóân kâ i lôk, i kâ góa tsâm kô góa tók, low phrase descriptive of meeting abuse with violence.

*tsan — tsàn -tiôh, to succeed in obtaining; to be successful in business or gambling.

tsân (R. chêng), a tier or layer. hô-tsân, afterwards. âu-tsân, id. chhâu tsâm-chhû, in proper order.

tsân-siou, boxes for increasing the size of beehives.

残

tsân (R. id., = col. chhân). tsân-hái, to treat cruelly. tsân-pô, id.

tsân-kim, balance over of funds contributed for some common object. tsân-bû, the last details of a matter not quite finished.

层

tsân (R. chêng), one story of a house. kâu-tsân-thô, a nine-storied pagoda; a kind of vegetable medicine for wounds, boils, etc.

tsân (R. id.). tsân-siông, to praise. siông-tsân, id. tsâm-bi, id. tsâm-bi-koâ, hymns of praise; the Japanese Fânâbîka.

tsâm-tsâm tông-góan, to observe the rites of 7: 15.

赞

tsân (R. id.) tsâm-tsô, to assist in accomplishing a purpose. in-tsân, to guide the worshippers of Confucius to their proper places. tsâm-lê, to guide in the performance of ceremonies. thong-tsân, the official who directs the worshippers.
tsán — hó āu-tsán, a distinguished son following a distinguished father. pài̤-āu-tsán, the contrary.

tsān (R. chìên), tsān-sè, charge for storage of goods. tsán-tsùn, a hulk. tsán-pàng, a storehouse or godown. tsán-lâu, id. chhùt-jìp-tsān, expenses of putting into and taking out of godown. koan-tsān, a bonded warehouse.

kheh-tsān, a lodging house, esp. for intending emigrants. tsān-tsū, the keeper of such a house.

hō' gōa khi tsān-keng, said by guest who has had enough when urged by host to eat more.

tsang (R. tsong), a low scrappy palm. phah-tsang, to make ropes of its fibre. phah-tsang-tiā, a ropewalk. tsang-chhèng, a brush made of it. tsang-tiām, a door-mat made of it. tsang-chhiō, matting made of it. tsang-lāng, a basket lined with this fibre. tsang-siu, a box with a covering of it. tsang-kut, the heart of this palm, used in manufacture of umbrellas and fans.

chhi-niā ka-tsang, a kajang mat.

tsang (R. tsong), a queue. tōa tāu-tsang, hair done up in ball on back of head, esp. of elderly women. kim-ku-tsang, woman's hair done up in form of lady-bird. gūn-kho-tsang, do. of ingot. lē-ā-tsang, do. of shell.

koāh tāu-tsang, to cut off the queue of a man detected in evil-doing. tāu-tsang phah-tit, to undo the queue, taking out the plaits, as in mourning or making complaint. tāu-tsang phah sām, to dishevel the hair. tāu-tsang-a bé phah-tit, to take off the silk ending.

tāu-tsang-bè tāo hōng-thāi, to meet with rough usage, o-tāu-tsang è, a wife, said only in blaming as cause of trouble. èng tāu-tsang-bè thia laŋ, to disregard what a man says.

tsang, to lay hold of. chi ho' lāng tsang-chi, to have cash arrested by creditor.

tsang (R. tsong). āng-tsang-hi, a kind of fish.

tsāng, to dash water on a person or thing. tsāng bō-tsūi, to get wet by heavy rain. tāu sin lóng tsāng, battle the whole body.

tsāng (R. chhàng), a bush. sīn-tsāng, form of a tree, shapely or otherwise; a man's stature. tsāng-sīn, id. khiā-tsāng, a standard (not climbing) plant.

*tsāng — tsāng-sa*, to draw up one's clothes, as when crossing water.

tsang (R. tsōng), a confection made of rice. chhāi-tsang, made with vegetables only. thāng-tsang, a sweet for children made in this shape. tsāng-hāh, sheaths for wrapping it up.

*tsāng — āng-tsāng, big and boorish. sī-tsāng-si*, short and stout.

tsāp (R. id.), mixed. tsāp-hūi, miscellaneous expense; sundries. tsāp-pō, general news; a sub-editor. tsāp-chi, a miscellany; a magazine. tsāp-hē-sōng, miscellaneous business. tsāp-chhāu, weeds; useless growth. tsāp-khu, various departments of study. tsāp-lō'-èng, used for many purposes; used in many connections. tsāp-chhe, a messenger at everybody's order. tsāp-kū-fōe, a treaty port.

hōk-tsāp, confused. sīm-koa tsāp, puzzled with many cares.

tsāp (R. sīp), ten. tsāp-sa"-thī-gōa è ōc, out of the way words, not easily understood. chhēng tsāp-sa"-chhiō, to wear long clothes ("tng-sa"),. tsāp-kun kāu thāu-bāk, all officers and few privates. lāk-tsāp chhít poē è, sixty-seven or sixty-eight.

jōa-tsāp tsā, how very early ! jōa-tsāp tāo, very many. tsāp-chhā"-leh, said in self-depreciatory reply to a compliment, "not very many", etc.

tsat (R. chiet), a piece between two joints. tsat-tsān, using in a careful manner. tsat-lāt, to do work according to our strength. tsat-lāt èng, to use things according to their power to bear. tsat-bāk, short joints of bamboo. chi tsat koe, a portion of a street. têng-ē-tsat, the context.

hō' gōa tsat-bāi-neh, let me have a look at it. tsat mēh, to examine the pulse. tsat i è ōc, to scrutinize his words. tsat chhīn, to test a steelyard.

tsat, to wrap very tightly round and round. tsat ti chhīu-nih, to bind round the arm, as a mourning band. tsat chhīu-kut, to bandage the arm.

tsat (R. id.) jīp-tsat, to give in an estimate. lōk-tsat, to obtain a contract. kāi-tsat, to punch railway tickets. chhīu-tsat-khāu, a ticket office. kâm-tsat, license or permit issued by the authorities. lōh ńi-tsat, to issue a commission to manage an affair.

tsāt (R. chēk), closely packed. tsāt-khūi, breathing difficult; short of funds. teh tsāt, to compress. jīh hō' tsāt, to press down rice in a bowl so as to serve more. tsāt-thāu, opium pipe with fixed cover to head (v. thāu, s.), iō-liān kāu tsāt, going into less bulk when shaken.

tsāu (R. id.) thōn"-tsāu, a fire-brand partly burned. iāu-bē chhīu" tsāu, not yet fairly alight.

tsāu (R. chhū), troubled and anxious in mind.

tsāu, dubilated. lāu chhā-chu, an old man (a fire-brand).

tsāu (R. tso), drogs. khōi lāng è tsāu-phō, to pick up a man's rejected writings; to imitate the worthless parts of a man's example.

tsāu (R. id.), to exterminate. kui tsāng tsāu-khī, the whole village exterminated.
tsau (R. tsá), a rough glove with which one rubs oneself, entangling the fleas. poá" ka-tsau, to shake one's clothes at night to get rid of the fleas. òa" ka-tsau, to put on a sleeping suit instead of the one worn during the day. ka-tsau-pó', a cloth with colour and markings such that traces left by fleas are not noticed on it. ka-tsau bang-alt, small flying insects that do not bit. lak ka-tsau, said in joke of losing money at gambling. ka-tsau-chhui, small depressions in skin from a slight form of disease. lông-tsun kór tân, ka-tsau pôah-lôh chhán, fleas disappear after the dragon-boat festival.

走

tsau (R. tsó), to run, tsau bô lô', no way of escape, bôe tsau-óit, cannot be got away from. tsau kán, to run for safety, in time of rebellion. tsau un-ck, do, in time of plague. hó' tsau-lân, the tiger runs away from us. tsau-toh, to wait table. tsau-siet, to escape; to pass away, as the virtue of medicine. tsau-bì, to lose the scent or taste. tsau-chin, off the straight; plummets not true. tsau-lô, to run off; to be seldom at home; to die. tsau-khi tiâm, to die. tsau-khi, id. esp. of children. tsau-tsāoh, to get out of position; to be deficient.

ta-tsaü, to carry out of the way. lâu-tsau, to run off secretly. tsau-lân hong-sia', to make known a secret plan. tsau liü, alert; active. khan tsau-thiâu, nimble; getting through work readily. tsau sio-jip, to play at tig. bôe kei-á" tsau, cannot stir or move about, as sick person or idol.

bôe tsau-chhá, to sell cheap. tsau-thán lâng, a man who makes his living by carrying goods, tsau-thái, é seng-lâ, foreign trade. tsau-bé-lô', the uncovered road round a house; a downstairs verandah. tsau-bé-lân, an upstairs verandah (distinction not much observed). tsau-thau, to minister to a sick person or prisoner.

liâh ku tsau pih, to gain one thing whilst losing another.

