Lé 履 That which the foot treads upon, a shoe; to tread; also, happiness. Lŏk ché kwun choŏ, hok lé sĕw che, 樂只君子福履綏之 *t'hèùng lŏk kwun choŏ, hok lé teĕ^{ng} neĕ^{ng} e*, how happy is the good man! prosperity and good fortune cleave to him; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lé 理 To regulate, to adjust, to manage; reason, principle, meaning; tŏ lé, 道理, doctrine; yéw lé, 有理, reasonable; t'hëen lé, 天理, the celestial principle, Providence; leăou lé, 料理 to manage. Seĕt lé yĭm yâng, 變理陰陽 *bŏ leăou lé yĭm yâng*, to regulate the yin and yang (dual principles); see the 書經 Se keng.
T'hëen lé cheàou jëën, 天理昭然 *t'hee^{ng} lé chĕŏ kaòu tëŏh*, the celestial principle reflects all things plainly.

Lé 邐 E lé, 迤邐, to walk aside, to follow secretly; connected.

去 Lè 勩 To flay; lè p'hê, 勩皮 *lè p'hŏéy*, to flay off the skin.

平 Lê 离 Clear, bright, elegant; also, a wild beast. Jĕ jit gwăt che lê bêng, 如日月之离明 *ch'hin chĕŏ^{ng} jit göĕyh ăy lé bêng*, like the brightness of the sun and moon.

Lê 離 To leave, to separate; to be separated to a small distance is called 離, lê, and to a great one 別, pëet. Hoŏ choŏ lê sàn, 父子離散 *pāy hë^{n}á lé sw^{n}à*, parents and children separated one from another; see 孟子 Bĕng choŏ.

Lê 漓 Lîm lê, 淋漓, a perpetual dropping, a constant rain, thoroughly wet. Taĕ é lîm lê, 大雨淋漓 *twā hoĕ lîm lé*, a heavy shower drenching down.

Lê 禮 Happiness, and prosperity; happy omens.

Lê 籬 The name of a plant, a sort of grass like foxtail.

Lê 褵 A woman's petticoat, or apron; also, a girdle.

Lê 縭 The same as the above; ch'hin këet kê lê, 親結其縭 *ch'hin kat e ăy lé*, she tied her own girdle; see the 詩經 Se keng.

Lê 鸝 Chëep lê, 接鸝, a white hat.

Lê 籬 Lê pa, 籬笆, a fence, a bamboo railing. Ch'haé këuk tong lê hāy, 採菊東籬下 *bán kek hwa tē tang lé ăy k'ha*, to pluck a chrysanthemum flower from under the eastern fence.

Lê 篱 Ch'haòu lê, 笊篱, a bamboo strainer, used in taking rice out of the pot.

Lê 璃 Lêw lê, 琉璃, the name of a pearl; p'ho lê, 玻璃 *p'ho lêy*, glass, anything transparent, and vitreous.

Lê 魑 The name of an evil spirit.

Lê 螭 A kind of dragon; kaou lëûng ch'hek lê, 蛟龍赤螭, all sorts of dragons, and red serpents.

Lê 醨 Thin, weak wine; poë cho yím lê, 餔糟飲醨 *chëăh chaou lim lé*, to chew the grains and quaff the thin wine.

Lê 慭 Che lê, 忮慭, an affair in which there is much trouble.

Lê 莉 Bwăt lê, 茉莉, the name of a flower, the Jasminum grandiflorum.

Lê 蜊 Kap lê, 蛤蜊, a sort of oyster.

Lê 麗 Ko lê, 高麗, the country of Corea.

Lê 鸝 Hông lê, 黃鸝, a yellow kind of bird. Lîm bŏk chwán hông lê, 林木囀黃鸝 *ch'hëw nâ ăy ch'hâ tit haóu hông lé*, in the trees of the wood the yellow finches are screaming.

Lê 酈 A surname.

Lê 驪 A horse of a beautiful jet black.

Lê 蘆 Jĕ lê, 茹蘆, the name of a plant, used for dyeing red, a kind of reed.

Lê 廬 A shed; ch'hŏ lê, 草廬 *ch'haóu lé*, a straw shed; sĕà lê, 舍廬, a cottage. Lâm Yâng Choo-kat lê, 南陽諸葛廬 *lâm Yáng woō Choo-kat ăy lé*, on the southern Yâng is the hut of Choo-kat-lëăng.

Lê 驢 An ass; yëá lê, 野驢, a wild ass.

Lê 漦 Spittle, saliva; lëûng lê, 龍漦 *lëûng nw^{n}á*, dragon's spittle.

Lê 釐 To regulate, to manage; hô lê, 毫釐, a down and an atom, the smallest particle of anything.
K'hŏng-choŏ lê tēng choo se, 孔子釐定諸書 *K'hŏng-choŏ leăou lé tē^{n}á tëŏh choo ch'hăyh*, Confucius regulated and fixed all the books; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Lê 嫠 A widow, a woman, who has lost her husband. Lê yëá, hô haĕ? 嫠也何害 *kw^{n}á boé, woō s^{n}a meĕ^{n}h haĕ?* widows, what harm can they do? see the 左傳 Chŏ twăn.

Lê 蒁 A kind of straw; coarse grass; gân gnaĕ kê lê, 言刈其蒁 *kong kwăh e ăy ko ch'haóu*, talking about cutting the coarse grass; see the 周南 Chew lâm.

Lê 瘰 K'he le, 疴瘰, a hump back; a crooked spine.

Lê 厘 Hwun lê, 分厘, a very minute division; small weights.

Lê 棃 A wheelbarrow, anything for carrying earth in; a hod, a basket. Kaè kwuy hwán lûy lê jê yëém che, 蓋歸反蔓棃而掩之 *kaè tŏh too^{ng} laé, yŭng lúy kap lê k'hè yëém e*, for he returned back again, and took a basket and a wheelbarrow to get earth with, in order to bury (his parents); see 孟子 Bĕng choŏ.

Lê 貍 Hoê lê, 狐貍, a fox; t'h^{n}a jit kò che hoê lê sit che, 他日過之狐貍食之 *pat jit keng kòèy e, hoê lê chĕăh e*, another day passing by, he found that the foxes had been eating (the corpse); see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Lê 狸 The same as the preceding.

Lê 俚 Lê gé, 俚語, coarse, vulgar expressions.

Lê 閭 The gate of a village; a hamlet consisting of 25 families.
Tek chŏĕy ê hĕang tóng chew lê, 得罪於鄉黨州閭 *tek chŏĕy kap hĕo^{ng} tóng chew lê ây lâng*, to offend against the people of one's district or circuit, village or hamlet; see the 禮內則 Léy lŏĕy chek.

Lê 罹 To be sorrowful, to be grieved; hông ch'hoó pek lê, 逢此百罹 *toó tĕŏh chéy lèy chê^{n}â păyh hăng ây hwân ló*, meeting with these hundred troubles; see the 王風 Ong hong.

Lê 黎 Read lêy: a kind of black wood; lê bîn, 黎民, the black-headed people, the Chinese.

Lé 簾 Read lĕêm: a blind, a screen; bûn lĕêm, 門簾 *moot^{ng} lé*, a door blind.

Lê 利 Vulg. *laē:* gain, advantage, interest; sharp, cutting; a surname.
Seáou jîn jē ê lē, 小人喻於利 *sèy ây lâng bat chéy lèy lē*, little minded people think of nothing but gain; see the 上論 Sĕăng lūn.
Chaê lē, 財利, profit, gain; lē chĕĕn, 利錢 *laē ché^{ng}*, interest of money.

Lē 俐 Lĕng lē, 伶俐 *lĕng laē*, cunning, artful, clever.

Lē 痢 Seáou lē, 小痢 *sĕó lē*, a diarrhœa, or looseness of the bowels.

Lē 涖 To flow rapidly; the same as the above.

Lē 例 A law, a rule, a regulation; to compare, to adjust; lŭt lē, 律例, laws and regulations.

Lē 棙 A tree growing crosswise.

Lē 蜊 To sink in, as in the mud.

Lē 呂 A follower, a friend, a companion, a fellow.
Lîn pût lē hêng, 麟不侶行 *lîn bŏ sĕo pw^{n}â kē^{n}â*, the fabulous animal lîn does not go about in herds.

Lē 侶 Lŭt lē, 律呂, laws and regulations; the spine; also, long; a surname. Lē sòng, 呂宋, Manila.

Lē 痢 A long standing sickness.

Lē 棙 The lintel of a door.

Lē 蒞 To come to, to come before, to descend toward; also written 涖, lē.
Chong é lē che, 莊以蒞之 *gĕĕm chong é laē kaòu e*, to come before the people with severity and rigor; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lē 離 To be separated from, to a small distance, or for a short time.
E kwun lē chĕá, 與君離者 *kap lé sĕo lē*, when separated from you, &c.

Lē 慮 Indifferent, indisposed for exertion.

Lē 詈 To rail at; lē mā, 詈罵 *lē maī^{ng}*, to scold.
Seáou jîn wàn jé lē jé, 小人怨汝詈汝 *seáou jîn wàn hwūn lé lē maī^{ng} lé*, worthless people dislike you and rail at you; see the 書經 Se keng.

Lē 慮 To consider; soō lē, 思慮, to ponder over, to be anxious about.
An jē hoē lêng lē, 安而后能慮 *an jé aŏu ĕy soō lē*, when people are at rest, then they may consider; see the 大學 Taē hăk.

Lē 濾 To strain any liquid; lē choó, 濾仔 *lē á*, a strainer.

Lē 鑢 Vulg. *lèy:* a file; to file anything.

Lē 哩 An euphonic particle, used at the end of colloquial sentences.

Lē 櫟 The name of a tree, of the bark of which paper is made.

Lē 吏 Kwan lē, 官吏 *kw^{n}a lē*, an officer of government.
T'hĕen choó soó lē tê kê kok, 天子使吏治其國 *hŏng tèy saé chit ây kw^{n}a lē tê e ây kok*, the emperor employed an officer to manage the affairs of his province; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

卓

Lëa 臘 Soup made of bones.

Lëa 倪 Loose skin.

夫

Lĕăh 剝 To cut off, to break short; to stick.

下

Lĕăh 擘 Read lĕăk: to take by force.

Lĕăh 拏 Read ná: to take hold of; ná jîn, 拏人 *lĕăh lâng*, to apprehend people.

Lĕăh 拿 The same as the above; to seize, to take.

Lĕăh 捕 Read poē: to catch; lē boō tuy poē che k'hoé, 吏無追捕之苦 *kw^{n}a lē bŏ tuy lĕăh lán ây kan k'hoé*, we are not harassed with officers coming to take us up.

下

Lĕăk 略 A little, trifling; hwut lĕăk, 忽略, to treat lightly; kán lĕăk, 簡略 to cut short, to abbreviate; yaòu lĕăk, 要略, the most important part.
Tĕang-lĕâng sĕw sam lĕăk che swat, 張良受三略之說 *Tĕo^{ng}-lĕâng sĕw s^{n}a ây boē lĕăk ây sŏĕyh*, Tĕo^{ng}-lĕâng received the explanation of three important plans. Also written 畧, lĕăk.

Lĕăk 掠 To plunder, to take as a prey; lĕăk ê kaou yĕá, 掠於郊野 *lĕăk mee^{n}h tê kaou yĕá*, to plunder on the borders and in the wilderness; see the 戰國策 Chĕèn kok ch'hek.

Lëăk 倳 The name of a god.

十
Lëáng 兩 Vulg. *nŏ:* two in number; also vulg. *nëŏ^{ng}:* a tael in weight; sip lëŭk lëâng wûy yit kin, 十六兩爲一斤 *chàp lák nëŏ^{ng} chò chit kin,* sixteen taels make one catty; (a tael is 1⅓ oz. troy.)

Lëáng 倆 Kê lëâng, 伎倆, clever, ingenious, artful.

Lëáng 魎 Bŏng lëâng, 魍魎, the spirits infesting marshy ground.

丰
Lëâng 良 Good, virtuous; sëën lëâng, 善良, good and gentle. Yit jîn gwân lëâng, bān pang é cheng, 一人元良萬邦以貞 *chit lâng sëën lëâng, bān pang é cheng keng,* when one man is eminently excellent, all countries will be purified by him; see the 書太甲 Se t'haè kap.

Lëâng 娘 Vulg. *nëŏ^{ng}:* a young lady; sin lëâng, 新娘 *sin nëŏ^{ng},* a bride. When the daughter of the first emperor of the 唐, Tông dynasty raised a troop in defense of her father's cause, the regiment she raised was called (lëâng choó kwun, 娘子軍 *nëŏ^{ng} á ây kwun,*) 'the young lady's troop;' see the 唐書 Tông se.

Lëâng 俍 The same as 良, lëâng: good.

Lëâng 粮 The same as 糧, lëâng: provisions; lëâng ch'hŏ, 粮草 *nëŏ^{ng} ch'haóu,* provender. Sëen hêng lëâng, hoë hêng peng, 先行粮後行兵 *taë sing kë^{n}â nëŏ^{ng}, tŭy aŏu kë^{n}â peng,* first send the provisions and afterwards the troops.

Lëâng 糧 Vulg. *nëŏ^{ng}:* provisions, necessaries; chëên lëâng, 錢糧 *chë^{ng} nëŏ^{ng},* taxes, revenue; bé lëâng, 米糧 *bé nëŏ^{ng},* rice and provender. Naé kó hoë lëâng, 乃裹餱糧 *naé paou pák ta ây bé nëŏ^{ng},* and then bundle up the dry provisions (ready for a march); see the 大雅 Taë gnáy.

Lëâng 量 To measure; sëang lëâng, 商量 *soo nëŏ^{ng},* to consult, to deliberate. Lëâng kê lék, chò kê soō, 量其力做其事 *nëŏ^{ng} e ây lát, chò e ây soō,* to measure one's strength, before engaging in anything. Sòng-t'haè-choé, 宋太祖, the first emperor of the Sòng dynasty, with Teō-p'hoé, 趙普, (sëang lëâng tëng T'haè-gwân, 商量定太原 *soo nëŏ^{ng} t^{ë}n^{g}â tëŏh T'haè-gwân,*) consulted about settling the region of T'haè-gwân.

Lëâng 涼 Ch'heng lëâng, 清涼, cool and agreeable. A slight degree of cold is called 涼, lëâng, coolness.

Lëâng 涼 Thin, slender; K'hek to lëâng tek, 虢多涼德 *K'hek kok ây lâng chëy woō pŏh ây tek hëng,* the people of the K'hek country are generally possessed of a very moderate share of virtue; see the 左傳 Chò twan.