奏

tsau (R. tsó), to memorialize or report to the throne. tsau-jim koa, an official appointed by the Governor-General, but whose appointment must be reported to the throne. tsau-gák, to perform music. tsôan-tsau, to forward to the throne a memorial from a lower official.

tsau-chhá, scroll of a memorial. tsau-chh, the form on which such memorials must be written. tsau bôe tsün, to memorialize unsuccessfully.

竈

tsau (R. tsá), a fireplace. sâng tsau, to make offerings in the twelfth month when the god of the fireplace reports to Heaven. tsau-pó, his wife. tsau-chheng, the rule of the furnace.

tsau-mâng, the door of the furnace. tsau-tông, the space inside. tsau-tôc, certain things (including a lighted lamp) built into the kitchen fireplace. hê tsau-tôc, to build in these articles (the subsequent prosperity of the house depends on this being properly done). kenh-tsau, to present certain twelve small articles when a new fireplace is built, done by parents of daughter-in-law.

tia, kenh lêng tsau, meeting with no response to an appeal; a "wet blanket." tsau-a kenh lêng e-á, id. gú-tsau (+) keng, an unregistered house of ill-fame; place used for immoral assignations.

tsau (R. ld.), to pay the balance. tsau siâu-bé, to wind up an account; said more gen. of any matter. tsau khô-ê, to pay an additional sum, making a mortgage into a purchase. bô thang tsau-lâi tsau-khi, no small change on the market.

庄

tsung (R. tsong), a large tea-shop; an establishment for preparing tea from the raw leaf. tsang-hin, villagers. tsung-tiù, the head-man of a village. tsang-kí, the old people in a village. sând-tsung, a poor village. pù-tsung, a wealthy village. pâi-tsung, an impoverished village. chhâ-tsung, a robbers' village.

hûi tsung, to destroy villages, said of the authorities. chheng tsung, to search the villages and clear them of bad characters.

贓

tsung (R. tsong), stolen property. tsung-chhén, stolen articles found in a man's possession as evidence against him. khi tsung, mandarin sending to house where stolen property is to be found. chûi tsung kîu-tô, to require a man to produce the thief because stolen goods are found in his possession. chin-tsung hiêng-kek, stolen goods all recognized and returned. tsung-bût, brand, to mark.

茲

tsung (R. tsong), to adorn. tsung simia", to wear fine clothing, gen. said with the idea too much so. tsung-imia", id. tsung bô lô' lâi, ugly in spite of fine clothes. tsung-pâ, to pretend sickness.

tuí-tsung, according to sample. chái-tsung, of genuine make. kê-tsung, counterfeit; imitation. siang-tsung, of the same make. kóc-tsung, to re-pack tea. soán-tsung ê, specially selected and packed. kiâm-tsung-ah, a small case for a bride's toilet appliances, thiam-tsung, to make presents to a bride in return for share of bridegroom's gifts presented.

壘

tsung (R. tsan), a strong thick tile. lâk kak tsung, six-cornered tiles. iû-tsung, fancy foreign tiles (s. to adorn, S.), hoc-tsung, id. hé-lô-tsung, tiles for a grate. iû-bin-tsung, tiles with a glossy surface. si-kak-tsung tân bô chit kak tiôh, without proper qualifications, said in blame or humility.

装


全

tsung (R. tsan, entire). tsâp-lô-tsung, done thoroughly, good or bad. tséoc-tsung, complete. king-tsung (+), affair well accomplished.

bô tsung iâ tiôh póa, if it cannot be done completely, let it be done in part. bô tsung iâ u póa, it may not be the main reason, but it has to do with it.
ts"-hok, to be or service; to benefit, kô-tsö, structure.

Tsö (R. id.), rent. tsö-chhe, the official in charge of collection of taxes. tsö-läh, id. kosa-tsö, government taxes. dh-tsö, revenues of school derived from land. phah-tsö, to collect taxes. kha-tsö-bé, near the end of the time fixed for payment of taxes. tsö-pak, in the middle of the time.

Tsö-thâu, a head contractor, contracting for a large concern, pau-tso, to contract in this way, tsöan-tsö, to sub-let portions of the contract.

Tsö-kim, rent. ngi-tsö, a fixed rent paid irrespective of the state of the harvest. níg-tsö, rent paid by giving share of the harvest, chit cheng-tsö, an annual rent of 1000 chih."töa-tsö, the taxes formerly payable in Formosa by the contractor who got a grant from government of a large piece of land to be brought under cultivation. tóa-tsö-thâu-ke, such a contractor. siö-tsö, the rents paid to him by the tenants to whom he sub-let portions. tsö-hö, these tenants.

Siu-béc tóa-tsö, of the authorities, to take back these lands and recover the rents under the form of taxes. tóa-tsö-ché-kâ, government bonds given in exchange, bearing interest and redeemable in 45 years. siu-tsö-chiah-sân, of people living on the rents handed down by their ancestor.

Chhung (chhiâ) tsö, to call the authorities to fix the tax upon prairie land after three years cultivation. tsö-së, to charter a vessel.

Éng-oän-tsö, perpetual lease. tsö-kái-töe, a concession, as at Shanghai. tsö-kái, id.

Tso (R. tsö, a girdle), a class in school. it-lién-tsö, first year class. it-lién kahn-tsö, the first division of the first yeat class. tsö-tiïu, head pupil; monitor. tong-setso, divisions of a class (not necessarily east and west). tsöan-tsö, the entire class.

Tsö-chit, to set up; to constitute; tissue (med.). töh tso-chit lang lài tsö, to arrange for men to come and work.

Tsö-háp, an association. tsö-háp-tiïu, headman of association. tsö-háp-oän, members of association. tsö-háp-hui, expenses of an association. hong-ék tsö-háp, a sanitary association. ü-hông tsö-háp, id. öe-seng tsö-háp, id. niâu-chhua tsö-háp, id. against plague. chhiu tso-háp, a company for manufacture of whisky. sin-lông tso-háp, a local loan and banking association. li-hoat tsö-háp, an association of barbers. sam-kau tsö-háp, union of the three guilds.

Chit-tsö tâu, a set of (three) tea-cups (and so with other things). Kui-tso, id.

Tsö-háp è kâu-höe, the Congregational Church; the Kumial.

Tsö (R. id.), an ancestor. gâm-tsö, the original ancestor. si-tsö, Adam. si-tsö-mâ, Eve. tsö-kok, fatherland. tó-tsö (+), to return home after long absence.

Lú-tsö-biö, the temple of Lâ Tông-pin. tsö-biö, an ancestral temple.

Tsö (R. id.), tsö-gâi, to hinder. tsö-lêk, power to hinder; friction.

*Tsö (R. a girdle). liâm-tsö, to wrap up a corpse in linen bands preparatory to burial.

Tsö-chit, to set up; to constitute (better "tso-chit").

*Tsö (R. to memorialize the throne). Tsö-zâk, to play music. tsö-khio, to sing songs.

Tsö (R. to assist). tsö-chhiu, assistants. tsö-kâu-siî, an assistant professor. tsö sai-hûa, to assist digestion. tsö-chiên, to give help in war. kiu-tsö, to give help in trouble.

Tsö-sâm-hûa, a midwife. loe-tsö, literary term for "wife".

Tsö-kû, to second a motion. tsö-káì, to second an amendment. tsö-jûk put tsö-kióng, to help the weaker side.

*Tsö — èng t’iong-tsâi kâ i tsö, to point at a man with the middle finger (a vile action).

Tsoa (R. siá), a snake. si-kha-tsöa, a four-footed reptile. tsoa-khang, a serpent’s hole (v. khang, S.): gâ-kâg-tsoa, a worm larger and more active than the ordinary earth-worm. in-tö-tsöa, a large serpent from India. hun tsoa, to smoke serpents in their holes; said of an emaciated opium smoker. thun tsoa, to swell serpents, as done by jugglers. tso-a-chhâu tsoa, a two-headed snake; a man who makes trouble between people. sái-külü long-tsoa, to instigate to evil.

O’-tsoa, a black serpent, its flesh is said to be a cure for leprosy. péh-tsoa pâng tók, o’-tsöa suî tók, the black serpent removes the poison left on the road by the white serpent. chhâu-hoa tsoa (–f) niâa siang-hông, a serpent with a double supply of poison; said blaming a greedy man. tsoa-chhâu, a bunch of grass growing at the mouth of a serpent’s hole, said to be a cure for the bite of that serpent.

Tî-kui-tsoa, said of a lazy man always wishing to lie down. ok-tsoa chit jî pi sa-kê, of a man sick off and on. si-tsoa oäh-bê, a serpent must be thoroughly killed or it will come to life again when the stars come out; a matter should be thoroughly managed lest it break out again. phah-chhua kiâ tsoa, to beat the grass to frighten serpents, to punish an example that others also may fear; in punishing children to strike lightly so as to frighten them.

Tsöa-bák, black spots on the arm. tî-sin pê-tsoa (+), an eruption breaking out all over the body. mág-tsoa, a growth on the hair, leading to its falling out. tsöa-siang hó-ch, said of things inevitable that must just be endured. tsoa thun chhília, man’s heart is never satisfied.

Kâu-bû-tsöa ji, a nickname given to alphabetic writing. ûi kâu-bû-tsöa, to
write characters badly, said in blaming scholars, or self-depreciatorily.

**tsóa** (= tão). tsóa hó-i tséis, to move about papers, etc., so as to make the edges even. tsóa-lái tsóa-khi, to fold about (? previous word).

**tsóa** (R. chï), paper. phoe-tsóa, letter paper. kíng-tsóa, paper in a roll for correspondence. ki-khi-tsóa, paper made by machinery. iú-tsóa, foreign paper. iú-tsóa, oil-paper. koc-míg-tsóa, a tough kind of paper for covering books, etc. pó-tsóa, linen paper. tái-kiet-tsóa, card-board; paper for photograph mounts. tái-tsóa, id. hóc-tsóa, waste paper. tsok úi hóc-tsóa, to be made void, as old or lost deeds when new ones are issued. kheá-tsóa, ruled paper. úi-tó-tsóa, drawing paper. soan-tsóa, superior paper of strong quality (v. soan, S.). sêk-tsóa, paper with a gloss on it. chihi-tsóa, rougher paper, less suitable for writing purposes. o-kim-tsóa, black paper with gold spots. bông-tsóa, paper money placed on graves. chihi-chhih-bông-tsóa, said of woman gadding about. tiáu tsóa, to put such paper on a grave indicating that it is still cared for. pó-tsóa, a newspaper.

hé tsóa tsök khoi, to make offerings of paper money. tsóa tsún, a paper boat used in the worship of "ông-lâ", tsóa-chhû, a paper house for the dead. tsóa kim, gilt paper for ornamental characters. tsóa-phô, banknotes. tsóa-kak, small notes for 10, 20, 50 cents. chió tsóa-iâ, to give a lantern entertainment.

tsóa-ki, paper flags. tsóa-hoe, ornamental paper for decorations. tsóa-chiú, pulp for paper manufacture. tsóa-tiâm, a stationer's shop. tsóa-teng, paper twisted slips for binding Chinese books; paper binders (teng, a nail); paper lanterns (teng, a lamp).

iú-tsóa hó-sán, paper umbrellas. chhién-teng-tsóa, mica. sa tsóa ê khoé-kû, three title deeds.

**tsóa** (L. chien, to fry). tsóa-iô, to prepare medicine by infusion.

**tsóa** (R. tsán), a stream at the fountain-head. un-tsóa, hot springs; Unzen, chi-tsóa, the spring that supplies a well. tsóa-soán, the course of a spring underground. không-tsóa, springs of mineral waters.

**tsóa** (C.), = A. tsái. phah goa an-tsóa, why do you strike me?

**tsóa** (R. tsán), a small cup; classifier of gas jets and electric lights. iah-tsóa, the wax cup in which a queen bee is bred. ióh-tsóa, a medical prescription. kim-tsóa-hoe, the marigold.

**tsóa** (R. chien), to spout out. tsóa-sóa, a jet of water springing up.

tsoah, to shake back and forwards. chheh-tsoah, to spill out. póa-thang tchéh tsoah, a half-full bucket splashes about; said of an incompetent man making a great show.

tsoah — chheh-tsoah, a great reader; a bookworm. ka-tsoah-hi, cockroaches lively and flying about, a sign of rain; a child's toy made to receive by piercing live beetles through the back and fixing them on. ka-tsoah-tâ, the gall of a cockroach, given to children suffering from fright. lôc ka-tsoah-sái, to rub children's guns with cockroach excrement to allay irritation.

tsoâh, to differ. chít-ê tsôah hit-ê, this is different from that. bô tsôah-ji, exactly similar; not varying. bô ji tsôah, id. liên-pó tsôah chit-ji, pâi-a tsôah chit-kî, "a miss is as good as a mile!"

**tsão** (R. id.) tsào-chêk, sole responsibility. tsào-kang, for that very purpose. tsào-bô, giving full time and attention. tsào-bô ê kân-sû, departmental secretary. tsào-tôân, to decide on one's own authority. tsào-li, to make profit by having control of the market; patent rights. tsào-jim, in sole charge. tsào-sái, a special envoy; an envoy extraordinary. tsào-chê, absolute government. tsào-lîn, undulaterated milk. tsào-bôn, a specialist. tsào-bôe, a monopoly. a-phien tsào-bôe-kâ, office of the opium monopoly. kok-ka tsào-bôe phin, government monopolies. tsào-liên teh phah só-sî, specially skilful at one kind of work; "practice makes perfect". sim tióh khah tsôan, the mind should be undivided.

**tsôan** (R. a spring). hui-tsôan, water springing up. tông-tsôan, id. hún-tsôan, id. hông-tsôan tê-hû, the invisible world. ki-tsôan, in deeds of property, exclusive rights.

**tsôan** (R. complete). tsôn-kêon, full authority; plenipotentiary. tsôn-kî, the whole globe. tsôn-thê, the whole body, lit. or fig. tsôn-tâi, the whole of Formosa. tsôn-pô, the entire division of territory; the whole compound. tsôn-kim, solid gold. tsôn-gâm, solid silver. tsôn-sîu, the whole hymn. sip-tsôn t'ai-pô; a very nourishing medicine compounded of a number of ingredients. tsôn-ti-sûi, a patent eye lotion.

**tsôan** (R. to turn). tsôan-ki, to take a turn for the better. tsôan-hák, to be
removed to another school, said of pupil. tsöan-jim, to remove to another place of office. tsöan-chek, to remove to a new register. tsöan-chiap, to have dealings through a third party. tsöan-tat, to perform a message for a friend. tsöan-ték, points on a railway. tsöan-tsun, to transship.

lák-tsöan-á, a six-barrelled revolver. tsöan-töe liâu-léông, to take a chance for the good of one's health. tsöan-lún, to be transmigrated into human form again. lún-tsöan, to turn on the joint, as hand. tsöan-chcheng, to forward a case for trial.

tsöan, to earn or gain. hó-tsöan (+), a paying business. iám khaá phái² tsöan, selling salt is not a paying trade. m-tsöan, won't take the job.

钊

*tsöan (R. chihän, to cook). küi-tai lâng chien-tsöan (+), to be ill-treated without redress.

鑽

*tsöan (R. to pierce). tsöan-éng, to scheme underhand; to intrigue. tsöan-bô, id. kim-kong tsöan-không, a diamond mine.

鍬

tsöan (R. sóan), to turn or twist. tsüi-tsöan-thâu, a water-cock. tsüi-tsöan, id. tsöan-á, id. tsöan-khui (+), to turn on water. tsöan-si-khang, a keyhole.

tsöan chüa'=tông, to turn on; to screw in a nail in the direction of the hands of a watch. tsöan m-tióh pêng, to turn the wrong way. tsöan m-ti-chh lin, id.

挫

tsöat (R. id.) tsöat-chiá, a humble expression for "I". tsöat-phiah, said humbly, my disposition, as a ground for not acting. tsöat-kien, in my humble opinion. tsöat-keng, my wife.

siu-tsöat, to know one's limitations and act accordingly. tsông-tsöat, to avoid boasting and displaying ignorance, to giên kien tsöat, to reveal one's ignorance by much talking: oat-tsöat, meditating evil; obstructed.

撮

*tsöat (R. to select). tsöat-iâu, an epitome. see-gü tsöat-iâu, an English lesson-book with selected readings. tsöat-hong, a collection of essays for imitation. tsöat-éng, to take photographs. tsöat-háp, to bring together; to act as go-between. chiông-tiong tsöat-háp, to arrange a quarrel; to compromise.

*tsöat (R. deficiency). chi-tsoat, to be short of funds. tian-tsöat, id.