Lëâng 孃 Vulg. *nëŏ^{ng} lëy:* a mother; put bûn yëâ lëâng k'hok choó seng, 不聞耶孃哭子聲 *bŏ t'hë^{n}a yëâ nëŏ^{ng} tit k'haòu kë^{n}á ây së^{n}a,* we do not hear the sound of a mother's voice weeping for her children.

Lëâng 粱 A kind of grain, Barbadoes millet; the Holcus sorghum. Vulg. *nëŏ^{ng}:* a surname. Sin ch'huy bûn hông lëâng, 新炊聞黃粱 *sin ch'hŏey t'hë^{n}a bŏëyh wut^{ng} lëâng,* for a new boiling of the pot, we have heard that the yellow grain is requisite.

Lëâng 賜 A ditty, a kind of ode.

Lëâng 樑 Ok lëâng, 屋樑 *ch'hoò nëŏ^{ng},* the beam of a house.

Lëâng 梁 A bridge; choè chew wûy lëâng, 造舟爲梁 *ch'hòng chûn chò lëâng,* to construct a bridge of boats; also, a beam.

丟
Lëāng 亮 To believe, to act sincerely; a distant light; clear; a man's name. Kwun choó put lëāng, oe hoë chip? 君子不亮惡乎執 *kwun choó ŭm lëāng sin bŏëyh t'hŏ s^{n}a mee^{n}h laé chip?* when the good man is without sincerity, how can he feel attachment? see 孟子 Bêng choó. Bêng lëāng, 明亮, clear and distinct.

Lëāng 諒 To believe in a partial degree; to suppose a thing probable; lëāng pit, 諒必, it is likely, one should suppose; also, to examine, to assist. Lëāng put gnó te, 諒不我知 *lëāng bŏ lâng chae gwá,* surely no one knows me; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lëāng 兩 The numeral of carriages; yit lëāng ke, 一兩車 *chit tëo^{ng} ch'hëa,* one carriage; pek lëāng chëang che, 百兩將之 *pāyh tëo^{ng} ch'hëa tŭy e,* a hundred chariots accompanied him.

Lëāng 輛 Ke lëāng, 車輛, a carriage wheel. Yit ke lëáng lëāng, yit lëāng lëáng má, 一車兩輛一輛兩馬 *chit tëo^{ng} ch'hëa nŏ ây lûn, chit ây lûn nŏ chëăh báy,* each carriage has two wheels, and each wheel two horses.

Lëāng 倞 Far, distant.

Lëāng 量 A measure; toë lëāng, 度量, a measure, a capacity. Chëàng kwun tám tè taë, chaé sëāng toë lëāng hông, 將軍膽智大宰相度量宏 *chëàng kwun ây t^{m}á tè taë, chaé sëāng ây toë lëāng hae,* a general's courage and skill should be great, and a prime minister's capacity should be comprehensive.

幸
Leaou 瘳 Straight, upright.

耒
Leaou 了 Finished, done; determined; fully comprehended. Seáou jê leáou leáou, taë bē pit kê, 小而了了大未必奇 *sèy jê leáou leáou, twá bē pit ēy kê,* although a person in youth is very intelligent, it is not certain that he will be anything wonderful in riper years.

Leáou 撩 To take, to take away; to take hold of with the hand; a good appearance. Wân neáou bŏk sëang leáou, 猿鳥莫相撩 *kaŏu kap cheáou bŏ sëo t'haou t'hāyh,* apes and birds do not steal from each other.

Leáou 瞭 Clearness of the eyes; clear vision; hëung tëung chèng, chek boé choó leáou yëen, 胸中正則眸子瞭焉 *heng tang e^{ng} chë^{n}â, bàk ang á chëw kwui^{ng},* when the feelings of a man's breast are correct, the pupil of his eye will be clear; see 孟子 Bêng choó.

Leáou 繚 To entwine, and twist about, to wrap around, to bind.

Leáou 嫋 Long and slender, like the twigs of a willow.

Leáou 蓼 A very acrid kind of vegetable; Polygonum barbatum.

Leáou 嫽 A polite designation for a female; also, to sport.

Leáou 憭 Leáou lek, 憭慓, feelings of compassion, to be grieved about anything.

丕 Leâou 僚 A friend, an associate, a colleague in office. A surname.
Leâou yéw, 僚友, friends and associates.

Leâou 嘹 To cry out, to scream; leâou lëāng, 嘹喨, a distant noise.

Leâou 寮 A small window; ch'hó leâou, 草寮, a straw shed.

Leâou 撩 To manage; to stir up, to provoke, to challenge.
Tān tê tëâng maôu leâou chëèn, 但持長矛撩戰 *tw^{n}ā gīm tê^{ng} maôu leâou chëèn*, only holding a long spear, and provoking to battle.

Leâou 燎 Têng leâou, 庭燎, signal fires, lighted candles.
Têng leâou yéw kong, 庭燎有光 *têng leâou woō kwui^{ng}*, the signal fires are bright; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Leâou 遼 Far, distant, remote; kê leâou leâou hêy! 其遼遼兮 *e ây hwuī^{ng} hwuī^{ng}!* how distant and remote! see the 楚辭 Ch'hoé soô.

Leâou 嶚 A high and precipitous mountain.

Leâou 趮 Long legs.

Leâou 繚 Twisted and entwined around.

Leâou 獠 To hunt by night; naé sëang é leâou ê hwūy poé, 乃相與獠於蕙圃 *naé sëang kap e p'hăh maî^{ng} kan ây lâh tē hwūy hwa ây hwuî^{ng}*, come and let us have an evening hunt together in the hwuy flower garden.

Leâou 蟟 The name of an insect, a kind of cricket.

Leâou 譟 To speak artfully, and ambiguously.

Leâou 佬 Haou leâou, 俸佬, great in stature.

Leâou 寥 Empty, void; still, retired.

Leâou 蹳 To run away; to cross the legs.

Leâou 鷯 Cheâou leâou, 鷦鷯, a small kind of bird.

Leâou 聊 Moreover; carelessly; anyhow; to depend on, to rely upon.
Soó t'hëen hāy hoō choó put sëang leâou, 使天下父子不相聊 *saé t'hee^{ng} āy ây pāy kë^{n}á bô sëo e wá*, thus you

will cause the parents and children throughout the empire, not to depend on each other; see the 陳餘傳 Tîn ê twān.

Leâou 嵺 A lofty appearance of hills; distant, and wide. Also written 嵺, leâou.

Leâou 憀 Sorrowful, displeased.

Leâou 膋 Vulg. *lâ*: the fat of the inwards; te leâou yêw, 猪膋油 *te lâ yéw*, the fat around pig's kidnies.

丟 Leāou 料 To measure, to calculate, to number; leāou lé, 料理, to manage.
Chaê leāou, 材料, materials for constructing anything.
Leāou bîn ê T'haè-gwân, 料民於太原 *leāou swui^{ng} păyh sai^{ng} twā tē T'haè-gwân*, to number the people in T'haè-gwân.
Tong seang leāou lé, 當相料理 *tëŏh sëo leāou lé*, we should manage it together.

Leāou 炓 The brightness of fire.

Leāou 廖 A surname.

Leāou 療 To be sick; to stop a disease; leāou ke, 療饑, to stop one's hunger.

Leāou 燎 A fire burning, a flame; to let the fire burn.
Leāou che hong yâng, put k'hó p'hok bëét, 燎之方揚不可撲滅 *leāou hŏé ây toō toō á tŏh, chēw bô t'hang p'hăh hwa*, when the flame is just spreading, it cannot be extinguished.

丕 Leaŏuh 撟 To lift up the hands; a person weary.

夫 Leĕh 皵 *Leĕh p'hŏéy*, 皵皮, the skin coming off.

丕 Leĕh 裂 Read lëét: to tear, to rip; lëét k'hae, 裂開 *leĕh k'hwuy*, to tear open.

丰 Lëem 拈 Vulg. *nee^{ng}*: to take anything up between the fingers.
Song yëép k'hó lëem, 桑葉可拈 *se^{ng} hëŏh t'hang nee^{ng}*, the leaves of the mulberry tree can be plucked with the fingers.

Lëem 跕 Lëem këak hêng, 跕脚行 *lëem k'ha kë^{n}â*, to walk slowly along.

声 Lëém 歛 To receive, to collect, to gather.
Lëém chaê yēw, 歛財賄 *k'hëŏh lëém chee^{ng} kwà sàng ây meĕ^{n}h*, to collect together money and presents; see the 風禮 Chew léy.

Lëém 瀲 Full up to the brim.

Lëém 蘞 Pĕk lëém, 白蘞, a medicinal plant of a creeping habit.

Lëém 臉 The cheeks, the countenance; t^{n}á lëém, 打臉 *kwăh ch'hùy p'háy*, to give any one a slap in the face.

Lëém 臁 The thin part of the loins, the flank.

去 Lëêm 撿 To pick up any one with the fingers.

平 Lëêm 廉 Pure, uncorrupted by avarice, moderate; a surname; ch'heng lëêm kwan hoŏ, 清廉官府 *ch'heng lëêm ây kw^{n}a hoŏ*, pure and uncorrupted magistrates.

Tîn-tëüng-choŏ k'hé put sêng lëêm soŏ chae? 陳仲子豈不誠廉士哉 *Tân-tëüng-choŏ k'ham ŭ^{m} sĕ chin ché^{n}à ch'heng lëêm ây t'hàk ch'hayh lâng chae?* is not Tân-tëüng-choŏ truly an uncorrupted scholar? see 孟子 Bĕng choŏ.

Lëêm 簾 Vulg. *lĕ:* a screen, a blind; bûn lëêm, 門簾 *moói^{ng} lĕ*, a door-blind.

Lëêm 濂 The name of a river, near which dwelt a very learned man.

Lëêm 臁 Këak lëêm, 脚臁 *k'ha lëêm*, the shin bone.

Lëêm 鐮 Koe lëêm, 鉤鐮 *kaou lëêm*, a bill hook, a crooked knife.

Lëêm 幢 Poè lëêm, 巾幢, a curtain.

Lëêm 奩 A box containing a looking-glass; chong lëêm, 粧奩 *che^{ng} lëêm*, a lady's toilet.

Lëêm 拈 Vulg. *nee^{ng}:* to pick up anything with the fingers. Also read leem.

Lëêm 簷 Lëêm chëên, 簷前 *nee^{ng} ché^{ng}*, the eaves of a house.

Lëêm 粘 To stick, to paste up anything; clammy, sticky; also written 黏, lëêm. Kaou lëêm, 膠粘 *ka lëêm*, glue.

Lëêm 簟 The name of a plant.

Lëêm 帘 A flag stuck out as the sign of an alehouse.

Lĕêm 臨 Read lîm: to come; lîm sĕ, 臨時 *lëêm sé*, the time arrived; when the appointed time comes; lîm chëet, 臨節 *lëêm pee^{ng}*, immediately.

去 Lëêm 念 To think of continually; to meditate on; to recite, to rehearse. Soŏ lëêm, 思念, to ponder; lëêm se, 念書 *lëêm ch'hăyh*, to recite books. Lëêm keng, 念經, to say prayers.

Pek-ê Sëuk-chêy put lëêm kĕw ok, 伯夷叔齊不念舊惡 *Pek-é Sëuk-chéy ŭ^{m} lëêm koŏ p'ha^{n}é*, Pek-ê and Sëuk-chêy did not think of old evils; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

Lëêm 殮 Pîn lëêm, 殯殮, to prepare a body for interment; sĕw lëêm, 收殮, to manage a funeral; also written 殓, lëêm. There is a seáou lëêm, 小殮, 'a small preparation,' which consists in winding of the body in six or seven bandages; and a taĕ lëêm, 大殮, 'a great preparation,' when a corpse is wound up in ten or more bandages.

卓 Lëen 嗹 Loe lëen, 嘍嗹, wordy, talkative; sounds used in singing similar to "fa, sol, la," &c. Also read lëên.

去 Lëén 璉 A sacrificial vessel; hoê lëén yĕá, 瑚璉也, a vessel used in sacrifices to contain grain.

Lëén 連 Lëén choó, 連仔 *lëén á*, twin children.

Lëén 撵 To carry things backwards and forwards. Hô-wán é chëên maé chéng súy, put sĕw chëên chëá, chek lëén súy hwân che, 何遠以錢買井水不受錢者則撵水還之 *Hô-wán t'hô chee^{ng} bĕy chai^{ng} chúy, ŭ^{m} sĕw chee^{ng} chëá, chek lëén chúy hwân e*, Hô-wán took some money to buy well water, and when they would not receive his money, he conveyed the water back to them.

Lëén 輦 A carriage, a cart pushed along by people; lëén kày, 輦駕, the emperor's chariot; lëén hăy, 輦下, under the wheels; i. e. near the imperial residence; pwan lëén, 搬輦, to transport goods.

Lëén 撚 To rub or roll up anything in the hands; ché lëén, 紙撚 *chwá lëén*, a roll of twisted paper, used as a match.

Lĕén 蹂 Read jeén: to roll anything under the feet.

Lëén 輾 To turn round, to revolve, as a wheel on its centre.

Lëén 碾 A round stone roller used in grinding anything, or in breaking husks.

去 Lëên 圞 Round; lëên bŭt, 圞物 *lëên mëê^{n}h*, to roll a thing up round.

Lëên 攣 To roll anything up in the hand, till it becomes round. To bowl along as a ball; to be run over by a carriage.

平 Lëên 年 Vulg. *nee^{ng}:* a year; bêng lëên, 明年 *mai^{ng} nee^{ng}*, next year.

Sam lëên boŏ kaé ê hoŏ che tŏ, k'hó wŭy haòu è, 三年無改於父之道可謂孝矣 *s^{n}a nee^{ng} bó káy é nëŏ^{ng} pāy ây tō lé, t'hang kóng woŏ haòu è*, for three years not to change from one's father's way may be called filial piety; see the 上論 Sëang lûn.

Lĕén 聯 Read bëên: an opposite; tŭy bëên, 對聯 *tŏèy lëén*, a pair of antithetical sentences.

Lëên 秊 The ancient form of the preceding.

Lëên 連 Connected, united, carried on in a continuous succession. Vulgarly, *nee^{ng}:* a surname. Sëang lëên, 相連 *sëo lëén*, connected, joined together.

Lëên choo hoê chëá ch'hoŏ che, 連諸侯者次之 *sëo lëén choo hoê ây tēy jē e*, those who can connect the princes of the different states together, are next in the order of merit; see 孟子 Bĕng choŏ.

Lëên 蓮 Lëên hwa, 蓮花, the water lily; and hô lëên, 荷蓮, the lotus.

Lëêm k'hey sëen seng sèng h^{n}ŏ lëën, 濂溪先生性好蓮 *Lëêm k'hey sin sai^{ng} sèng t'hĕy aè lëén hwa*, the teacher who dwelt on the brook Lëêm was naturally fond of the water lily.