*tsöat (R. to connect). tsöat-ji, to spell. tsöat-im, id. (somet. pron. "tsöat")

tsöat (R. to destroy). tsöat niu, without provisions. tsöat-tsöat, at the end of one's resources; to commit suicide. tsöat au-tai, without male posterity. tsöat-ka tsái-heng, an extinct family revived. kau-thong tian-tsöat, communication interrupted.

tsöat bó, altogether none. tsöat-tüi, unriyalled. tsöat-tüi-lun, absolutism.

tsöat-liáp, to be without food; to commit suicide by starvation; hunger strike. tsöat lún, to violate the human relationships. tsöat bi-niü⁴, to cut short provisions, as Heaven does in a time of famine. tsöat-lô, intercourse broken off. tsöat-too, an unsuitable site for a grave. tsöat-chhiú hong-seng, to obtain deliverance when all hope was given up. tsöat-thau, to break off; to stop. tsöat-thau pó, a very hurtful plot. tsöat-thau-keng, a resort of abandoned opium smokers (v. thâu, S.).

tsöe, material not yet made up. noa'-tsöe, cake not properly made, crumbling.

tsöe (R. chê, in good order). chiiu sâng-tsöe, hands laid evenly side by side. siâng-kha thâu-tsöe, feet side by side. mîn⁵ khoân tsöe-tsâng, pack up without omitting anything. thâu tsöe bê tsöe, both ends the same size.

jin-su put-tsöe, human affairs are uncertain. kap láng tsöe-kiâu, to pay money to a gambler sharing his gains and losses proportionately. tsöe chit chiah bé, to stake money on one horse. gim-si tiôh ai tsöe, sing all together.

tsöe — phah gîn-nâ lâi tsöe-lâng, to beat a child when a neighbour complains, but to do it in such a way as to show we blame the neighbour. tsöe-têng, acting unkindly towards inferiors. ai suî tiôh siu to koah, ai gau tiôh siu lâng tsöe-tsoah, a man may learn wisdom from unkind treatment.

tsöe (R. tâ), to make. tsöe bêc chin, unable to accomplish. tsöe bêc li, unable to get through with it. láng tsöe kâu hông-tê, though a man were as great as the emperor, i si tsöe sông-hông lâng, he is a poor man. jin hit ê láng tsöe (si) góa ê kia⁴, acknowledge that man as my son.

kap góa tsöe tüi, is at enmity with me. tsöe tui-thâu, id. tsöe i kong tsöe góa thia⁴, let him have his say, I don't care.

*tsöe (R. id.), very. tsöe hó, very good. tsöe ko-têng, the very best. tsöe tû, most distinguished. tsöe-jîok, pianisimo. tsöe-to kau-pôc chiü ti-sim, the truest intercourse tends to mutual knowledge. tsöe chiong, the very last.

tsöe (R. id.), guilt. gôn-tsöe, original sin. hêng-tsöe, actual sin. tsöe-kun, the root of sin. chût-tsöe (+), to be the one to suffer punishment. chiah-tsöe, to come out and confess guilt. kong-tsöe, an offense committed by a government official. su-tsöe, an offense committed by a magistrate through bribery, etc. tsöe-ok chî, money unjustly gained.

tsöe-bêng, ground of accusation; crime of which a man is accused. tsöe-tông, id. bô tsöe-bêng thang kô i, no legal offense of which to accuse him. piên bô tsöe, of lawyers, to secure a man's acquittal.

pha⁵ bô tsöe, to act in a way which is absolutely unjust. tsöe-chüng, only the leaders of a disturbance should be punished. tsöe ka it têng, crime doubly great, as when done witlingly. tsöe-siông ka tsöe, crime added to crime.
(as criminal assaulting the police); increased punishment (as of criminal escaping from prison).

kiam-tsóe, to reduce punishments by the grace of the emperor. kā lâng siá-tsóe, to forgive a man's sins. si-tsóe bô go-tsóe ê tàng, said in justification of wrong-doing due to want.

siá-tsóe kóng-kô, a public acknowledgment of having done wrong, published in the newspapers. siá-tsóe-su, a document confessing having done wrong.

*tsóe (cf. tsóo). lih sóa-tsóe, scam opening out from thread breaking.

tsóeh (R. chict, a joint), a term of the year. koh-ah-tsóeh, Easter.

tsóeh (R. chict, to cut off). pòa-tsóeh, half of anything sliced vertically, thab tsóeh toé, a subject for an essay made up of two or more clauses.

tsóh (R. tiok), to build. chiah-khi tsóh-teh, what is eaten meeting with obstruction.

tsóh (R. tsok, to do), to work the fields. áu-tsóh, exceedingly base.

*tsóh — púi tsóh-tsóh, very fat, as man.

tsóh (R. tik), to throw. tsóng-tsóh, to rush about very busy and excited. chiá tsóh-tsóh, confused through unfamiliarity with the place, etc. kóng-oe chiá-tsóh, to speak in an excited way. tsóh-chéng tsóh-kâu, pushing about in order to see better; things in confusion.

tshókhut-ch, children's game of throwing cash into a hole. tsóh pin-niûg, to throw "pin-niûg" at her friends in the crowd, done by woman actor in a procession.

hâe hong tê chî-tin kê tsóh-teh, to join a benefit society when not in need of money in order to share in the final gains.

tsók (R. to make). tsók-iông, use; process; function. bô tsók-iông, no abilities; no use. chin-tsók, to prosper. tsók-háp, to act as go-between. kô-tsók, to do intentionally.

tsók-bûn, to write essays. tsók-bûn-khi, composition. tsó-tsók é, feigned words.

siáu-tsók-jiûn, a tenant of a farm. siáu-tsók-liâu, rent of farm. tsók-jiap, department of works. tsók-jiap-sô, their office.

tsók (R. tik). chiah-tsók, said of a thing of which there is too much, as flowers on table. kông siáu-tsók aí chiah-tsók, if I speak too much it will weary you.

tsók (R. id.), a tribe or clan. höa-tsók, the Japanese aristocracy. su-tsók, official and professional classes. bin-tsók, the people. höe-tsók, Turcomans. bân-tsók, Mancins. hú-tsók, relatives of father. hú-tsók, relatives of mother. tsó-tsoik-siûn, an aquarium.

*tsók — tsok-hô-khi, to spring up, as a loose tile when trud upon, or as water.

tsong (R. id.), a clan. tsong-kâu, religion. tsong-tô, the Apostles (R.C.). tsong-siá-tông, the imperial Manchu faction. tsong-jin-hû, the imperial clan court. hông-tsók, the imperial clan.


tsong hêng-tê, persons of the same surname and generation. tsong-chi, general purpose or object; the general design; the leading idea.

tsong (R. to adorn; to pack up). iù-tsong, western style of clothing. se-tsong, id. lâm-tsong, of colours worn by men, plain, quiet. iù-tsong, brighter, of colours worn by women. bû-tsong, military dress. kâu-tsong (+), id. chien-houpt kâu tsong, to cut off the queue without adopting foreign clothing.

thô-tsong-phîn, toilet articles. tsong-sek-phîn, ornaments; decorations.

tsong-kâhu sûn-iù lâm, armed cruisers.

tsông (R. id.) tsong-hông, to serve; to worship. tsong-pâi, to admire, as an able man.

tsông (R. id.), to hide. têe-tsông-kim, buried treasure. gân-hê sù-tsông, storing up silver money, esp. small coins, so bearing no interest. tsông-su-sek, a library. tsông-su-lâu, id. tài-tseng-sêng, the Japanese Board of Finance.

tsông (R. id.), all. tsông-lâm, to manage; to rule. (v. lâm). tsông-pân, id. tsông-tai, one who acts on behalf of all. tsông-phô (+), a cook, in general.

tông-thông, president of republic.

tong-dông, the premier. tsông-loe-kok, id. tsông-li-tai-sîn, id. tông tsông-li, the premier. Mr. Toan kâng-tsi tsông-tiû, the head of police. tsông-tok-hû, the Governor's yamun. päê-tsông, heads of department.

tông-pêng, senior post captain. tsông-bû, the general affairs of a yamun.

tông phîen-chîp, chief editor. tsông-sûn, harbour master; tide surveyor. tông-tsông, assistant harbour master. jî-tsông, boat officers. sa-tsông, id. next grade. tsông-chhái, chief of an affair or department; chief examiner, etc.

tông-háp, to unite together; synthesis. tsông-kôan (+), general; to summarize.

tsông (R. id.), to bury. tsông-gî, funeral rites. tsông-gi-sec, a funeral. tsông-sec, id. höe-tsông, to attend a funeral. tsông-gi-siû, an undertaker's shop.

hê-tsông-tiû, a crematorium. tsui-tsông, to hang a coffin from a branch of a tree overhanging a stream, when the rope breaks the coffin falls into the stream and is carried away: to bury a jar with old bones in a piece of ground temporarily emerging from a river, an exceedingly lucky site. thien-tsông, buried by rain and mud without a grave prepared. klet-tsông, to bury after full preparations, chien-tsông, to remove remains to another grave.
sūn-tsūng, to be buried alive along with a deceased person. kā bái-tsūng, funeral of a person who has died away from home without friends, done by the authorities.

tsūng (R. strong). tsōng-lièn ē sī, the prime of life. tiōh tsōng lī ē chī, be of good courage.

状


tsōng-hòng, circumstances; condition. pū-tsōng, symptoms. stī-sōng, to add to what one has been commissioned to say. chhi-tsong pōch-tsōng, involving people by unauthorized additions to their utterances. stī-giēn tsōng-sū, id.

硃

tsū (R. id.) gun-tsū-bī, a red inkstone. gun-tsū-tīu, a stick of red ink. tsū-āng, cherry colour.

資


貲

tsū (R. wealth). bēng-tsū sū-sū, the four kinds of offerings to the dead. chū-siōk-tsū, ransom money.