Lëên 鰱 The name of a fish; haé lëên, 海鰱, a salt water fish about the size of a perch, much used in making offerings to the gods.

Lëên 漣 The rippling on the water, occasioned by the action of the wind. Hô súy ch'heng ch'hë^{n}á lëên,

河水清且漣 *kang chúy ch'heng kwà lëën*, the waters of the river are clear and rippling; see the 魏風 Gwüy hong.

Also, the flowing of tears; k'hip t'hèy lëën lëën, 泣涕漣漣 *laóu bàk saé lëën lëën*, he shed tears most profusely; see the 衛風 Wöëy hong.

玉

Lëën **練** To boil any thing thoroughly; to become experienced; to exercise. Ch'ho lëën, 操練, to exercise or train soldiers. Kân lëën, 簡練, to essay, to prove.

Lëën **倢** A young fowl, a chicken.

Lëën **揀** To choose, to select; also read kán.

Lëën **楝** A species of cherry, which grows to the height of ten feet and upwards, with a very exuberant foliage.

Lëën **鍊** To smelt metals; to refine and purify by repeated trials; lëën gëük, 鍊獄, the Catholic term for purgatory; t'hëët lëën, 鐵鍊 *t'heëh lëën á*, an iron chain.

Kim pek lëën, jëën hoē cheng, jîn ék jê ch'hoó, 金百鍊然後精人亦如此 *kim chit pâyh kwùy lëën, jëën aōu ēy cheng, láng yëá an néy sai^{ng}*, metals after having been refined a hundred times become pure; so it is also with men.

Lëën **煉** To try and refine in the fire; to melt metals, and separate the dross. Lé-wâ-sē lëën gnoé sek sék, é poé ch'hong t'hëen, 女媧氏煉五色石以補蒼天 *Lé-wâ-sē lëën goē sek ây chëōh, é poé ch'hong t'hee^{ng}*, Lé-wâ-sē smelted the five colored stones in order to repair the azure heavens. Lëën jîn sim, 煉人心, to try men's hearts.

夫

Lëep **聶** To bend down the ear, in order to listen to a whisper; a whisper in the ear. Also, a surname.

Naé haōu jê lé choó, tëem lëep jé gé, 乃效兒女子咕聶耳語 *naé t'hàn sèy cha boé kë^{n}á, tëem lëep hē k'hang ây wā*, following the example of little girls, whispering in each other's ears.

Lëep **囁** The mind affected; to scold privately, to rail at in secret. Lëep jē, 囁嚅, verbose, talkative.

Lëep **懾** To miss one's aim; also, to be afraid.

Lëep **攝** To join together, to connect, to unite. Kwan soō boō lëep, 官事無攝 *kw^{n}a soō bó këem lëep*, the duties of the various offices were not united; see the 上論 Sëang lūn.

Lëep **躡** To ascend, to tread on, to walk; to step over, to jump out of order. Lëep chëuk hâng gnoé che kan, 躡足行伍之間 *lëep k'ha tē hâng gnoé ây tëung kan*, to lift up the feet while marching in rank and file; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Lëep **鬣** The mane on a horse's neck; the whiskers about the mouths of some fish; kong lëep, 剛鬣, a pig.

Lëep **儷** Lëep tëáng, 儷長, a strong, robust appearance; hale.

Lëep **慴** To be afraid, to fear, to be alarmed. Yit hoó tëung kae lëep hók, 一府中皆慴伏 *chit hoó tëung ây láng chò poó kë^{n}a*, all the people in the whole district were afraid of him; see the 項羽紀 Hāng é ké.

Lëep **摺** To fold, to double up, to break, to ruin, to overthrow.

Lëep **涅** To dye black; lëep jê put choo, 涅而不緇 *në^{ng} jê bēy oe*, to dye without its becoming black; see the 論語 Lūn gé. Also written 湼, lëep.

Lëep **捏** To take up with the fingers, to collect, to grasp in the hand.

Lëep **拉** To break, to ruin, to overthrow. Vulg. *la:* to draw, to pull.

Hwān-ch'he lëep hëëp chëet ch'hé ê Gwüy, 范雎拉脇折齒於魏 *Hwān-ch'he chëëh hëëp kwut, at ch'hüy k'hé tē Gwüy*, Hwān-ch'he had his ribs broken, and his teeth knocked out at Gwüy.

Sëang lëep, 相拉 *sëo la*, to pull one another about, in play.

Lëep këung, 拉弓 *la këung*, to draw a bow.

下

Lëëp **粒** A grain, a bead; yit lëëp bé, 一粒米 *chit lëëp bé*, a kernel of rice.

Lók soëy lëëp bé lông lëy, to ch'hé che jê put wüy gëák, 樂歲粒米狼戾多取之而不爲虐 *hó në^{ng} tang lëëp bé chīn chëy, k'hăh chëy t'hāyh e, jé bēy chò pò gëák*, in a good season, when rice is abundant, to take a little more from the people would not be considered oppression; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Ké lëëp, 幾粒 *kwúy lëëp*, a few.

Lëëp **囧** To steal anything and stow it away secretly.

下

Lëët **列** A rank, a row, an order; to arrange in order; to draw up in a row; several; a surname.

Paê lëët, 排列, to arrange in order.

K'hae lëët, 開列, *k'hwuy lëët*, to spread out, to separate and arrange.

Put koé put sêng lëët, 不鼓不成列 *ü^{m} p'hăh koé ü^{m} chë^{n}â lëët*, without beating the drum, it is impossible to form the rank and file; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lëët wüy sëang kong! 列位相公, gentlemen, all!

Lëët **洌** A cold air; the extreme of cold.

Lëët **洌** Clear water; clear, transparent. Chwān hëang jê chéw lëët, 泉香而酒洌 *chw^{n}â p'hang jê chéw ch'heng*, when the spring is fragrant, the wine will be clear.

Lëët **烈** The fierce violence of fire; fierce, raging, ardent, zealous, chaste. Lëët ê bēng h^{n}ó, 烈于猛火 *k'hăh lëët é bēng hŏëy*, fiercer than lurid flames.

Lëët lé put hēw kày, 烈女不復嫁 *chín chëet ây cha boé bó kŏh kày*, truly chaste females do not marry a second time.

Lëët **裂** Vulg. *leëh:* to tear, to rip; lëët k'hae, 裂開 *leëh k'hwuy*, to tear open. Lëët kê e, jê twān kê taè, 裂其衣而斷其帶 *leëh e ây s^{n}a, jê tooi^{ng} e ây twà*, he tore his clothes, and burst asunder his girdle.

Lëët **捩** To break, to oppose; to twist, to turn. Tong sey lëët tō, bān chew hwûy, 東西捩柁萬舟回 *tang sae aóu twà, bān chûn tooi^{ng}*, twisting the rudder to the east and west, a myriad of vessels would turn.

夫

Lek **栗** The chestnut-tree; lek choó, 栗子 *lat á*, a chestnut; to fear, to tremble; chëèn lek, 戰栗, to tremble with fear. Also written 㮚, lek.
Chew jîn é lek, 周人以栗 *Chew ây lâng chae lat á*, the people of the Chew dynasty planted the chestnut tree (at the place of sacrificing to the gods of the land); see the 上論 Sëāng lūn.

Lek **傈** The presiding shrine in a temple.

Lek **剽** To cut off, to scrape. Also written 剸, lek.

Lek **慄** To be afraid; to feel alarm and apprehension. E ke jîn sëāng, lek lek jê put bwán jit, 禹居人上慄慄如不滿日 *E k'hëā tē lâng ây téng bīn, lek lek kë^{n}a ch'hin chëō^{ng} bēy mw^{n}á jit*, when E presided over the people he was perpetually apprehensive, as though he could not enjoy a whole day's comfort.

Lek **篥** Pit lek, 觱篥, a kind of pipe like a rude clarinet made of bamboo, with the mouthpiece made of reed; used by the Tartars.

Lek **惄** Hungry, famishing.

Lek **脛** Flesh; the part of the flesh where the muscles are bent.

Lek **襵** To stitch up a rent in a garment.

丈

Lék **力** Vulg. *làt*: strength; k'hè lék, 氣力 *k'hwùy làt*, bodily strength. E lék hòk jîn chëá, hwuy sim hòk yëá, 以力服人者非心服也 *è k'hwùy làt hòk lâng, ū^{m} sē sim kw^{n}a hòk yëá*, when we employ main force to subjugate people, their minds will not be subdued; ('a man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still.')
Jëák lông hòk tëên lék sek, naé ék yéw ch'hew, 若農服田力穡乃亦有秋 *ch'hin chëō^{ng} lông hoo chò ch'hán, yūng làt tē kay sek, naé yëá woō ch'hew*, just as the husbandman labors in the field, and employs his strength in agriculture, he will be sure after some time to get a harvest; see the 書經 Se keng.

Lék **仂** The overplus of anything; the residue, what is left over, an odd number.

Lék **屴** The connected appearance of hills.

Lék **扐** To place a number of straws between the fingers, in order to reckon and prognosticate. Kwuy ke ê lék é sëāng jūn, 歸奇于扐以象閏 *kwuy k'hëa ây tē ch'héw chaé^{ng} kan, é chëāng lūn göëyh*, to put the odd straw between the fingers, in order to denote the intercalary month; see the 易繫詞 Ék hêy soô.

Lék **肋** The noise of water; also written 氻, lék.

Lék **勒** The bit in a horse's mouth; to restrain, to oppress; to engrave. Lék sek, 勒索, to oppress, to extort money by oppression. Lék má, 勒馬, to rein in a horse.

Lék **鳥力** A bird like a duck, but smaller; a teal; some say, that it is another name for a dove.

Lék **鰳** Lék gê, 鰳魚 *làt hé*, the name of a fish, (a shad?) which in the 4th month appears on the face of the water, and the fishermen on hearing the noise, go and catch them. They are in appearance like the 鰣魚, sê gê, with smaller heads.

Lék **儮** A man's name.

Lék **劘** To cut; also written 㢘, lék.

Lék **瀝** The dripping of water; to pour out by drops.

Lék **櫪** The post to which a horse is tied. Ló kè hòk lék, chè chaē ch'hëen lé, 老驥伏櫪志在千里 *laōu báy hòk tē lék sim chè twā tē ch'heng lé hwuī^{ng}*, "I am like an old steed submitting to be tied to a stake, but my designs stretch to the distance of a thousand lé;" (said by 桓温, Hwân-wun, when he had designs of aiming at supreme power.)

Lék **癧** Loê lék, 瘰癧 *loé làt*, a kind of ulcer.

Lék **鑢** A kind of iron pan; lék ch'hëang, 鑢鎗, a kind of spear.

Lék **轣** The rut of a wheel.

Lék **歷** To pass over, to pass by, to carry, to carry to the utmost; an order, a series. Put lék wūy jê sëang é gân, 不歷位而相與言 *ū^{m} köèy wūy jê sëo kap lâng kóng wā*, do not cross over from your place (at court), to go and speak with people; see 孟子 Bēng choó.
Lék lëên che kéw, 歷年之久 *lék neé^{ng} ây koó*, after a long succession of years.

Lék **曆** The arrangement of the times and seasons throughout the year. T'hëen che lék soè chaē jé këung 天之曆數在爾躬 *t'hee^{ng} ây lék seàou twā tē lé ây hîn sin*, the numerical arrangements of fate centre in your person; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lék **鱺** The name of a fish.

Lék **靂** P'hek lék, 霹靂, a peal of thunder, a loud thunder clap.

Lék **溺** To drown; tîm lék, 沉溺 *teém lôh chúy*, to be immersed in water. Só lék put wān, sē ch'haê lông yëá, 嫂溺不援是豺狼也 *hë^{n}a só tëém lôh chúy jê ū^{m} kèw, sē ch'haê lông*, if a man's sister-in-law should be sinking in the water, and he did not go to help her, he would be a wolf; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lék **酈** A surname. Name of a place.

Lék **搦** To lay the hand on; to provoke, to challenge; lék chëèn, 搦戰, to challenge out to fight.

Lék **匿** To secrete, to conceal, to hide. Lék wàn jê yéw kê jîn, Chó-k'hew-bêng t'hé che, 匿恕而

友其人左丘明恥之 *k'hè^{ng} wàn hwūn, jé kap e ây lâng chó hó péng, Chó-k'hew-bêng seâou léy e,* Chó-k'hew-bêng was ashamed to harbor malice, and at the same time manifest friendship to a person; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lèk 瞷 Clear, bright.

Lèk 櫟 The name of a kind of oak; Quercus serrata.

Lèk 陸 Read lëük: high and even; song lëük, 雙陸 *song lèk,* the game of dominoes.

Lèk 蝳 Read lëük: a kind of sea cockle, round, thick, and of a variegated color.

Lèk 綠 Read lëük: green; a green color; lëük e hông sëâng, 綠衣黃裳 *lèk s^na wui^{ng} kwún,* a green coat and yellow trowsers.

幸

Leng 乳 Read jé: milk; gnêw jé, 牛乳 *goô leng,* cow's milk; gnêw jé yêw, 牛乳油 *goô leng yéw,* butter; jê choó 乳子 *leng á,* the nipples.

Bûn ông soò jé, sè wūy chè jîn, 文王四乳是謂至仁 *Bûn ông sè ây leng, chëā kông keò chè jîn,* Bûn ông had four nipples, and therefore was called the most benevolent.

Leng 嬭 Read naé^{ng}: a woman's breasts; naé^{ng} choó, 嬭子 *leng á,* the nipples.

Leng 湩 Milk, the milk of animals.

Kè-soe che jîn, kè gnêw má che leng, é sëén t'hëen choó che chëuk, 巨蒐之人其牛馬之湩以洗天子之足 *Kè-soe ây lâng, ch'hông goô báy ây leng, é séy hông tèy ây k'ha,* the men of Kè-soe prepared the milk of horses and cows to wash the feet of the emperor; see the 穆天子傳 Bók t'hëen choó twān.

耒

Léng 冷 Cold, frigid; extreme cold. A surname.

Léng 罧 Léng teng, 罧罾, a small kind of net.

Léng 嶺 Vulg. *në^{n}á:* the neck; san léng, 山嶺 *siw^{n}a në^{n}á,* the ridge of a hill, a range of mountains.

Tê léng pék yîn kan, 置嶺白雲間 *tê në^{n}á tê pâyh hwûn ây kan,* (traveling along,) he left the hill-tops far among the white clouds.

Léng 領 Vulg. *në^{n}á:* the neck; sam léng, 衫領 *s^{n}a në^{n}á,* the collar or neck of a coat.

Léng bēng, 領命 *në^{n}á bēng,* to receive any one's order; literally, to take them on one's neck. Léng chëên, 領錢 *në^{n}á chee^{ng},* to receive money; pó léng, 保領 *pó në^{n}á,* to secure, to engage.