姿

tsū (R. appearance of person). tsū-sek, personal appearance. tsū-sek bī-lē, very beautiful.

滋

tsū (R. juicy), tsū-īōng-phīn, nourishing food. tsū-īōng-liāu, id. tsū-lūn, nourishing. tsū-pō, id. tsū-lāu, to make a disturbance. tsū-sū, to stir up strife; to cause trouble (s. all, S.).

珠

tsū (R. id.), a pearl. kē-tsū, imitation pearls. tōng-tsū, a very precious stone, formerly reserved for the emperor's use. bēng-tsū, a famous pearl. chin-tsū, a coat adorned with pearls. sōa-tsū-a, unstrung pearls; small shot for guns. tsu-mā, a woman who deals in pearls. kui seng-khu lām tsū lām gēk, clothing studded all over with pearls and jade, said of a wealthy man.

hām-tsū put thò, keeping a matter very close; hearing what others say without giving his own views. chhiu-tiōnğ e chin-tsū, something greatly prized.

tsū-ā chiam, a foreign pin with a large head. tsū-ā, boy's marbles. kō tsū-ā, to play at marbles. tsū-soān, reckoning with the abacus. lām-tsū, prayer-heads. sīō-tsū, gunpowder tea. chin-tsū-boāh, pearls ground down and used as medicine. chin-tsū-būn, id. stī o-tsū, a black speck forming in the eye.

lêng-tsū, the red ball carried in procession in front of the dragon. siān-lêng chhiu* tsū, two dragons catching at the one bell (a trademark); said in joke of two opium smokers with one lamp between them; said also of the badge on the cap of tidewaiters.

chhut thien-tsū, to have small-pox naturally, without vaccination. thien-hoet-tsū, id. tsū-chēng (+), vaccine lymph. tsū-chiu, id. chhut o-tsū, to have a very dangerous form of pox.

諸

tsū (R. all). tsū-kun, Gentlemen, said in addressing an audience. tsū-hēng, brethren. khōa-pō tshan-tsū, our readers. tsū-ūi, more honorific than "chiāh-ē." tsū-čiāh-chiā, said by students at graduation meetings as respectful address to the audience. tsū-sū, these affairs (a. juicy, S.).

書

tsū (R. sū, a book). hun-tsū lē phèng, written contract, gifts and betrothal money, the requisites for a proper marriage. tsu-tien, very learned but ignorant and foolish in ordinary matters. kī-tōh chūn tsū-chīn tūh-bīn, lazy in reading; unwilling to study. sēng-tōu tsū-tīn, a theological college.

詁

tsū (R. to consult). tsū-būn, to make official enquiry. kūt-tsū-hū, War Office General Staff. tsū-chēng-i, the imperial assembly. tsū-gi-kē, provincial assemblies. tsū-kau, to send a despatch to another official of equal rank. tsū-sāng, id. tsū-pō, to send a despatch to one of the boards at Peking.

組

tsū (R. tsū). tsū-chīt, to establish; to set up (said for "tsōo-chīt").

tsū (R. id.) tsū-siēn, benevolent; kind; tsū-siēn-hōe, an association for benevolent purposes. tsū-siēn-e, done for charitable objects, of entertainments. tsū-siēn-kā, philanthropists. tsū-hūi-i, the poorhouse.

諸

tsū (cf. thū). ng-tsū, to annoy; to worry by importance.

tsū (R. name of many edible or medicinal roots). han-tsū-tūn, the trailing stems of potatoes. teh han-tsū-tūn, to plant these. thiap han-tsū, to put in young potato plants in place of any that have died. chēng-tsū, to plant tapioca.

mā-lēng-tsū, foreign potatoes. koa-chin-tsū, a long potato, considered good eating. thiāu-tsū, a wild kind of potato, growing to a large size. o-tsū, the yam. kīng tsū, to lay up potatoes whole.

han-tsū-bē, rice boiled soft, with fresh potatoes in it. han-tsū-kho-bē, rice boiled soft with dried potato slices in it. khioh-tsū tāu-tsū, potato race. thiá-thâu han-tsū slōng to kīch, the largest potatoes are injured in the lifting being cut by the hoe; fig. of danger to which leaders are exposed.

鰩

tsū (R. id.) lî-tsū, the fishing cormorant. tsū-lī, id.

*tsū (R. porcelain). tsū-chiōh, the londstone; the magnet.

tsū (R. a son), added to the names of daughters of the imperial or noble houses.
tsū

se-šū, son of a king or feudal prince.
māng-šū, a son born in the father's old age.
ho-šū, the heir apparent (s. lord, s.).
han-šū, disrespectful way of calling to a man, you follow, there, chhām-šū, still more objectionable. bōe kui-šū, to buy up the whole lot. bōe kui-šū, to sell wholesale.
čhōng ō-šū (+), we, thy servants, said in addressing an idol. tsōngō-čhiam, the indicating points showing a steelyard level. tsōngō-čhiam tiōh pāng čhiiā, fig. should act fairly and impartially.

šū (R. id.), a lord or master. šū-li, to manage a matter; to preside at a meeting. šū-jim, to be in control; the official in charge of a department. šū-sū, id. šū-bō, to take the lead; to head a conspiracy. šū-kāng, speakers at a meeting. šū-sū, to incite. šū-so, id.

šū-čhiong, superior military officer. šū-kong (+), title given to emperor by his ministers. šū-lāng-niū, hostess. bō šū, a lord or master. no one to look after household affairs, said by elderly widow as reason for re-marrying. hō-šū, head of house in registration (s. son, s.). hē-šū, owner; proprietor. čhē-šū (+), person in charge of funeral rites. song-šū, id.; mourners. šū-tiōng, to determine of one's sole will.

šū-chhāi, id. ō ka-ki šū-tsō-fit, free to act as we please. šū-čkōan, independence; sovereign rights.

šū-jit, the Lord's day. šū-jit-ō, a Sunday school. šū-jit-sīn-liōng, Sunday text-book. šū-kau, a bishop. kāu-šū, the founder of a religion; the pope. šū-chhien, B. C. šū-sū-ā, A. D. šū-hō, id.

bō šū ē ke-sīn, decoated with no descendants to serve them. hin-hōa ē bōk-šū tōa-sīn kūn-lēng, said of a large, stupid, but good-looking man.

šū-thē, the principal place; the most important tsū-chi, tsū-chi, main purpose; the leading idea. šū-phō, a recorder (official). šū-būn, a statement of decision in a case, issued for information before the formal judgment giving detailed reasons.


tsū (R. id.), a commentary. tsū-kha, a commentary in the body of the book, written in smaller characters. id. tsū-chheh (+), to make out a roll; to register. tsū-sek, exegesis; commentary.

chin tsū-sī, of meeting a man unexpectedly, as debtor meeting creditor.

tsū (R. set the mind, etc. upon). tsū-i (+), to be careful; "take notice". tsū-tiōng, to consider important; to emphasize. tsū-lek, to make special efforts. čhēng-sin tsoan-tsū, to concentrate thought.

tsū-būn, to order by letter; to have a thing made to order. tsū-im ē jī-bū, the new script.

tsū-siā, to inject with a hypodermic needle. tsū-siā-čhiam, a hypodermic needle. tsū-siā-čhiiā, a hypodermic syringe. tsū-siā-tāng, id.; the barrel of the syringe.

tsū-siā-čhō, medicine for injection.

šū (R. id.), to cast, as metal. šū-pè-chhīā, a mint. šū-čān, stereotype.

šū (R. steep). šū-tsōa, blotting paper.

šū (C. chi). ka-tsū-čphāng, rice cooked in small bags, about two go to a bowl.

šū (R. self; from). tsū-iū, free; independent. tsū-tsū, id. tsū-iū-kāu, the Independent Church. tsong-kāu tsū-iū, religious liberty. tsū-iū-kōan, power to act as one chooses. tsū-iū-tōng, anarchism. tsū-iū-kēt-hūn, marriages arranged by the young people themselves. tsū-iū hū-hén-kī, a dirigible. tsū-iū ēn-lān-kōan, the right of free discussion. tsū-iū bō-ček, free trade. tsū-iū ē su-siōng, aspirations after liberty; free-thought. tsū-iū su-siōng-ka, free-thinkers. sin-gliōng tsū-iū, freedom of faith.


šū-jīn (+), feeling at one's ease; Nature. šū-jīn tō-thāi, natural selection. šū-jīn sin-hāk, natural theology. šū-kāk, subjective.

tsū-tōng, automatic. tsū-tōng tiēn-čhā, automatic telephone. tsū-tōng-chhā, an automobile; a motor car. tsū tsōan-chhā, a bicycle.

šū-siu, scholars' private preparation. šū-siu-sek, a room for this purpose. tsū-
tsū, a room for study. tsū-pi, to prepare by oneself.

tsū-an-ui, accordingly; in this way. tsū-lai-hē (+), an electric torch; illuminating gas; a box the wicked of which ignites on being pressed. tsū-lai-pit, a fountain pen. tsū-lai-chią, an artesian well. tsū-lai-tsūi, water from an artesian well. tsū-sōe, from childhood. tsū-pùn, originally. tsū-chia, from here; henceforward.

tsu-tsuk tsū-tsoan, acting arbitrarily and independently. tsu-chi-hū tsu-tso, accompanying oneself on an instrument; said of a boastful man reciting his own achievements. tsu-sin-kōan, part of a prison where prisoners are kept preparatory to release. tsu-sin-sō, a reformatory. tsu-thān tsu-khái, spending earnings on oneself, giving nothing to parents.

tsū-tsūn, self-existent, long tsū-tsūn, possessed of a competence; able to maintain oneself. tsū-ki-tōan, an autobiographer.

住

tsū (R. to stop). tsū-chi, residence; address. tsū-sō', id. tsū-ku, id. ku-tsū, id. tsū-ka, family residence. tsū-thē, id.

tsū-kha, to stand still, as on meeting a friend; to remain in a place though work not very satisfactory. pok-tsū, to anchor at a port. tūi lăng tit-tsū, to avoid giving offence; to get on well with people. tūi lăng put-tsū, to offend people.

字

tsū (R. a written word). kūi-tsū, what is your name? (polite). siāu tsū, my name.

tsū, a cloth spread to keep from soiling. thâu-tsang tsū, a cloth worn under the queue. tsū-tsōa, a sheet of paper placed under writing paper to prevent blotting through; blotting paper.

驻

*tsū (R. to sojourn). tsū-hōng, to guard against rebellions risings. tsū-tsat, to take up a position (milit.). tsū-kun-sō', places where troops are stationed. tsū-tsai-sō', police stations in savage territory.

tsū-keng ē tai-sin, the foreign ministers at Peking. tsū-eng ē kong-sāi, the ambassador to England.

tsūh, to squirt. khi-tsuh, a football or bicycle pump. phang-tsūi-tsuh, a scent spray. jīn-phē ē tsūi-tsuh, a hypodermic syringe. tsuh-ien-khi, an instrument for anointing bees. tsuh kan-lōk, to throw down a top sideways so as to drive another along the ground.

鞍

tsūi (R. id.) sai-bē-tsūi, the fleshy part of a bird’s tail. iō sai-bē-tsūi, to walk with a swaggering gait.

*tsūi (R. an awl). chien-tsūi, the barb of an arrow. thih-tsūi, an awl.

tsūi-thē, a cone. tsūi-khiok-sōa, conic sectiona. tsūi-khiok-sōa* oān-id.

椎

*tsūi (R. a hammer). chek-tsūi, the end of the vertebral. be-tsui-kut, id. kēng-tsūi-kut, the vertebræ of the neck.
tsui

ambush. li bó hoat--tit bó láng, beh tüi goá chhut-tsui, you are not a match for such and such a man, and so you would pick a quarrel with me, would you?
khioh tsuí-tso', to collect payment for irrigation water. tsuí-tsun, the fishy tribes; attendants of Hái-lāng-ông. ké liam tsuí, to be baptized after the manner of the R. O. church. ú bin-tsuí, beautiful, of a woman. tsuí-piá, cakes used by country people at birth of a son.
tsuí lái, there is some one coming, said by thieves to give warning to one another.
liông-a tsuí thê, id. kiú-chhut tsuí hé, to deliver from great suffering.
tsuí lók sê khut, when the water falls, the stones appear; truth comes out at last. tsuí ŋ ng tsún phi, the boat will float when the tide comes, said in urging to patience. lâu-tsuí tiong ú chit lô-thâu, water should have an outlet prov. shouldn’t leave way open for settlement. khoe-tsuí bò lâu túi pât lâng è chhân, said by man who has lost money to a relative; “it is not lost that a friend gets”.

tsúl (R. id.), drunk. tsuí thê, become sober. chù-tsuí tíâ, id. chíu-tsuí soah, id. kun-tsú pi tsuí jin, a wise man keeps out of the way of a drunkard. tsuí tíâ bò miâ, a man in drink gives away all he possesses and awakes to find himself ruined.
tsun (R. high in rank). chi-tsun, most honourable; at dominoses, a winning pair of six and three. sa*tsun chhiah ú chhun, enough for all if regard is paid to one another.
tsun (R. to obey). tsun-siú, to maintain; to observe.
tsün (R. sün), a ship, hê-tsün, a steamer. khi-tsün, id. kóa-tsün, government vessel. chhât-tsün, piratical craft. peng-tsün, a transport. kheh-tsün, a passenger steamer. tsün-khêh, passengers. té-tsün, a tea steamer. nüğüa-tsün, a government vessel for carrying stores. lêng-kak-tsün, a boat for gathering this fruit.
tsün-kí, dates of sailing. kí-tsün, steamers running on schedule time; the Douglas Lapraik steamers. tsün-toa', a steamer ticket. tsün-phíh, id. chiah-kí-tsün, the Douglas Lapraik steamers. i-tsün, mail steamers. jî-pün iu-tsün hóc-siá, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
hui-hêng-tsün, an aeroplane. pe-tsün, id. hui-tsün, id. hái-tôc-tsün, a submarine. tsuí-bin è pe-tsün, a hydroplane. tsún-chêng-kêk, an arsenal. tsún-chêng tâi-sün, the mandarin in charge of government ship-building and repairing. tsun-chêng gê-máź, his office. tsún-chêng-chhiú, a ship-building yard.
kíui-miá-tsün, a life-boat; used fig. by Buddhists. kiú-seng-tsün, id. phah-chiâu-tsün, a house-boat; a yacht. tsán-pânt-sa, tsún-tsán, id. tsún-sín, a ship's hull. tsún-ké, seafold- ing for ship building; a moving carriage for bringing boats ashore for repair. sóc tsún, to clean a ship’s bottom. phak tsún, an upturned boat. kông-phôa-tsún, ship-wreck. tsún-piá tiâm, fenders of a ship. tsún-ûi, a berth in a ship. tsún-tiú*, a captain. lí-tsún-thiá, a harbourmaster.

tsún (R. id.), to lay up for use. pó-tsún, to preserve; to conserve. tsún ân, a record kept of cases. tsún thien-lióng, to preserve a good conscience. tsún-kun, a counterfoil; a stub. tsún-bông, destiny of individual or kingdom. tsún-bông tsún-ûi, do not know what is in store.
tsún-sai, a deposit. tsún-tsài ti tô-lôh, where have you put it?
tsún-kia, to place on deposit. súi-si tsun-khâo, current account. têng-ki tsün-khâo, fixed deposits, tân-san tsün-khâo, savings bank account. têk-piét ê tsún-khâo, special deposits of certain amounts. sió-khâo tsún-khâo, passbook account. tsún-ô-chêng, a document forwarding goods against payment to a bank.
tsún (R. id.), to permit. pin-tsún, application granted. jîp m (bó) tsún, application refused. tsuí-hú, to permit. hu-tsún, id. tsún-toa', a permit.
m-tsün, said to dog by its master when it is troublesome.
tsún (R. id.), to be like. tsún-tsún, certainly; decidedly. tsún-tsún êc lài, is sure to come. tsún-tsün m-thang kông, on no account tell any one.
nâ-tsún, as if. ná-tsün chhin-chhiú, id. liên-tsún, id. ná-tsün si, as if it were. tsún û, let it be granted. tsún bô, on the supposition that it is not. ôá-tsün li, li kmám beh, if you were in my case would you be willing? chhong án-ni-tsún tu-hô, make this do, as in paying a debt giving capital but no interest.
lîh-tsún, to take to be. lîh-tsún si ê lâu-pé, I thought it was his father. tsun tsöc m-tsai, to pretend not to know. tsun tsöc sfê lâi khóan-thai, to treat as one dead; said of reprobate son, etc.

tsún-chhek, standard; authorised; criterion.
lîh lâng tsöc tsun-tông, to lay hold of a debtor or one of his relatives to compel payment of debt; to arrest a suspected person for examination. mi-tsún jît, turning night into day; extremely diligent or dissipated. jît tsún mî, sleeping during the day.
tsùn (R. id.) khui tsùn, to make a watercourse. sùn-tsùn-oân, manager of watercourse. chīâh tsùn-tsùi, to get water from such irrigation canals.

tsùn-kang, piece of work completed. oân-tsùn, finished, of a job.

tsùn (R. tin, a troop). châu si châu tsùn, according to fixed hours of doing things. tsâ-tông si-tsùn, to take up time. tin si-tsùn, id. kâu-giâh si-tsùn, time enough. tsêc-tsùn, coming in gusts, as wind, or recurring spasms. tsêc-tsùn kan-khô.

tsùn khâo-oâh, sometimes better and sometimes worse. chhui tsùn, pains of childbirth. lêng-tsùn, milk in the breasts.

tsût (R. a soldier). peng-tsût, a soldier. tô-tsût, a deserter. kûi-tsût, the servants of Giâm-lô-ông. tsût-á, a black pawn in chess. o'-tsût, id. âng-tsût, the red pawn. tsût-ziâp, to graduate.

tsût — pâi tsut-tsût, very fat.

tsût (R. a medicinal plant). u-tsût, a kind of medicine (? from name of place).