Léng 濘 Mud, mud and water, slippery; nê léng, 泥濘, muddy. T'heng léng, 汀濘, a small stream of water.

去

Lèng 踜 To kick at anything.

車

Lêng 令 To order, to command; to cause, to influence.

Pëên pè put chëuk soó lêng ê chëên gé, 便嬖不足使令于前與 *pëên pè bó k'ha saé lêng tē bîn chéng,* favorites and minions cannot be employed and ordered about in your presence; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lêng 陵 A large mound of earth is called lêng. Also, to scorn, to despise.

Chaē sëāng wūy put lêng hāy, 在上位不陵下 *tē sëāng wūy ū^m lêng jëük tē hāy ây lâng,* when those in superior stations do not despise those beneath them; see the 中庸 Tëung yûng. Hông lêng, 皇陵, the imperial tombs. San lêng, 山陵, royal cemeteries.

Lêng 凌 An ice-house; lêng sit, 凌室, a place for keeping ice, which is used in various sacrifices, and needs therefore to be always at hand. A surname.

Lêng 愣 To pity, to commiserate.

Lêng 菱 A kind of plant; lêng kak, 菱角, a vegetable, called water caltrops; the Trapa bicornis.

Lêng 蔆 Po lêng, 菠蔆, a kind of vegetable; spinach.

Lêng 綾 Vulg. *lîn:* a thin kind of silk, sarsnet.

Lêng 稜 Divine awe, majesty; veneration. Husbandmen, in reckoning the distance and quantity of land, say, ké lêng? 幾稜, how far?

Lêng 鯪 Lêng lé, 鯪鯉, the name of a fish, said to have feet, and to eat boats.

Lêng 棱 Square wood; anything pointed and angular.

Lêng 麥 Slanting, sloping.

Lêng 淩 The name of a river.

Lêng 伶 Alone; to play and sport; lêng jîn, 伶人 a buffoon; lêng kwan, 伶官, the leader of a band of music. Lêng lē, 伶俐 *léng laē,* artful, cunning, clever, ingenious.

Lêng 怜 The mind exhausted, at one's wits' end.

Lêng 囹 Lêng gé, 囹圄, a prison, a place of confinement.

Tëung ch'hun bēng yéw soo sêng lêng gé, 仲春命有司省囹圄 *tëung ch'hun ây sê kāh yéw soo kw^{n}a sêng ch'hat k^{n}a k'hoo,* in the middle month of spring officers were ordered to examine the prisons; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lêng.

Lêng 苓 Hók lêng, 茯苓, the name of a medicine; the root of the Smilax China, called China root.

Lêng 拎 To hold in the hand.

Lêng 玲 Lêng lông, 玲瓏, the sound of gems; a stone curiously cut; applied to persons in a good sense, when speaking of their talents or dispositions.

Lêng 蛉 An insect that infests the mulberry tree; ch'heng lêng, 蜻蛉, a locust.

Bêng lêng yéw choó, kó lò hoō che, 螟蛉有子蜾蠃負之 *bêng lêng woō kë^{n}á, wân nëo^{ng} gëá e,* the bêng lêng insect gets a young one, and the dragon fly carries it away, (to adopt it for its own); see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lêng 岭 Lêng êng, 岭巆, the deep appearance of hills; far among the hills.

Lêng 聆 To hear, to listen.

Lêng 泠 The name of a river. Lêng lêng, 泠泠, the noise of water.

Lêng 鈴 A small bell; small bells attached to horses and banners.

Lêng 羚 Lêng yâng, 羚羊, a wild goat.

Lêng 零 Superfluous rain, anything remaining over. Lêng seng, 零星 *lân sán*, a remnant. Lêng ch'hùy, 零碎 *lân sán*, odd. A cypher or 0.

Lêng 澪 The name of a river.

Lêng 舲 A small cabin in a boat.

Lêng 齡 A year, age. Bōng tèy sek jé kéw lêng, 夢帝錫爾九齡 *bāng sëāng tèy soò hoē lé kaóu neē^{ng}*, I dreamed that the highest emperor bestowed upon you nine years more of life; see the 禮記 Léy kè.

Lêng 鴒 Chit lêng, 脊鴒, the name of a bird, a lark; pék lêng neáou, 白鴒鳥 *pāyh léng cheáou*, a paddy bird. Also written 鴒, lêng, bird's feathers.

Lêug 曘 The same as 曤, lêng; the rising sun.

Lêng 儜 Weak and distressed; hô yūng k'hoé k'he lêng? 何用苦拘儜 *saé saé kaòu hëá k'hoé chip léng?* "why should you thus miserably cling to your troubles?" said by 韓愈, Hân-jé.

Lêng 嚀 Teng lêng, 叮嚀, to insist upon, to enjoin, to bid again and again. Teng lêng chaè sam, lêw sîn ê ch'hoó, 叮嚀再三流神於此 *teng léng chaè s^{n}a, laóu chéng sîn tē chéy léy wūy*, to enjoin repeatedly, that the attention may be kept to this subject.

Lêng 寧 Peaceful, tranquil; rest, tranquillity; lêng k'hó, 寧可, better, rather. Lēng chēng tè wán, tām pók bêng sim, 寧靜致遠淡薄明心 *an léng chēng chēng ēy tè kaòu hwuī^{ng}, chē^{n}á chē^{n}á pŏh pŏh ēy béng lán ây sim*, "in peace and tranquillity, we can extend our thoughts to distant objects; and a complete indifference to the world will illumine and brighten the mind;" said by 諸葛武候, Choó-kat Boó-hoê.

Lêng 寍 Peaceful, tranquil; same as the preceding.

Lêng 楞 Lêng gëêm, 楞嚴, the name of a book belonging to the sect of Buddha.

Lêng 靈 A spirit, a soul; spiritual; excellent; lêng hwûn, 靈魂 *sîn hwûn*, the soul. Wûy jîn bān bút che lêng, 惟人萬物之靈 *tòk lâng chò bān meē^{n}h ây léng*, man alone is the soul of all things; see the 書泰誓 Se t'haè sè.
Keng sé lêng taê, 經始靈臺 *k'hé t'haóu chò hó ây taé*, they began to make the excellent terrace; see the 上孟 Sëāng bēng.

Lêng 櫺 The bars of a window frame.

Lêng 霛 The same as 靈, lêng: a spirit.

Lêng 雱 Lêng lē, 雱利, sharp, cunning, clever.

Lêng 曤 Lêng lóng, 曤曨, the light of the sun.

Lêng 能 Vulg. *ēy:* to be able, may, can; chaê lêng, 才能 *chaé teāou*, power, ability. A surname.
Hô kê to lêng yëá? 何其多能也 *an chw^{n}á e kaòu hëá chēy ēy?* how is it that he possesses such a multiplicity of talent? said of Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.
Wûy sèng chëá lêng che, 唯聖者能之 *tòk sèng jîn ây lâng ēy e*, only a sage can accomplish this; see the 中庸 Tëung yûng.

Lêng 灵 The same as 靈, lêng: the soul; also, a little warm.

Lêng 龍 A dragon; the chief of the scaly tribe; also read lëûng. Hëèn lëûng chaē tëên, t'hëen hāy bûn bêng, 見龍在田天下文明 *hëèn léng tē ch'hân, t'hee^{ng} āy bûn béng*, when a dragon appears in the field, the whole empire will become literary and illustrious; see the 易經 Ék keng.

丟

Lēng 令 Good, fine, honorable; a command, an order. Lēng hoê, 令狐, a double surname. K'haóu gân lēng sek, sëén è jîn, 巧言令色鮮矣仁 *k'há ây wā, hó ây bīn sek, chëó k'hŏëyh woō jîn*, artful words and a smooth countenance are seldom found connected with virtue; see the 上論 Sëāng lūn.
Lēng chun, 令尊, 'your honorable father;' a term of respect, when speaking of another's parent.
Hwat lēng, 法令, the rules of an order.
Hëēn lēng, 縣令 *kwān lēng*, the magistrate of a district.

Lēng 剽 To cut off.

Lēng 佞 Talkative, verbose, eloquent, skilled in discourse; also written 侫, lēng. Yung yëá, jîn jê put lēng, 雍也仁而不佞 *Yung yëá, jîn aè, jé bēy gaóu kóng wá*, Yung is benevolent but not eloquent; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lēng 倰 Lēng lêng, 倰蹬, weary, tired.

Lēng 鵺 Kaou lēng neáou, 鵁鵺鳥 *ka lēng cheáou*, a magpie.

Lēng 儜 Lēng lēng, 儜儜, the appearance of walking.

Lēng 濘 Mud, muddy; ch'ham yit ê lēng, 驂溢於濘 *báy lap tē nw^{n}ā t'hoé*, the horses were covered with the mud; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lēng 另 To dwell apart, to cut asunder; besides, another.

𠀤

Lëó 眽 The eyes just getting a glimpse of anything.

Lëŏ 蜊 Read lê: a kind of cockle or oyster.

Lëŏh 略 Read lëăk: a little; *lëŏh lëŏh ă*, in a small degree.
Lëăk tek, 略得 *lëŏh lëŏh á tit tëŏh*, to obtain anything in some measure.

Lëuk 忸 Lëŭk nê, 忸怩, ashamed, to blush for shame.
Sëăng wát, wut tô soo kwun jé; lëŭk nê, 象曰聲陶思君爾忸怩 *Sëăng kóng wut chut sëŏ^{ng} kwun lé; yĕá chĕw seâou lëy*, Sëăng said, "I have been anxiously thinking about your majesty;" saying which, he blushed for shame; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Lëuk 膟 Read kĕng: bent, to stoop; kĕng lŏk k'hè, 膟落去 *lëuk lŏh k'hè*, to stoop down.

Lëuk 攝 To fold in the hem of a garment.
To fold anything.

Lëŭk 陸 Anything high and flat; dry ground; a surname; lëŭk tŏ, 陸道, a journey by land; lëŭk sëŭk, 陸續, connected, in succession.
Chok ke é hĕng lëŭk, 作車以行陸 *chò ch'hĕa é kĕ^{n}â swo^{n}a loē*, they made carriages for traveling by land.

Lëŭk 蝟 Vulg. *lĕk:* a kind of sea cockle, round, thick, and party-colored.

Lëŭk 僇 To disgrace; wŭy t'hëen hăy taĕ lëŭk, 爲天下大僇 *hoē t'hee^{ng} áy twá jëŭk*, to be despised by the whole world.

Lëŭk 蓼 Grass long and high; luxuriant herbage.

Lëŭk 戮 To kill, to put to death; to disgrace; to unite strength.
T'hëen jîn kĕŭng lëŭk, 天人共戮 *t'hee^{ng} lâng chò poô laé t'haé*, the gods and men both conspiring to destroy.
Pang boô tŏ, bëĕn ê hĕng lëŭk, 邦無道免於刑戮 *pang bô tŏ lé, bëĕn ê hĕng lëŭk*, when a country has not the right way, to be able to avoid being put to death; see the 論語 Lŭn gé.
Lëŭk kip sëen jîn, 戮及先人 *lëng jëŭk taĕ seng áy lâng*, to disgrace one's predecessors.

Lëŭk 磟 Lëŭk tŏk, 磟碡 *lăk tăk*, a rake, a harrow.

Lëŭk 穋 A sort of corn that is later sown, but sooner ripe.

Lëŭk 菉 Green; lëŭk tëuk, 菉竹 *lĕk tek*, green bamboo; lëŭk toē, 菉荳 *lĕk taŏu*, a kind of green pulse.

Lëŭk 錄 To copy a writing, to record; a record, a writing; to collect.
Sèng lëŭk, 聖錄, sacred writings.

Lëŭk 籙 Toê lëŭk, 圖籙, to scheme, to plan.

Lëŭk 逯 Lëŭk lëŭk, 逯逯, to walk carefully; a surname. Hwŭn jëĕn jê laê, lëŭk jëĕn jê ŏng, 渾然而來逯然而往 *hwŭn lwăn jê laé, lŭk sin jê ŏng*, they came in confusion, but returned with caution; see the 淮南子 Hwaê lâm choó.

Lëŭk 醁 Good wine; lêng lëŭk, 醽醁, a kind of wine.

Lëŭk 綠 Vulg. *lĕk:* green; lëŭk e hông lé, 綠衣黃裏 *lĕk s^{n}a wu^{ng} lé*, a green garment with a yellow lining.

Lëŭk 六 Vulg. *lăk:* six; sip lëŭk, 十六 *chăp lăk*, sixteen.
Lëŭk sip tsĕăng ê hëang, 六十杖於鄉 *lăk chăp hŏ̀y kĕăh kwaé á tĕ hëo^{ng} lé*, those who are sixty years of age may carry a staff in the village; see 朱註 Choo choŏ.

去聲 Lëŭng 龍 To show favor to, to distinguish by favors; to love.
Hô t'hëen che lëŭng! 何天之龍 *hô t'hee^{ng} áy lëŭng aè!* what distinguishing favor from heaven! see the 詩經 Se keng.

Lëŭng 壟 A mound of earth.

去聲 Lëŭng 踨 To kick with the foot.

上平 Lëŭng 隆 Full, abundant; high, as a mountain, great, eminent. A surname.
Tŏ lëŭng chek chëŭng jê lëŭng, tŏ woo chek chëŭng jê woo, 道隆則從而隆道汚則從而汚 *tŏ lé lëŭng sĕng, chek t'hăn e lëŭng sĕng, tŏ lé la sâm, chek t'hăn e la sâm*, when the principles are exalted, those who practice them will be exalted; and when the principles are corrupt, those who follow them will be corrupt also; see the 禮檀弓 Léy t'hân këung.

Lëŭng 癃 Wearied, tired, fatigued.
Lëŭng pĕng bŭt k'hëĕn, 癃病勿遣 *yĕà áy pai^{ng} áy bŏ ch'hay saé*, the weary and the aged must not be sent on an errand.

Lëŭng 窿 K'hëung lëŭng, 穹窿, the high expansive appearance of the heavens; the vaulted firmament.

Lëŭng 鼜 The sound of a drum.

Lëŭng 龍 A dragon, the chief of the lizard tribe; a surname; lëŭng wŭy, 龍位, the imperial throne.
Sêng lëŭk lëŭng é gĕ t'hëen, 乘六龍以御天 *k'hĕâ lăk lëŭng é gè t'hee^{ng}*, to ride on six dragons, and ascend to heaven; see the 易經 Ek keng.

Lëŭng 龏 The ancient character for 龍, lëŭng, a dragon.

Lëŭng 襱 The breech; the covering for the same, trowsers.

Lëŭng 朧 Tŏng lëŭng, 曈朧, the rising moon; the moon not clear.

Lëŭng 櫳 A cage for birds; an aviary; a cage for animals.

Lëŭng 龔 A mill for grinding corn; to rub, to grind; to sharpen tools.

Lëŭng 龔 The name of an herb.

幸
Lew 鰍 The name of a fish, found in the rice fields; nê lew, 泥鰍 *t'hoê lew*, a mud fish.

声
Léw 柳 The willow tree; also, a surname. Léw teâou, chêûng seáou wut, têâng taê wut put k'hwut, 柳條從小鬱長大鬱不屈 *léw teâou, têôh chêûng sèy wut, kaòu tê^{ng} twā wut bēy k'hwut*, a willow twig must be bent when it is green, for as soon as it is grown large, it can no longer be bent. Alluding to children, who should be trained up in the way they should go, for when they once become old, they are past management.

Léw 揪 To rub anything, to feel, to handle.

Léw 炮 A kind of firework, a squib or a cracker.

Léw 颼 A sudden gust of wind.

Léw 紐 Anything bound and tied; to knot and bind together. E Sùn che séy léw yĕá, 禹舜之所紐也 *E sē Sùn ây séy hat léw*, E was bound and engaged by Sùn; see 狂子 Chòng choó.

Léw 扭 To turn or twist the hand; séw léw, 手扭, to twist anything with the hand, to wring.

Léw 杻 Wooden stocks for confining the legs.

Léw 鈕 Anything fastened, or secured; léw choó, 鈕仔 *léw á*, a button. Lêw k'hoè, 鈕扣 *lêw k'haòu*, a button-hole. A surname.

Léw 狃 Léw sip, 狃習, familiar with, free, disrespectful. Léw ê kan kèw, 狃于姦究 *léw sip kap kan kèw ây lâng*, familiar with vicious and worthless people.

Léw 罶 An instrument for catching fish, made of bamboo.

Léw 霤 The god supposed to preside over the centre of a dwelling. Kê soō têung léw, 其祀中霤 *e ch'haĕ tang e^{ng} ây léw*, he sacrificed to the divinity of the middle of the house; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

Léw 溜 A place where the water descends low; a cataract, or whirlpool. Sam ch'hëen chew hêng, gē hong yit sit, jip léw chek súy jëák jê bút lèk, 三千舟行遇風一失入溜則水弱而沒溺 *s^{n}a ch'heng chún kê^{n}â toó têôh hong chit ây sit, jip léw chek chúy êy noo^{ng}, jê têêm lèk*, three thousand boats sailing along, and meeting with a foul wind enter the whirlpool, where the water is slack, and being ingulphed therein, are lost.

去
Lèw 溜 The water flowing down; water rushing downwards, as in a whirlpool.

平
Lêw 流 Vulg. *laóu:* to flow, as water; lêw hêng, 流行, *laóu kê^{n}â*, to flow along; lêw t'hwân, 流傳 *laóu t'hwu^{ng}*, to hand down by tradition. Súy lêw jê put sit, bút seng jê put kêûng, kae é tō wûy t'héy, 水流而不息物生而不窮皆以道爲體 *chúy laóu jê bō hāy^{n}h, mëe^{n}h sai^{ng} jê bō kêûng, kae yin wüy tō lé chō t'héy*, "the waters flowing without intermission, and things being produced without exhaustion, are all because of a certain principle which is embodied in them all;" said by 朱子 Choo choó.

Lêw 硫 Lêw hông, 硫磺 *nëó^{ng} wu^{ng}*, sulphur, brimstone. Also written 磂, lêw.

Lêw 鏐 Fine gold; pendent ornaments.

Lêw 旒 Bëên lêw, 冕旒, an emperor's crown; the crown of the emperor of China used to be square on the top with (chëên hoē sip jē lêw, 前後十二旒 *cheng aōu chàp jē laôu,*) twelve strings of pearls hanging down both before and behind; this form of the imperial diadem has been in use (according to the Chinese) from the time of Hông tèy, 黃帝 *Wu^{ng} tèy*, (B. C. 2622,) but the present Tartar dynasty seems to have adopted another form.

Lêw 琉 Lêw lê, 琉璃, a kind of pearl, or transparent gem; a vitreous substance. Also written 瑠, lêw. E gnó lêw lê t'hap, ch'hut tê chëên ch'hong hāy, 移我琉璃榻出置前牕下 *pw^{n}a gwá ây léw lê t'hap, ch'hut laé hāy tē chéng t'hang āy*, remove my pearly bedstead, and place it under the front window; see a 古詩, Koé se, an ancient ode.

Léw 瀏 Clear water; Chin é Wúy, lêw kê ch'heng è! 溱與洧瀏其清矣 *Chin chúy kap Wúy chúy, léw e ây ch'heng!* the waters of the Chin and Wúy, how clear are their streams! see the 鄭風 Têng hong.

Lêw 榴 Sék lêw, 石榴 *sāyh lêw*, a pomegranate; introduced into China by Teâng-k'hëen, 張騫, when he went on an embassy to the west.

Lêw 榴 The same as the preceding.

Lêw 璽 Hanging pearls, or gems, suspended as ornaments from the top of a crown.

Lêw 遛 Pek lêw, 逼遛, not to be able to get forward.

Lêw 留 Vulg. *laôu:* to detain, to entertain.

Lêw 瘤 A wen on the neck; seng lêw, 生瘤 *sai^{ng} léw*, to have a wen.

Lêw 鶹 Lêw lê, 鶹離, the name of a bird of a cruel disposition.

Lêw 騮 A red horse, with a black tail.

Lêw 劉 To kill; vulg. *laôu:* a surname.

Lêw 騮 A red horse, with a black mane.

Lêw 瀏 Sorrowful, distressed.

云
Lēw 膩 Doubly damp.

Lēw 鰡 The name of a fish.

Léy 禮 Ceremony, politeness, propriety; bûn léy, 文禮, polite. Léy che yūng, hô wûy kwùy, sëen ông che tō, soo wûy bé, seáou taë yêw che, 禮之用和爲貴先王之道斯爲美小大由之 *léy ây yūng, hô chò kwùy, seng ông ây tō chêy léy k'hăh súy, sèy twā t'hàn e*, in the use of ceremonies, harmony is important; according to the doctrine of the former kings this was considered excellent; great and small affairs were all made to conform to this; see the 上論 Sëäng lūn. Also written 礼, léy.

Léy 豐 The ancient form of 禮, léy: some say, ceremonial implements.

Léy 澧 The name of a river.

Lèy 醴 Sweet wine; ch'hë^{n}á é chëak léy, 且以酌醴 *ch'hë^{n}á laé t'hàn tee^{ng} ây chéw*, let us pour out the sweet wine; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Léy 豷 To oppose; to bend.

Léy 繴 To twist, to entwine.

Léy 蠡 A kind of spheroidal cockle; an insect that eats wood.

Lêy 黎 All, every one; also, a surname. Lêy bîn put ke put hăn, 黎民不飢不寒 *chëùng pàyh sai^{ng} bēy yaou bēy kw^{n}á*, when all the people can escape hunger and cold, &c.; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

Lêy 璩 P'ho lêy, 玻璩, glass, any vitreous substance; the gems of western countries.

Lêy 藜 The name of a plant or tree of which walking sticks may be made; a surname; T'haè-yit jëën lêy cheàou t'hòk, 太乙燃藜照讀 *T'haè-yit ây ch'hai^{ng} hë^{n}á lêy chëò e t'hák*, the spirit of the T'haè-yit star set fire to a brand of the lêy wood, in order to give him a light to read by; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Chit lêy, 蒺藜, the name of a plant, armed with thorns; a kind of furze or land caltrops.

Lêy 犁 A plough; lêy tëën, 犁田 *léy ch'hân*, to plough the fields.

Lêy 螺 A snail; tëën lêy, 田螺 *ch'hân léy*, field snails, eaten by the Chinese. A general name for spiral univalve shells.

Lèy 麗 To lean against, to adhere to; elegant, fair, graceful; a number. Jit gwăt lêy hoë t'hëen, 日月麗乎天 *jit göëyh hoō twā tē t'hee^{ng}*, the sun and moon are placed in the heavens; see the 易經 Èk keng. Bé lêy, 美麗, elegant and beautiful. Sëang che sun choō, kê lêy put ek, 商之孫子其麗不億 *Sëang teāou ây kë^{n}á sun, e ây lêy soè, ŭ^{m} ché chit păyh bān*, the descendants of the Sëang dynasty, are not less than a million; see the 大雅 Tāe gnáy.

Lêy 儷 K'hŏng lêy, 伉儷, a mate, a fellow; a couple, a pair; a competitor. Also written 儕, lêy.

Lêy 蘿 A creeper, a parasite; commonly called kè seng, 寄生 *kèā sai^{ng}*, a plant that lives on another.

Lēy 灑 The wind moving anything; anything scattered by the wind.

Lēy 荔 Lēy che, 荔枝, the lēy che, the fruit of the Dimocarpus litchi.

Lēy 厲 Stern, severe; shrill, loud; tyrannical, wicked; to grind. Choó wun jê lēy, 子温而厲 *hoo choó wun jūn jé lēy gëëm*, Confucius was benign but stern; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lēy seng, 厲聲 *lēy së^{n}a*, a shrill voice.

Mô lēy, 磨厲, to rub, to grind. A surname.

Lēy 禲 Calamities occasioned by evil spirits.

Lēy 礪 A grinding stone; a whetstone; also to grind.

Lēy 癘 A sickness, a pestilence, a violent disease or sore. Lēy chit put kàng, 癘疾不降 *lēy pai^{ng} bŏ kàng lōh*, let not pestilences and diseases come down upon us; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lēy 糲 Unclean rice, coarse rice.

Lēy 勵 Bëën lēy, 勉勵, to exert one's strength, to urge, to encourage. Lēy chè tòng jê kwan póng jit, 勵志當如觀榜日 *bëën lēy ây sim chè tëòh ch'hin chëò^{ng} k'hw^{n}à pē^{ng} ây jit*, the spirit of energy should continue the same as it was in the day when we first saw the schedule (of literary graduates.)

Lēy 鱳 The name of a fish.

Lēy 隸 To lean against, to rely on; attendants, dependants. Lēy se, 隸書, a certain form of writing the Chinese characters.

Lēy 俐 Angry; hwún lēy, 很俐, enraged.

Lēy 戾 Strange, perverse, rebellious, tumultuous, wicked; a crime. Kwae lēy, 乖戾, froward; hwún lēy, 忿戾, wrathful.

Kê kám kan taë tëën, é choō ch'hé lēy, 其敢干大典以自取戾 *e k^{n}á kan hwān twā tëën, é ka tē ch'hé chŏëy*, he dares to disobey the great command, and thus bring guilt upon himself; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lēy 篱 Cho lê, 糟篱 *chaou lēy*, a strainer, for straining the grains from the liquor; a perforated ladle for taking rice out of the water; a skimmer.

Lím 凜 Cold, stiff; frigid; wuy hong lím lím, 威風凜凜, a dignified and austere manner.

Lím 懍 To be alarmed; terrified, affrighted; to respect, to fear; hazardous. Pek sèng lím lím, 百姓懍懍 *pāyh sai^{ng} kë^{n}a hë^{n}á*, the people were fearful and alarmed.

Lím 廩 Ch'hong lím, 倉廩, a granary, a storehouse for grain. Jê kwun che ch'hong lím sit, hoo k'hoè ch'l ëung, 而君之倉廩實府庫充 *jé l wun lé ây ch'he^{ng} lím tee^{ng}, hoó k'hoè mw^{n}á*, and all the while your majesty's granaries are

full, and your treasuries overflowing; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lím 稟 Lím sit, 稟食, food, wages. Also written 亩, lím.

Lím 凜 Distressed in the extreme.

Lím 檁 A cross beam on the top of a house.

去 Lìm 盯 To look; some say, a dizziness of the head.

Lìm 頩 To lean forward the head, and doze.

平 Lîm 林 Sē lîm, 樹林 *ch'hēw nâ*, a forest, a grove; san lîm, 山林, hills and woods; a surname.

Lîm ch'him put këèn jit, 林深不見日 *nâ ch'him bēy k'hw^{n}à keè^{ng} jit*, when the forest is deep, we cannot see the sun.

Lîm 琳 A fair gem. Name of a state.

Lîm 淋 To rinse anything with water; water descending from the hills. Lîm lê é, 淋漓雨 *lîm lê hoē*, a drenching rain.

Lîm 霖 Timely rain, seasonable showers. Jëák söèy taē hān, yūng jé chok lîm é, 若歲大旱用汝作霖雨 *neé^{ng} tang twā w^{n}ā, yūng lé chò lím hoē*, if the season is very dry, we will make use of you as an opportune shower; see the 書經 Se keng.

Lîm 痳 A disease consisting in a stoppage of urine.

Lîm 臨 To come to, to visit, to arrive at; lîm soó, 臨死 *lím sé*, to be about to die. Cheàou lîm hāy t'hoé, 照臨下土 *chëò lím āy bīn ây t'hoé*, to pay a gracious visit to this lower world.

去 Līm 嗇 Fire beginning to burn.

平 Lin 鼞 Lin lông koé, 鼞鼞鼓, a small drum, or rattle, used by pedlars to give notice of their arrival, in order to sell their wares.

声 Lín 僯 To feel ashamed. Also read lîn: a neighborhood.

Lín 您 You, ye; you people!

Lín 橉 The threshold of a door, according to the dialect of the 楚, Ch'hoé country.

平 Lîn 璘 The color of a gem; the veins in a gem.

Lîn 鄰 To compare with; to be near to; a near neighbor; near to, adjoining. T'hëen gaê jëák pé lîn, 天涯若比鄰 *t'hee^{ng} pee^{ng} ây lâng ch'hin chëō^{ng} pé lîn*, the inhabitants of heaven's utmost borders should be treated like our near neighbors; see the 杜甫詩 Toē hoó se.

Lîn 潾 Clear water; spring water.

Lîn 燐 Lîn h^{n}ó, 燐火 *lîn höéy*, devil's fire; supernatural fire.

Lîn 驎 A piebald horse.

Lîn 麟 Kê lîn, 麒麟, a fabulous beast, said to be the most princely of animals. Kê lîn che ê choé sèw, lūy yëá, 麒麟之於走獸類也 *kê lín ây twā tē chaóu sèw lūy yëá*, though the noblest among four footed beasts, the kê lîn is still of the same class; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lîn 轔 The sound of carriages; yéw ke lîn lîn, 有車轔轔 *woō ch'hëa ây së^{n}a lîn lîn*, the carriages rolled along to the sound of lîn lîn; see the 秦風 Chîn hong.

Lîn 鱗 Vulg. *lân*: the scales of a fish.