U

ú (R. wings). ú-tsêk, the feathered tribe; adherents; partisans. i ê tông-ú kûi-nâa làng, several of his clique. ú pô', bunting; alpaca.

ú-sek, the feather in a military cap. ú-ék, a man's assistants; his underlings (from figure of a bird's wings). ú-môo' chi lui, second-rate; inferior (orig. of one of the genii).

ú (R. u, ú, dirty). ú-tiâm, ablemish; a fault; a flaw.

ú, to sing; to chill by application of ice; to freeze, as fruits. ú-peng, to chill with ice. ú-liâng, id.

êú (R. by change of tone from “ú”). kan-ú, to have share in; relation. chin ê sô giô bo kan-ú, I have nothing to do with this matter.

ú (R. iû), to have. lâng sô' bô-ê, lân sô' ê, what we have and others have not. kông hiah ê it ê bô-ê, talking at random; useless talk. ú ti, bô khi, he who has money can buy property, when his money is gone he must sell.


ui (R. iul), majestic appearance. ul-kôan, authority; majesty. ui-bông, prestige. ūng-úi, kindly majesty. ú-ui, to be in awe of strict superiors.

éng-lông siâm-khûi lâu-kâu beh tîên-ui, stand apart, the performance is about to begin (said by street quacks).
ui (R. oat), to bore. ui niá*, to cut out the round hole for the neck of a dress. ui sim-koá*, to cut out the heart. ui-khi, worn away by rubbing, as bicycle tire (separate word).

thiá* kau ui-ui-tshng, to have a severesmarting pain. ui chit tóa ám, a large amount of money embezzled by the holder.

ui (R. i. clothes), the placenta. hiáu-ui, to bring away the placenta, said of the midwife. tái ui, to bury the placenta. ui-áng, a jar for this purpose. oáh ui, a living placenta which may spring up and injure the mother!

bè sì* gin-ná seng sì* ui, a chant said to bring away the placenta.

達 (R. i. to transgress. u-hoat, illegality. u-lè, to be out of order. u-kim-phín, contraband articles. u-kéng-tsóe, breach of police regulations, petty cases. u-jok-kim, penalty for breach of contract.

園 (R. i. to surround. chit-úi (+), a circle; a circular enclosure. i é ui, its girth. phóu chit täa kho tó-úi, to make a large circuit. hoc-úi, a flower wreath. uí-lahn, a battue.

lái-ui, space inside an enclosure. góa-úi, surroundings; environment. góu-úi lán, people from elsewhere. úi li-pa, to put a fence round a property. khang tek-úi, an empty bamboo enclosure; a deserted site.

úi-tih, a set of small dishes (v. tih, S.).

úi-tiúi, a salt field; salt works.

chial-kun-ui, an ornamental headcloth for woman (named after Ong Chiao of the Hán dynasty). chhúi - jóa - úi, similar ornament of silver with bird's feathers.

úi (R. a curtain). úi-tiúi, a bed curtain. úi-bo*, a cloth partition; the curtain of a theatre.

遺 (R. to leave behind). úi-su, last will and testament. úi-chlok, id. úi-chlok-jí, id. úi-sán, property left by parents for ancestors. úi-íiá, to leave behind. úi-lía é miá*, relics of former days. úi-chek, remains; mementoes. gú-úi-chek, mementoes, esp. (in Formosa) of prince Kitashiragawa.

úi-hámi, regret; unfortunately. úi-séng, hereditary disposition. úi-thóan - seng, id.

闕 (R. certain doors of palace). jip úi, to enter for a literary examination, úi-bék, an essay selected by the examiner as specially good and published at government expense. poah úi-si*, to gamble on the names of the successful graduates.

奧 (R. to be). éng-úi, to exert oneself. éng-úi óe lóí, can accomplish the matter. phái* héng-ú, ill conduct; wrong-doing. káí-úi, to alter a plan of action (g. surround). mítai lóú óe kái-úi-tit do not know if there is still time to change the plan. úi-lán, troublesome to manage; difficult.

ui siông-tóa, to be the greatest. úi-úi é si-jít, the time of greatest activity; the prime of life.

sió-úi-thé, a postal order up to ten dollars. thong-sióng é úi-thé, for larger sums. úi-thé chhiú-héng, an order; a bank draft.

槐 (R. i. a mast. úi-a-hoe, a white bell-shaped flower.

*úi — lim-úi, money all spent; in great straits for want of means.

俁 (R. bent). úi-thok, to commission a man to act. úi-jim, id. úi-jim táí-li, id. úi-jim-tshng, written authorisation to act; power of attorney. úi-pán, a committee. úi-pán-hoe, id. sió úi-pán, a sub-committee. úi-oán (+), persons appointed to act. úi-oán-hoe, a committee.

úi-thok-kim húi-siau, embezzlement of money entrusted to one.

偉 (R. powerful). úi-jín, a great man; a hero. ki-úi, different from and excelling others. hiòng-úi, strong and vigorous.

慰 (R. to console). úi-búi, to comfort. úi-bán-sái, an army chaplain. úi-chhâai, help given in time of trouble.

úi-ló, to give a reward for service in addition to wages. úi-ló-kim, money so given. úi-ló-hoe, meeting of welcome for persons returning from some expedition.

尉 (R. to press smooth). tái-úi, a captain. tıong-úi, a lieutenant. siâu-úi, a second lieutenant.

畏 (R. i. to fear. úi-lán, fearing trouble and so unwilling to act. úi-jiá, fearing consequences. tóa úi-tóa, sôe úi-sé, great and small observing proper relationship. kóng-ôe bôc úi-kóâ, talking on foolishly and recklessly.


hó úi-khâu, a good appetite. chhâi úi-sit, accepting an invitation to a feast when disappointed of greater reward. chhâi bó úi-sit, to get no good from one's food; fig. to get no benefit from gains made.

侖 (R. because of). tsái-chchod úi cbhô tsái-čhin úi-chhin, a man should be faithful to his country or trade (from the names of the two kingdoms). khat kan-khô lá-sí úi-thóh pak-tó, we strive and toil to satisfy the belly.

書 (R. hó, to paint). úi-ái, oil painting. tsái-chhâi úi, painting in water colours, mó*-pit-úi, painting with brush. fén-pit-úi, a pencil drawing. kòg-pit-úi, pen and ink sketch.

tò-úi, a drawing. úi-tóh-sú, a drawer of maps in survey work. úi-tóh-ka, painters; artists. úi-tóh-tson, paper for drawing maps, etc. úi-phô*, a drawing lesson book,
úi (R. id.), a place. úi-ti, a place. tó-ul, where? toh-ul, id. ú-si hó-gián kâu tó-ul, extraordinarily. phái kâu tó-ul hé bò ul, no matter how bad. kóng úi, to tell where it is; to give directions as to the way.

tsú-ul, the place of the host at table; the nominative case. siú-ul, the objective case. chún tóa-sóc úi, to invite one another to take higher seats. tiám-ul, allotted place at official worship, with cushion for kneeling. tók-ul, seating only one at one side of the table instead of two.

toa"-úi, the unit place (arith.). kò-ul, id. tsáp-ul, the ten's place.

pún-ul, a standard; the decisive element; a natural in music. éng kim tsoe pún-ul, to adopt the gold standard. hák-seng si tsoe hák-hau é pún-ul, the scholars determine the standing of the school.

chái hun kok-ul, food served up in small quantities for each guest separately, formerly done in official banquets, now sometimes in private entertainments. phah pó-ul, to strike in a vital spot. óc-tió̤ ul kha-hó bat kín-tháu, influence is more important than brute force. chiap kok-ul, to succeed to the throne.

úi, there is enough room. úi-ul, some (more honorific than "ú-o").

猜 挖

úi (R. id.) chí-ul, the porcupine; the hedge-hog. mó"-úi, id.

úi (R. ont, to scrape a hole). uin chit tê a-phien, to take up a little opium on the needle. uin-hé, to strike a match.

劃

úi (R. ék, to draw a line). lién-ul, a hyphen. siâng-liién-ul, a double hyphen.

溫


癆

ú (R. pestilence). un-ék-kúi, the demon of pestilence. un-sín, the spirit controlling these demons. tiôh-ga-un, to have cattle plague. tiôh lâng-un, to suffer from severe pestilence. hō-li khi tso-un, a plague on you!