Lîn 憐 To pity, to commiserate; k'hó lîn! 可憐, what a pity! Tông pēng sëang lîn, 同病相憐 *tâng pai^{ng} sëo lîn bín*, those who are alike indisposed can feel for each other; see the 春秋 Ch'hun ch'hew. Sim sêng lîn pék hwat, 心誠憐白髮 *sim kw^{n}a chin chë^{n}à lîn sëōh pâyh t'haôu mô ây lâng*, the mind truly commiserates gray-haired people; see a 古諺, koé gān, old proverb.

Lîn 嶙 Deep recesses in the hills; successive ridges of hills, deep and distant.

Lîn 磷 Stones appearing at the bottom of a clear stream. Yâng che súy pék sék lîn lîn, 揚之水白石磷磷 *Yâng ây chúy pâyh chëōh lîn lîn*, in the waters of the Yâng, the white stones appear; see the 唐風 Tông hong.

Lîn 粼 A limpid stream; the same as the above.

Lîn 僯 Lîn ke, 僯居, a neighborhood.

Lîn 粦 Lîn h^{n}ó, 粦火 *lîn höéy*, devil's fire.

Lîn 麐 The female of the 麒麟, kê lîn, a fabulous animal; ông chëá chè jîn, chek lîn ch'hut, 王者至仁則麐出 *ông ây lâng chè jîn, chek lín ēy ch'hut*, when kings are eminently benevolent, this animal appears.

Lîn 綾 Read lêng: a kind of silk, or sarsnet; lêng twān, 綾緞 *lîn twān*, a kind of satin.

去 Līn 吝 Mean, niggardly, sparing, stingy; to be sorry for, to be ashamed. Höèy līn, 悔吝, to regret; lîn sek, 吝惜, to be sparing of. Soó keaou ch'hë^{n}á lîn, kê ê put chëuk kwan yëá é, 使驕且吝其餘不足觀也已 *saé woō keaou t'haôu kwà lîn sek, e ây sīn bô kaòu t'hang hoē gwán k'hw^{n}à*, if such a person becomes proud and stingy, all the other traits of his character are not worth looking at; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Līn 悋 Këen līn, 慳悋, stingy, sparing. Sëang sīm līn ê chaê, 商甚悋於財 *chò seng lé ây lâng chin chë^{n}à gaôu sëōh cheé^{ng}*, trading people are very sparing of their money; see the 家語 Kay gé.

Lin 粦 Supernatural fire, Will-o'-the-wisp, ignis fatuus; wherever a battle has been fought, and human carcases mixed with those of horses and cattle, this fire is said to burst out. Fire-flies are also called 粦, lin.

Lin 磷 A thin stone; mô jê put lin, 磨而不磷 *bwâ jé bēy pŏh*, with all the grinding, the stone does not become thin.

Lin 遴 To walk with difficulty; to select; lin swán, 遴選, to choose.

Lin 儠 Lin gim, 儠伶, the head bending forwards.

Lin 藺 A surname. Lin-sëang-jê, 藺相如, a famous man in the 趙, Tëŏ country.

一 Lip 立 Vulg. *k'hëă:* to stand, to establish. Sam sip jê lip, 三十而立 *s^{n}a chăp hŏèy jé lip*, "at thirty years of age, I was established;" said by Confucius, in the 上論 Sëang lŭn.

Lip 苙 To hinder, to stop, to catch in a trap. Kê jip kê lip, yĕw chëûng jê cheaou che? 既入其苙又從而招之 *kaòu jip e áy te teâou, saé saé jĕuk jé pák e?* since (the pig) has entered the sty, what is the use of proceeding to tie it up? see 孟子 Bĕng choŏ.

Lip 笠 A defense against the rain; tĕuk lip, 竹笠 *tek lăyh*, a wide bamboo hat, used as an umbrella.

Lip 粒 Read lëëp: a grain, a kernel of rice. Lëëp sit kae bĭn ko, 粒食皆民膏 *chit lip chëăh chŏ poŏ sē păyh sai^{ng} áy yéw*, every grain of food is procured by the sweat of the people; see the 史記 Soŏ kè.

尢 Lit 尼 To stop, to hinder. Hĕng hĕk soŏ che, ché hĕk lit che, 行或使之止或尼之 *kë^{n}â hĕk woŏ lâng saé e, hăy^{n}h hĕk woŏ lâng chăh e*, if I enter on office, there will perhaps be some one to urge me to it; and when I refrain, there will perhaps be some one to hinder me; see 孟子 Bĕng choŏ.

Lit 窒 Stopped up, closed up, not pervious, not thoroughly clear. Oè kŏ kán, jê lit chëá, 惡果敢而窒者 *wàn hwut léy kó k^{n}á, jé bēy t'hong áy lâng*, "I detest bold and forward people, particularly when they do not thoroughly understand the subject;" said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lŭn gé.

幸 Lo 覶 Good looking, to look well; lo lé, 覶縷, cunning, artful.

耂 Ló 老 Old; ló jîn, 老人 *laŏu láng*, an old man. Ch'hit sip wát ló, 七十曰老 *ch'hit chăp hŏèy kóng laŏu*, a person seventy years of age is called old. Ló goê ló, é kip jîn che ló, 老吾老以及人之老 *kèng gwá áy laŏu lâng, é kip kaòu pat lâng áy laŏu lâng*, let us respect our own aged people, in order to benefit the aged people of others.

Ló 笓 K'hó ló, 笓笔 *ka ló*, a basket made of crooked bamboos.

Ló 栳 A vessel made of bent wood.

Ló 傫 A surname.

Ló 惱 Sorrowful, distressed, grieved; hwân ló, 煩惱, to be sorry.

Ló 瑙 Má ló sĕk, 瑪瑙石 *báy ló chĕŏh*, a cornelian stone.

Ló 腦 Chëang ló, 樟腦 *chëo^{ng} ló*, Chinese camphor; t'hoê ló, 頭腦 *t'haŏu ló*, the brains.

Ló 蠃 Kó ló, 蜾蠃, an insect like a dragon fly, that feeds on mulberry leaves.

Ló 嫘 Disturbed, troubled.

Ló 蓏 Fruits of the earth, ground fruits; fruits growing on trees are called 菓, ko, and earth fruits or those on bushes are called 蓏, ló.

Ló 潦 A gutter in a road; ló súy, 潦水, a puddle. Hô haé che ê hêng ló, lŭy yeá, 河海之於行潦類也 *hô haé áy kap chúy k'hwut á, lŭy yeá*, the rivers and seas, though expansive compared with running ditches, are still of the same kind; see 孟子 Bĕng choŏ.

耒 Lò 耮 Long and great.

Lô 耷 Long, tall; a long shanks; ch'hoŏ jîn sĭm lô, 此人甚耷 *chéy léy lâng chĭn chaé lô*, this man is very tall.

耒 Lô 勞 To labor; to be diligent; kong lô, 功勞, labor, merit; lô sim, 勞心, to exert the mind; lô lék, 勞力, to exert one's strength. Vulg. *lô lát:* a common expression of gratitude, intimating, "I put you to a great deal of trouble." Sin lô, 辛勞, wages. Vulg. *bwâ:* to labor, to drudge, to toil. A surname. Boŏ se lô, 無施勞 *bŏ tëen ka tĕ áy kong lô*, boast not of your own merits; see the 論語 Lŭn gé.

Lô ê ông soŏ, 勞於王事 *bwâ tĕ ông áy soŏ*, laboring in the service of the king; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lô 僗 Hwun lô, 勳僗, merit. The same as the above.

Lô 撈 Vulg. *lâ:* to stir anything about in the water; to feel after anything, and seek to take it out of the water.

Lô 澇 The name of a river; also, great waves, and violent rain. E yéw ch'hit lô che chae, 禹有七澇之災 *E woŏ ch'hit lô áy chae haë*, E met with the seven calamities of overwhelming rains.

Lô 勞 Lô so, 勞勦, anything coarse.

Lô 謰 A voice, a sound; sonorous.

Lô 羅 A sort of silk; a surname; lĭn lô say kin, 綾羅紗絹, satin, silk, crape, and sarsnet.

Lô 籮 Bëët lô, 篾籮 *bëëh lwâ*, a vessel made of basket work.

Lô **蘿** Têng lô, 藤蘿, a kind of creeping plant, a sort of bindweed; lô pók, 蘿蔔, Raphanus sativus, turnip; hoê lô pók, 胡蘿蔔, Daucus carota, the common carrot.

Lô **灑** The name of a river.

Lô **儸** Chëa lô, 儦儸, firm, but not virtuous.

Lô **囉** Lé lô, 嘍囉, a humming sound, to assist in making out a tune.

Lô **鑼** A gong, a martial instrument of music. Tông lô, 銅鑼 *tâng lô*, a brazen gong.

Lô **懼** The mind grieved, and sorrowful; also, a net. Hông ch'hoó pek lô, 逢此百懼 *toó tëŏh chéy chë^{n}â păyh tëŏh bwâ*, meeting with these hundred troubles.

Lô **侔** Great; ka lô, 僇侔, large and coarse.

Lô **牢** An inclosure for cattle; also, firm; kam lô, 監牢, a prison. Lô put k'hó p'hò, 牢不可破 *këen lô kaòu bēy p'hwà*, he is too firm to be broken in upon.

Lô **贏** A mule, the progeny of a she ass and a stallion.

Lô **騾** The same as the above; seáou kwun k'hê haé, jîn këèn sē ch'heng lô, 少君騎海人見是青騾 *sèy kwun k'hëâ te haé, lâng k'hw^{n}à sē ch'hai^{ng} lô*, the young prince was riding on horseback over the sea, and people saw that he was mounted on a green mule.

Lô **嫪** To love, to be enamored with. Lô tók, 嫪毒, a man's name; lewd.

Lô **醪** The sediment of liquor.

Lô **醪** A kind of wine.

Lô **螺** Also read lêy: a kind of sea-shell; also written 蠃, lô. Lô se, 螺茲 *ch'han lêy*, a field snail.

Lô **猱** A kind of ape; boô kaòu lô seng bók, 無教猱升木 *bóh kà lô chëō^{ng} ch'hâ*, don't teach an ape to climb the trees; (i. e. don't teach your grandmother to suck eggs.)

Lô **濁** Read chók: muddy, not clear.

Lô **哪** Lô ch'hëa, 哪吒, the name of a god.

丟

Lō **澇** A drenching rain.

Lō **僗** P'hwān lô, 伴僗, a companion, a mate, a fellow.

Lō **撈** To rake about in the water in order to find anything.

Lō **憦** To repent, to regret.

Lō **勞** To reward labors, to applaud exertions. Tēng pek soó jîn lō ông, 鄭伯使人勞王 *Tai^{ng} păyh saé lâng këò ông lô lát*, the ruler of the Tēng country sent some one to extol the labors of the king; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lō **嫪** Wanton, lascivious.

Lō **聊** A drumming in the ear.

Lō **攍** To strike anything.

Lō **哪** An auxiliary particle, at the end of a sentence, sometimes used as a note of interrogation.

Lō **栳** A measure of 5 pecks.

Lō **邏** To perambulate; migratory troops.

虍

Loé **魯** The name of a country, the native state of Confucius. A surname.

Loé **櫓** An oar, a long oar used both to steer and row with; a scull.

Loé **癚** Toē loé, 痘癚, a kind of small pox.

Loé **虜** Loé lëák, 虜掠, to take prisoner in war; to capture; to take alive is called 虜, loé, and to obtain dead is called 獲, hék.

Loé **擄** To take, to seize; the same as the above.

Loé **譫** To converse.

Loé **艪** An oar; the same as 櫓, loé.

Loé **鹵** A saltish soil in the west; loé bóng, 鹵莽 *bóng chóng*, coarse, vulgar, unmannerly.

Loé **擿** Loé tōng, 擿動, to shake, to move, to agitate.

Loé **櫓** An oar; the same as 櫓, loé.

Loè **懤** The mind deceived.

Loé **塿** Pöêy loé, 培塿, a small mound, a hillock.

Loé **努** Loé lék, 努力, to exert the strength; a strenuous exertion. Loé lek chông bêng tek, 努力崇明德 *chīn làt chun chông bêng ây tek*, to exert the strength in honoring illustrious virtue.

丕

Loê **樓** Vulg. *laôu:* a gallery, an upper chamber, a loft. Ko kwán loê taê seng sèy sèy, 歌管樓臺聲細細 *ch'hëō^{ng} kwa p'hun kóng tē laôu taé chëō^{ng}, së^{n}a sèy sèy*, when chanting and piping up in the gallery, or on the terrace, the sound appears very faint.

Loê 僂 A hunchback, a crooked-backed person.

Loê 摟 To pull, to hawl, to drag. Jê tong kay ch'hëáng, jê loê kê ch'hé ch'hoó, chek tek ch'hey? 踰東家墻而摟其處子則得妻 *pwᵉ̂ kŏèy tang kay ây ch'hëŏᵉ̂ᵍ, jê k'han e ây chaē sit lé, chek ēy tit tĕŏh boé?* if you could climb over your neighbor's wall, and lead off an unmarried female, in order to get a wife, (I suppose you would do it?) see 孟子 Bĕng choo.

Loê 婁 One of the 28 constellations. A surname.

Loê 縷 A kind of thread or silk.

Loê 螻 Loê gé, 螻蟻, a sort of ant; tëen loê, 天螻, a bat.

Loê 髏 The skull, the bone of the head.

Loê 鏤 The name of a sword.

Loê 瘻 An inveterate ulcer; k'he loê, 疴瘻, a crooked back.

Loê 瞜 Hoë loê, 瞜瞜, covetous, fond of money.

Loê 貗 A little pig.

Loê 蔞 Kwa loê, 瓜蔞, the name of a medicinal plant. The betel leaf.

Loê 瓠 Paou loê, 匏瓠, a sort of calabash, but round.
Hoë loê, 葫瓠, a calabash; the name of a river.

Loê 瀘 The name of a river; called also "the bitter waters."

Loê 爐 Hëang loê, 香爐 *heoᵉ̂ᵍ loé*, an incense pot, a censer; hᵘ̍ó loê, 火爐 *hŏèy loé*, a furnace; loê choó, 爐主, one who presides at a sacrifice. Kim loê hëang chîn, loê seng chân, 金爐香盡漏聲殘 *kim loé ây hëoᵉ̂ᵍ chîn, laŏu ây sĕᵉ̂n boĕyh leáou*, the incense in the golden censer is burnt out, and the dripping of the clepsydra is almost done; (intimating that it is towards morning.) Also written 炉, loê.

Loê 壚 An earthen vessel for containing wine.

Loê 鑪 A fire bedstead; sêw loê, 袖鑪, a kind of hand warming pan, carried about in the sleeve of a garment to keep a person warm.

Loê 纑 Flaxen threads; ch'hey p'hek loê, 妻辟纑, the wife prepares the flax; see 孟子 Bĕng choo.

Loê 蘆 Loê wúy, 蘆葦, long grass, or rushes, a reed growing in the water, Zizania palustris.
Hoo chĕng yĕá chĕá, poê loê yĕá, 夫政也者蒲蘆也 *hoo chĕng soō, ēy ch'hin chĕoᵉ̂ᵍ poé loé*, (the results of) good government will be as rapid as the growth of rushes; see the 中庸 Tĕung yûng.

Loê 鱸 The name of a fish belonging to the salmon class.

Loê 顱 T'hoê loê, 頭顱 *t'haŏu loé*, the skull.

Loê 鸕 Loê choó, 鸕鷀 *loé se cheáou*, a cormorant; Carbo cormoranus.

Loê 盧 A surname; a vessel for containing rice.

Loê 臚 The flesh on the front of the belly. Hông loê, 鴻臚, the name of an office in the 漢, Hàn dynasty.

Loê 轤 Lŏk loê, 轆轤, a well-sweep or other machine for drawing water.

Loê 奴 A slave, a man servant; loê chaê, 奴才, a slave, a varlet; an affected title of humility.

去 Loê 路 A road; kay loê, 街路, a street; hêng loê, 行路 *kēᵉ̂ loē*, to travel along the road; loê pông, 路旁 *loē peeᵉ̂ᵍ*, by the roadside. A surname. Hoo gē loē yĕá, léy bûn yĕá, 夫義路也禮門也 *hoo gē sē loē yĕá, léy sē mooiᵉ̂ᵍ yĕá*, now righteousness is the road, and propriety is the door (by which we are to enter;) see 孟子 Bĕng choo.

Loê 鷺 Loê choô, 鷺鷥 *loē se*, a kind of crane or paddy bird; an egret.
Yit hāng pĕk loê sĕāng ch'heng t'hëen, 一行白鷺上青天 *chit hāng pāyh lēng se, chĕoᵉ̂ᵍ ch'haiᵉ̂ᵍ t'heeᵉ̂ᵍ*, a flock of white cranes ascended up towards the azure heavens.

Loē 潞 The name of a river.

Loē 璐 A beautiful gem.

Loē 蕗 A kind of fragrant grass; loê kĕō, 蕗蒿, a sort of leeks.

Loē 露 Dew; loê súy, 露水 *loē chúy*, the dew; to discover, to appear.
Pĕk loê bē he, 白露未晞 *pāyh loē yĕá bŏèy ta*, the hoary dew was not yet dry; see the 秦風 Chîn hong.
Loê hëèn, 露現, to appear, to show itself, to be discovered.

Loē 賂 To present anything; to bribe; yĕw loē, 賄賂, bribes.
Chîn Boó kong chîn é kê pó k'hè loê Chew Lê ông, 晋武公盡以其寶器賂周釐王 *Chîn Boó kong chŏ poó t'hó e ây pó k'hè saé yĕw loē kap Chew Lê óng*, Boó, the ruler of the Chîn country took all his precious things and used them as bribes to Lê, the king of Chew; see the 詩序 Se sē.

Loē 輅 A carriage; sêng Yin che loē, 乘殷之輅 *pāyh chĕoᵉ̂ᵍ Yin teáou ây ch'hëa*, to ride in the carriages of the Yin dynasty; (i. e. to imitate their manners;) see the 論語 Lŭn gé.

Loē 漏 Vulg. *laŏu*: to leak, to drip through; a leak; ch'ham loē, 滲漏 *ch'ham laŏu*, to leak out; loê keng, 漏更 *laŏu kaiᵉ̂ᵍ*, a kind of hourglass, composed of dripping water, instead of falling sand; loê seet, 漏洩 *leŏu sĕet*, to let out a secret.

Loē 痲 A kind of sore; kan loē chit, 乾痲疾 *kan laōu paī^{ng}*, a disease, like dry ulcers on the skin.

Loē 陋 Narrow; p'hé loē, 鄙陋, niggardly, mean; loē hëép, 陋狹, narrow, contracted.

Chaē loē hāng, 在陋巷 *twā tē loē hāng*, dwelling in a narrow lane.

Soo wûy loē sit, wûy goē tek heng, 斯爲陋室惟吾德馨 *chéy sē loē ăyh ây ch'hoò, tòk tòk gwá ây tek heng p'hang*, "this is a narrow house, but my virtue is fragrant;" said by 劉禹錫文 Lêw-é Sek-bûn.

Loé 弩 Këung loē 弓弩, a crossbow. K'hó kê këung loē, 考其弓弩 *k'hó ch'hat e ây këung loē*, examine the bows and crossbows; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

Loē 滷 A salt ground in the west.

Loē 僂 Loē k'he, 僂佝, a dwarf.

声

Löéy 餒 Hungry, to starve with hunger. If a person about to go on a journey were to intrust his family to the care of a friend, and on his return were to find that he had (tòng löéy kê ch'hey choó, 餗餒其妻子 *gō sé e ây boé kë^{n}á,*) starved his wife and children to death, what would he think of him? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Löéy 鮾 Stinking fish; gê löéy jê jëúk paē, put sit, 魚鮾而肉敗不食 *hé ch'haòu jé băh paē ū^{m} chëăh*, if the fish was tainted, and the meat turned, he would not eat of it; said of Confucius in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Löéy 殑 Wöey löéy, 猥殑, weak.

平

Löêy 羸 Thin; a meagre sheep; poor, lean, emaciated, old.

Löêy 僂 Fallen down, prostrate.

去

Löēy 內 Vulg. *laē:* inner, within, inside, in. Háp löēy göēy che tō yëá, 合內外之道也 *háp laē gwā ây tō lé*, uniting the internal and external principles; see the 中庸 Tëung yûng.

天

Lŏh 剳 To cut open; to cut the bones out of meat.

Lŏh 落 Read lók: to descend, to fall down; Sëāng lók, 上落 *chëō^{ng} lŏh*, to go up and down; *bŏ hāy lŏh*, is an expression intimating contempt. Lók laê, 落來 *lŏh laé*, to come down.

Song che lók è, 桑之落矣 *se^{ng} hëŏh ây lŏh*, the fall of the mulberry leaf; see the 衛風 Wöēy hong.

Lŏh 絡 Read lók: a thread, a fibre; keng lók, 經絡 *keng lŏh*, threads and fibres; the veins and arteries.

夫

Lok 角 The name of an animal; a surname.

Lok 衂 To be cut with a knife; a sabre wound.

Lok 鱞 A bleeding at the nose.

Lok 橐 Read t'hok: e sàn t'hok, 雨傘橐 *hoē sw^{n}a lok*, a case for an umbrella.

天

Lók 洛 The name of a river; Lok-yáng, 洛陽, an ancient city.

Lók 烙 Paôu lók, 炮烙, an instrument of punishment, made in the form of a brazen pillar, to which criminals were bound; after which it was gradually heated, till the unfortunate beings were roasted to death. Tēw chè paôu lók che hêng, 紂制炮烙之刑 *Tēw ông ch'hòng paôu lók ây hêng hwát* Tēw ông invented the paou lók instrument of torture; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Lók 珞 Eng lók, 瓔珞, ornaments for the neck.

Lók 絡 Joined, connected together. Vulg. *lŏh:* a thread, or fibre. Lóng san lók yëá, 籠山絡野 *láng sw^{n}a lŏh yëá*, the Lóng hills and deserts are conterminous. Bék lók, 脉絡 *mây^{n}h lŏh*, the veins and arteries.

Lók 駱 A white horse with a black mane. Also, a surname.

Lók 酪 The unctious part of milk, cream.

Lók 落 Vulg. *lŏh:* to fall down, to descend, a place where people collect together to dwell in, is called 村落 ch'hun lók, a village. When a house is finished, and people meet to sacrifice in it, it is called 成落, sêng lók.

Bé lók kày, 米落價, the rice has fallen in price. Hwán sin lók má, 反身落馬 *hwán si^{n} lŏh báy*, he turned round and tumbled off his horse.

Lók 雒 The name of a bird; also, the name of a horse.

Lók 駝 Lók tô, 駝駝, a camel.

Lók 祿 Hóng lók, 俸祿, emolument, salary. Good things, advantages. Choó-tëang hák kan lók, 子張學干祿 *Choó-tëang t'hák ch'hăyh kan kéw hóng lók*, Choó-tëang studied for the sake of the emoluments of office; see the 上論 Sëāng lūn. A surname.

Sēw t'hëen pek lók, 受天百祿 *sēw t'hee^{ng} chë^{n}á păyh ây hó*, we have received a hundred benefits from heaven; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lók 碌 A place where there are many stones. Lók lók chëá lân háp, 碌碌者難合 *chēy chëŏh ŏh sëo háp*, men's minds are obdurate, and with difficulty made to agree.

Lók 糅 Rice roasting at the fire.

Lók 傉 K'hoè-lók-kwan, 庫傉官, a triple surname.

Lók 鹿 A stag, a deer; lók kak, 鹿角, stag's horns, and lŏk kin, 鹿肋 stag's tendons; both used as aphrodisiacal medicines.

Koè hông gān bê lók, 顧鴻雁麋鹿

k'hw^{n}à twā chëäh gô kap lòk boé, the king was observing the large wild geese, and the full grown stags; see the 上 孟 Sëäng bëng.

Lók **漉** To drip through, to leak; to exhaust. Lók chëep swá tëy, 漉 汁 灑 地, the dripping gravy besprinkled the ground; see the 戰 國 策 Chëèn kok ch'hek.

Lók **轆** Lók loê, 轆 轤, a windlass over a well.

Lók **麓** The foot of a hill; chëem pé hān lók, 瞻 彼 旱 麓, look at the arid foot of yonder hill; see 大 雅 Taë gnáy.

Lók **鏕** Kē lók, 鉅 鏕, the name of a place.

Lók **簏** A basket made of wicker work.

Lók **剝** To scrape, to rub.

Lók **犖** Tok lók, 卓 犖, to excel, to surpass, to exceed.

Lók **諾** Eng lók, 應 諾, to answer; hé lók, 許 諾, to assent. Choó-k'hòng wát lók, goê chëang būn yëá, 子 貢 曰 諾 吾 將 問 也 *Choó-k'hòng kóng hó, gwá laé k'hè moo^{i}^{ng}*, Choó-k'hòng said, "very well; I will ask (Confucius);" see the 論 語 Lūn gé.

Lók **樂** To be pleased, to be delighted with; yúng lók, 踊 樂, joy; rejoiced. Hé lók, 喜 樂, happiness. Gák che sit, lók soo jē chëá, hwut k'hè sē yëá, 樂 之 實 樂 斯 二 者 弗 去 是 也 *gák ây chëak sit, sē yúng lòk chéy nō hāng ū^{m} hoē e k'hè*, real music consists in enjoying these two things, which are indispensable; see 孟 子 Bēng choó.

Lók **櫟** The name of a tree.

Lóng **蘢** Lin long koé, 蘢 蓯 鼓, a small drum or rattle with a handle, used by pedlars.

Lóng **朗** Bright, clear; ko lòng, 高 朗, high and clear.

Lóng **晎** The bright appearance of the rising sun. Also written 晃, lòng.

Lóng **烺** The appearance of fire.

Lóng **曩** Yesterday, before, previously, formerly. Lòng jē gán hè hoē? 曩 而 言 戲 乎 *cha hwui^{ng} séy kóng, k'ham gaóu chëèn hoē?* what was said yesterday, was it in joke? see the 晉 語 Chīn gé.

Lóng **籠** Neáou lòng, 鳥 籠 *cheáou láng*, a bird-cage. E t'hëen hāy wûy che lóng, chék neáou ch'hëak boô séy tô, 以 天 下 爲 之 籠 則 鳥 雀 無 所 逃 *lēäh t'hee^{ng} hāy jē chò chit ây láng, chek cheáou á chāyh á bô ta lòh t'hang chaóu*, "if we were to make a bird-cage of the empire, then even the birds and sparrows would not be able to escape;" said by 莊 子 Chong choó.

Lóng **壟** A high place in a field; twat keng jē che lóng sëäng, 輟 耕 而 之 壟 上 *swäh chōh jē k'hè kaòu láng téng*, they stopped ploughing, and got upon the mound. (*Lang*, 壟, on the 249th page should be this.)

Lóng **壟** A tomb, a little mound over a tomb. Sek boē put teng lòng, 適 墓 不 登 壟 *keng kòèy hwún bòng, ū^{m} t'hang pāyh chēō^{ng} lóng téng*, when passing by a grave, do not get upon the tumulus; see the 曲 禮 K'hëuk léy.

Lóng **儱** Tông lòng, 侗 儱, anything incomplete.

Lóng **郎** The name of an office established by the 秦, Chîn dynasty, but altered by the 隋, Sûy dynasty to se lông, 侍 郎 *sē nē^{ng}*, gentlemen in waiting. A surname. A young person, the epithet of a young man. Pók wát jîn to è, boô jē ch'hoò lông chëá, 僕 閱 人 多 矣 無 如 此 郎 者 *pòk gwá woō k'hw^{n}à láng chēy, bô ch'hin chēō^{ng} chéy lēy lông chëá*, I your servant has seen many individuals, but never one like this young gentleman; said of the founder of the 唐, Tông dynasty.

Lóng **峴** Chûn lông, 峻 峴, the name of a hill, where the sun goes down in the winter solstice.

Lông **稂** Long grass, like the blade of corn, very injurious to the grain; tare, darnel.

Lông **榔** Pin lông, 檳 榔 *pin nē^{ng}*, the areca nut, the betel nut. Tó tam pin lông lók Kóng-tong, 倒 擔 檳 榔 落 廣 東 *tó t^{m}a pin nē^{ng} lòh Kwui^{ng}-tang*, to be carrying betel nuts back to Canton; (to carry coals to Newcastle.)

Lông **朗** High, lofty.

Lông **狼** Ch'haê lông, 豺 狼, a wolf. Só lék put wān, sē ch'haê lông yëá, 嫂 溺 不 援 是 豺 狼 也 *hē^{n}a só tëēm lék kaòu ū^{m} kèw, sē ch'haê lóng*, when a sister-in-law is drowning, a man must be a wolf not to help her; see 孟 子 Bēng choó.

Lông **螂** Tòng lông, 蟷 螂 *am koe cháy*, a kind of cricket, or grasshopper.

Lông **琅** Lông kan, 琅 玕, a precious stone, like a pearl.

Lông **瑯** Lông yëá, 瑯 琊, the name of a place.

Lông **廊** An apartment on the side of the principal dwelling; a chamber, a porch.

Lông **鋃** Lông tòng, 鋃 鐺, a kind of lock.