ú, to sit, lounge, or lie down. un-lôh-khi, to fall down, as child not yet able to stand, or as unarranged dress. un ti thô-kha, to sit or lie down carelessly on the ground.

殷

ú (R. grieved). un-khùn (+), diligent; in earnest. un-sit-ka, a wealthy and reliable family.

鰲

ú (R. name of a fish). un-kê, the fish salted. hœ-ki-un, sardines from America.

恩

ú (R. id.) sî-tôi-lâng è un-im, prosperity due to merits of ancestors; kindness shown to inferiors. un-kîp, a pension, esp. from government. hō-lâng siâ séng-un, to be evil spoken of by one to whom we have shown kindness (said sarcastically).

tó-lô, un-tiên, have mercy, cry of criminal.

雲

ú (R. hûn, clouds). un-sio-pèh, a form of slang, the same as "phàng-kê tiâh."

卍

ú (R. sun, to go about). un-koe, to go round the streets in procession.

允

ú (R. equal). ún-un, to do repeatedly. phi-lâu ún-un, to have often cheated a person. lôh-bô kêt àn un, continuous rains. kui-un kui-un è hō', rains falling steadily, with occasional lightening. un-lô, beading at top of house under the eaves; a cornice.

#ü, to smoulder without blazing up, as fire, incense stick, etc.

雲

ú (R. to speak). un-un, at class of a clause = and so on; etc. (s. go about, gradually). un-úi-jí, a verb. un kîp-bût è un-úi-jí, a transitive verb.

允

ú (R. id.), to promise. un-tiâ̂, to agree definitely; to settle. un-khó, to assent; to grant. kong-un, general agreement; every one consenting.

ú, a bead. têng un-á, to fasten on such a bead. un-phok, projecting, as a bead in carpentry. un-á, a punch.

允

ú (R. id.), safe. un-tsúi-chhân, irrigated fields with sure supply of water. chiam-un, to confine oneself to safe investments. goa kà li phô chit è un, I will guarantee it to you.

tsái-un, of course, said in reply. un-pô, a midwife.

隱

ú (R. to hide). un-seng hâi-bêng, to maintain anonymity. un-hûi, id. un-chêng, concealed feelings. un-tsong hú-i, undeveloped natural resources. un-ku (+), to retire into private life.

un soâi-"a-chhi", to ripen mangoes; to buy a young girl afterwards to become a concubine.

癆

ú (R. id.) hái, a craving for opium. kái ien-un, to break off the opium habit.

癆

ú (R. to fall). un-sèk, meteoric stones. un-tüê, to fall, as star; to collapse.

癆

ú (R. to rule). chhi-un, mayor of a town in Formosa.

鰲

ú, an enclosed pond for catching fish. un-hi, fish bred in a pond. klâm-tsui un, saltwater pond, more valuable. chiâ-tsui un, fresh-water pond, fish inferior rating. khot un-tóe, to catch the fish when only a little water is left in the pond.

鰲

ú (R. id.), rhyme. chhut-un, to use a character apparently but not really rhyming with another (s. to revolve).
ūn (R. to revolve). ūn-sâng, id. ūn-sâng-tiâm, a forwarding office. ūn-sâng-liâu, cost of forwarding. ūn-hûi, id. kîâ ūn-sâng, to send goods through a forwarding office.

ūn-poa*, to transport goods. ūn-tsâi, id. esp. in cart or carriage. ūn-su-pô*, a large forwarding concern. hái-ūn, forwarding by sea. liök-ūn, sending by land. ūn-jip là-tè ê sê-toa*, a transit pass. ūn-hô (†), canals in general. ūn-pêng, to move troops.

ūn-tông, to take exercise; to braise. ūn-tông-tiû*, a play-ground. ūn-tông-hôe, athletic sports. ūn-tông-hûi, expenses of sports, travel, or bribery. ūn-tông sê-kà, an age of activity when a man must look alive. ūn-tông-lêk, stimulus; agitation; power of setting things going. ūn-tông beh kêng i, to agitate in favour of his election. ūn-tông sòan-kù, to canvas. ūn-tông siâ-hôe ê kek-bêng, to agitate for social revolution. ūn-tông-ka, athletes; agitators. ūn-tông-hâk, kinematics. kim-chiâ ūn-tông, bribery.

ūn kan-lêk, to play at top, driving the loser's top across a line. thán-tó ūn, to strike the top from the side. ṭvn chhit-thô, to play for fun and not for gains. ūn ké-ê, id. ūn chîn-ê, the winner taking the top of the loser.

ūn-sîn, the spirit of good fortune. kok-ūn, the fate of a country. gô-hê ūn, fate to be met at five years of age and so on. chhîm-ūn, fate of a child not coming till late, at age of eight or nine years (such children are difficult to rear). chhîn-ūn, fateful period coming early, at age of one or two years. jip ūn, to enter on the fated period. kîâ ūn, to experience it.

tsaû-chhû-ūn, bad luck requiring a change of residence for its cure. miât phài* ūn làí hô, meeting good luck though fated to have misfortune. khit-chhài iâ û sâ*.

niâ hó-ūn, even a beggar has occasional good fortune (how much more an ordinary man), said meeting unexpected good luck.

chhit-ūn hô chhit-ūn phài*, five years good fortune and five years bad.

熨

ut (R. ù, ut), to smooth with an iron. ut pô, to iron down a hem (s. fragrant herbs, S.).

鬱

ut (R. fragrant herbs used in offerings). ek-ut, sighed and uncomfortable in mind. ut-hô, oppressive weather as if rain were coming but it does not come out (s. to bend, S.). ut-pô, chicken unable to get out of its shell (s. to smooth, S.).

屈

ut (R. khit, to bend). ut tek-i, to make a bamboo chair. si-tiâu ut-bôe-lôh, cannot sing this tune.

ut-hê, to be born near the end of the year so that a few days reckon a year of life. ut chhit-hê, id. hô làng ut chhit-hê, id. ut-sek, to be prevented from occupying the position one's talents entitle one to. ut-hô, to be confined to the house by rain (s. fragrant herbs, S.). ah-ut, to restrain.

ut tôa-sôc pêng, to act with partiality. ut làng ê bûn-tsài, said of child or dependent receiving a present from a friend of which he does not tell us so that we may give thanks for it. hô' téng-kha ut--sî, to be prevented from making a point at cards by a previous player taking up the card we needed.

転

*ut (R. to grind). ut-chhêg, a rolling mill for shaping metal.

ūt (cf. àih*). ut-kâu, unable to speak properly; almost dumb.

ut — ūn-ûn-á ut, to walk very slowly. bông ut, to stroll about, as a person with no occupation. ût-lài ut--khi, to walk up and down.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Names Frequently Met With</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ah-liók-kang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aí-ním-lán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An-hui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An-lúm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bék-ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bèng-mài</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bien-tién</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boán-chiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bók-su-kho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bông-kó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bû-ô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bûn-su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chè-bût-phô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chè-lám-hú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiang-chiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiang-hóa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiet-kang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiù-phô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chheng-hái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chheng-tô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>É-múng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Éng-chhun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gi-êchhiong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giông-kông</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giû-psong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giû-tìn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Há-koan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Há-koán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hán-khâu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hán-siâº</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hék-hái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hék-liông-kang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hêng-hóa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiong-káng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoc-hiông-káng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoa-thái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoâlº-plû</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hô-bông-kak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngiid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wukingfu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woosung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otagia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hongkong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shansi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swatow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Morrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Morrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangchow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szechwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suez Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suez Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szechwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szechwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sui-tien  Sweden
Tai-kok  Denmark
Tai-lam  Tainan
Tai-pak  Taipih
Tai-lien  Dairen
Tai-pau  Osaka
Te-tiong-hai  Mediterranean Sea
Tiou-sien  Chosen (Korea)
Tiou-chhun  Changchun
Tiou-kiu  Nagasaki
Tiou-sa  Changsa
Tiou-kheng  Chungking
Tio-chiu-hu  Chaochowfu
Tit-le  Chihli
Toa-tiui-tia  Daitotei
Thien-tiu  Tientsin
Tho-nf-kie  Turkey
Tsoan-chiu  Chinchew
Ui-hai-oec  Weihaiwei
CHINESE - ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF THE VERNACULAR OR SPOKEN LANGUAGE OF AMOY. With the principal variations of the Chang-chew and Chin-chew dialects

by Rev. CARSTAIRS DOUGLAS

LONDON, 1873

With

SUPPLEMENT TO DICTIONARY OF THE AMOY COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE

by Rev. THOMAS BARCLAY

SHANGHAI 1923

2 volumes bound in 1

Reprinted in 1970

Republished by the KU-T'ING BOOK STORE

NO. 76-1 NING-PO WEST STREET. TAIPEI

P. O. BOX 36202 TAIPEI, TAIWAN. THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

TELEPHONE: 366411
PL Douglas, Carstairs
1706 Chinese-English dictionary
D68 1873a

East Asia