Lông **閬** A high door; empty, vain.

Lông **宧** High; empty.

Lông **筤** Ch'hong lông, 蒼 筤, the tender shoots of bamboos eaten as salad.

Lông **勚** Strong.

Lông 浪 Ch'hong-lông, 滄浪, the name of a river.

Ch'hong-lông che súy ch'heng hêy, k'hó é chòk gnó eng, 滄浪之水清兮可以濯我纓 *Ch'hong-lông ây chúy k'hăh ch'heng, t'hang laé séy gwá ây kin twà*, the clear waters of the Ch'hong-lông will serve to rinse the tassel of my cap; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lông 農 Lông soō, 農事, husbandry; lông hoo, 農夫, a husbandman.

A surname.

Seāng lông hoo soō kéw jîn, 上農夫食九人 *sëāng téng ây lông hoō ēy ch'hē tit kaóu lâng*, the first class of husbandmen can support nine persons by their labors; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lông 儂 I, myself.

Lông 濃 Thick, rich, applied to liquids.

Lêng loē lông lông, 零露濃濃 *lân loē kit kit*, the superabundant dews were rich and thick; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Lông 穠 Luxuriant herbage, overgrown grass and jungle.

Hô pé lông è? 何彼穠矣 *an chw^{n}á kaòu hëăh lông?* how comes it to be thus thick and overgrown? see the 召南 Seáou lâm.

Lông 膿 Matter, pus; lông hëet, 膿血 *lâng hōëyh*, blood and matter.

Lông 醲 Thick wine.

Lông 擃 To pierce; yūng to lông jîn, 用刀擃人 *yūng to lâng tëōh lâng*, to stab people with a knife.

Lông 籠 Neáou lông, 鳥籠 *cheáou lâng*, a bird-cage.

Tëuk lông, 竹籠 *tek lâng*, a quiver for containing arrows.

Sëang lông, 箱籠 *sëo^{ng} lâng*, a wooden trunk.

Lông 瓏 Lêng lông, 玲瓏, the noise of tinkling gems.

Lông 聾 Vulg. *ch'haou hē lâng*, deaf; jé lông, 耳聾 *hē lâng*, hard of hearing.

Lông 囊 A bag, a sack. Also written 囊, lông. E't'hok ê lông, 于橐于囊 *twā tē t'hok kap lông*, (the provision was contained) in cases and bags; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

丟

Lōng 弄 Vulg. *lāng:* to sport, to play, to manage; to work up; to dandle.

Hàn ko choé tê gē soó taē hoo yìn, lōng che, 漢高祖持御史大夫印弄之 *Hàn ko choé gīm gē soó taē hoo ây yìn lāng e*, the first emperor of the Hàn dynasty used to hold in his hand the seal of an imperial adviser or other great officer, and play with it.

E-goê jëăk put h^{n}ò lōng, 夷吾弱不好弄 *E-goé nooí^{ng} chë^{n}á ây sé ū^{m} aè t'hit t'hô*, Kwán E-goê, when young and feeble, was not fond of sport; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lōng 倴 Stupid, dull, foolish.

Lōng 哢 The humming of birds.

Lōng 峵 A cave in a hill.

Lōng 儴 Slow, gentle.

Lōng 巕 The corner of a hill.

Lōng 浪 Vulg. *nē^{ng}:* a wave; p'ho lōng, 波浪 *p'hō nē^{ng}*, the waves of the sea. Bēng lōng, 孟浪, inappropriate discourse, not to the purpose.

Lōng chēng chew hêng wún, 浪靜舟行穩 *nē^{ng} chēng chûn kë^{n}â wún*, when the waves are still the vessel rides securely.

Lōng 朖 Vulg. *lā:* to dry in the sun.

Lōng 閬 Lōng hong, 閬風, the name of a hill; an angel's garden.

Lōng 烺 A kind of fire works; hòng lōng, 放烺 *pàng lōng*, to let off a sky-rocket.

壴

Loó 汝 You; read jé: and commonly pronounced *lé*, in daily conversation; but *loó*, in the districts bordering on the seacoast.

夫

Loŏh 跰 To limp, to walk lame.

卓

Lun 縮 T'hoê sëuk, 頭縮 *t'haôu lun*, to hang down the head.

壴

Lún 恕 To think; to walk disorderly.

Lún 稐 A sheaf of corn.

Lún 稐 A sheaf of corn; some say, to plough.

Lún 碖 A stone mill, for grinding wheat into flour; sèk lún, 石碖 *chëōh lún*, a millstone.

Lún 忍 Read jím: to bear with, to bear patiently; jím naē, 忍耐 *t'hun lún*, to be patient, to forbear.

Seáou put jím chek lwān taē boê, 小不忍則亂大謀 *sëó k'hwá bēy lún chek lwān twā boê*, a little impatience will confound great undertakings; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

When 高宗, Ko-chong of the 唐, Tông dynasty visited 張公藝, Tëang-kong-gāy, he asked him, how his family managed to live together for nine generations, when 藝, Gāy wrote out a (pek jím toê, 白忍圖 *păyh lûn toé*,) 'hundred forbear chart,' (or a sheet of paper with the word *patience* repeated 100 times,) and presented it to him.

Lún 輑 The axletree of a carriage.

丟

Lùn 恕 Tough, difficult to break asunder.

Lùn 淪 To drag anything through the water.

丕

Lûn 輪 The wheel of a carriage. Also, great.

Ke lûn, 車輪 *ch'hëa lûn*, a carriage wheel; lûn hōêy, 輪廻, the doctrine of the transmigration of souls.

Ch'hat ke choō lûn sé, 察車自輪始 *k'hw^{n}à ch'hëa choō lún k'hé t'haôu*, in examining a carriage, we should begin with the wheels.

Lûn 侖 To think, to arrange; k'hwun lûn, 昆侖, the appearance of the heavens; anything round and circular.

Lûn 倫 An order, a series, a sort; constant; gnoe lûn, 五倫, the five constant relations of life. Jîn lûn, 人倫, the human relations.
Lâm lé ke sit, jîn che taē lûn yĕá, 男女居室人之大倫也 *ta po cha boé k'hĕá ch'hoò, sē lâng ây twā lûn yĕá*, for men and women to form themselves into families, is one of the great human relations.
Gé jîn pit ê kê lûn, 儗人必于其倫 *pé lâng pit cheâou e ây lûn*, in judging of people, you must compare them with their kind.

Lûn 圇 Bún lûn, 囫圇, to hesitate in speaking, to swallow one's words.

Lûn 掄 To choose, to select. Lûn hĕên jîn che chaê, 掄賢人之才 *kéng tôh gaôu lâng ây chaé teāou*, to select the talents of clever men.

Lûn 腀 The skin.

Lûn 綸 To arrange; se lûn, 絲綸, threads, to arrange according to the threads. Wûy lêng keng lûn t'hĕen hāy che taē keng, 惟能經綸天下之大經 *tôk tók ĕy keng lún t'hee^{ng} āy ây twā keng*, to be able to arrange the great concerns of the empire; see the 中庸 Tĕung yûng.

Lûn 論 To discourse, to deliberate on, to think over; concerning. E sèy lûn bûn, 與細論文 *kap lé sĕáng sèy lûn bûn chëo^{ng}*, to discourse with you minutely on literary subjects.

Lûn 淪 To sink down into perdition; lûn bût, 淪沒, to be annihilated. Tîm lûn, 沉淪, to fall into utter ruin. Kin Yin kê lûn song! 今殷其淪喪 *t^{n}a Yin teâou e lún se^{ng}!* "how the Yin dynasty is sunk into ruin!" said by 微子 Bê-choò.

Lûn 嗹 To turn the tongue, and call out. Also written 輪, lûn.

Lûn 崙 K'hwun lûn, 崑崙, the name of a hill. Also read lûn: as san lûn, 山崙, the ridge of a hill. Also written 崘, lûn.

丟
Lûn 論 A discourse; pĕën lûn, 辯論, to argue; gē lûn, 議論, to reason. Lûn kong hêng sĕáng, 論功行賞 *lûn kong lô kē^{n}â sĕó^{ng}*, to administer rewards according to merit; see the 史記 Soò ké.

Lûn 閏 Jûn gwát, 閏月 *lûn gŏĕyh*, an intercalary month, occurring once every four or five years, in order to make up the difference between the solar and the lunar years.
E jûn gwát têng soò sê sêng sŏèy, 以閏月定四時成歲 *t'hó lûn gŏĕyh tē^{n}â tĕŏh sè sé chē^{n}â nee^{ng}*, he made use of the intercalary month to fix the four seasons and complete the year; see the 堯典 Geâou tĕén.

Lûn 軟 Read lwán: soft; lwán péng, 軟餅 *lûn pē^{n}á*, a soft thin cake.

犬
Lut 角 Read lok: to draw out; lok jé, 角乳 *lut leng*, to express milk out of the dugs.

Lut 厘 A man's name.

Lut 角 Not to retain, to be deprived of; lut kwan, 角官 *lut kw^{n}a*, to be deprived of one's office.

丈
Lût 律 The principal and head of anything.

Lût 律 A law, a rule; hwat lût, 法律, laws and regulations.
Taē Ch'heng lût lē, 大清律例, the laws of the present dynasty of China.
Put é lĕûk lût, put lêng chèng gnoé yim, 不以六律不能正五音 *bô t'hó chéy léy lâk teâou ây lût, chĕw bēy chē^{n}â chéy léy gnoé yim*, if we do not make use of the six rules of music, we shall not be able to regulate the five sounds; see 孟子 Bĕng choò.

Lût 捋 To rub the stains out of anything. To hold in the hand.

Lût 摡 To strain off the dregs of anything.

Lût 崒 Ch'hûy lût, 崒崒, the high and lofty appearance of hills.

Lût 膟 The fat about the intestines.

Lût 糲 Coarse rice.

Lût 綍 A bamboo hawser or cable, used for securing ships and vessels.

Lût 訥 To feel a difficulty in speaking; a backwardness to speak; dull.
Kwun choó yĕûk lût ê gân, jê bín ê hĕng, 君子欲訥於言而敏於行 *kwun choó aè bŏĕyh ŏh kóng tē e ây wā, jé bín ch'hĕet tē e ây séy kē^{n}â*, the good man desires to be backward in speaking, and diligent in action; see the 論語 Lûn gé.

耒
Luy 腇 Marked with the small pox.

Luy 鐳 Pice, coppers, farthings; small coin.

耳
Lúy 壘 A mound, a trench, a mud fort.
Soò kaou to lúy, k'heng taē hoo che jĕûk yĕá, 四郊多壘鄉大夫之辱也 *sè kaou chĕy lúy, sē k'heng taē hoo ây lêng jĕûk*, to have many fortifications around the four borders, is a disgrace to the nobles and great officers; see the 曲禮 K'hĕuk léy.

Lúy 蘲 Kat lúy, 葛藟, the tendrils of a certain creeping plant.

Lúy 儡 K'hwúy lúy, 傀儡 *kā léy*, puppets, a dumb show. Also written 儽, lúy.
In the time of 周穆王, Chew-bók ông, a clever fellow of the name of 偃師, Yĕén-soo made wooden images which could dance and sing, and this was the origin of the puppets.

Lúy 礨 Lúy lók, 礨硌, large stones.
Lúy sĕk sĕang kek, 礨石相擊 *lúy chĕŏh sĕo p'hăh*, they beat each other with large stones.

Lúy 讄 An ode in praise of accumulated virtue. An elegy in which the meritorious deeds of the deceased are summed up, in order to express our lamentations over him.

Lúy 籀 A bamboo vessel, for containing grain.

Lúy 儽 Lazy, indolent; also, sickly. Also written 傫, lúy.

Lúy 累 To increase, to add to; lúy ch'hoò, 累次 *tàk paé*, several times. Kwân k'heng tëūng chëá, put sit sé lúy, 權輕重者不失黍累 *ch'hìn k'hin tāng áy meē^{n}h, chëā bēy ū^{m} keè^{ng} chit sé lúy*, by ascertaining the heaviness or lightness of things, you will not miss an additional grain of millet.

Lúy 瘰 Lúy lèk, 瘰癧, a disease consisting in a contraction of the tendons.

Lúy 蕾 The opening of a flower; a bud expanding.

Lúy 俅 Second in order.

Lúy 誄 Lúy bûn, 誄文, an elegy; an elegiac composition in praise of any one that is deceased. Lúy wát, tó jé ê sëāng hāy sîn kê, 誄曰禱爾于上下神祇 *lúy woō kóng, kê tó kap lé ây sëāng hāy ây sîn kê*, the elegy says, "pray to the celestial and terrestrial gods above and below;" see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lúy 蘂 The body of a flower. An expanded flower. Also written 蕊, lúy. The bud is called 萼, gók, and the expanded flower 蘂, lúy.

Lúy 蕋 The same as the above.

Lúy 磊 A number of stones, heaped up together. Jê lúy lwán che gwûy, 如磊卵之危 *ch'hin chëō^{ng} lúy key nooī^{ng} ây gwûy*, in as dangerous a condition as eggs piled upon one another.

Lúy 絫 A very small weight; sip sé wûy lúy, 十黍爲絫 *chàp lëep sāyh á chò chit ây lúy*, ten grains of millet make one lúy.

平

Lûy 雷 Thunder; a surname; lûy kong, 雷公, the god of thunder; lûy tëēn, 雷電, thunder and lightning; lûy hëáng, 雷響 *lūy tán*, the thunder rolls. Sín lûy hong lëèt, pit pëèn, 迅雷風烈必變 *kín ây lúy kwà hong lëèt, pit pëèn sek*, when the thunder roared, and the wind blew furiously, (Confucius) would change color; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lûy 癗 Hwut lûy, 痱癗, a pimple; a small blister caused by the heat.

Lûy 擂 To triturate anything in a mortar.

Lûy 檑 The name of a tree.

Lûy 櫟 The fruit of a tree.

Lûy 縲 A black rope; bonds. Suy chaē lûy sëet che tëung, hwuy kê chöēy yëá, 雖在縲絏之中非其罪也 *suy tē lúy sëet ây tang e^{ng}, ū^{m} sē e ây chöēy sit*, although he was in bonds and imprisonment, it was not his fault; see the 上論 Sëāng lūn.

Lûy 纍 To bind, to tie together.

Lûy 虆 A basket for carrying earth. Kaè kwuy hwán, lûy lê jê yëém che, 蓋歸反虆梩而揜之 *kaè tooī^{ng} k'hè, t'hó lûy lê jê yëém baé e*, for he returned and got baskets and hods to carry the earth in, and covered the body over; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lûy 罍 A pitcher for wine.

去

Lūy 淚 Tears; lêw lūy, 流淚 *laôu bàk chaé*, to shed tears. Lūy jê é hāy, 淚如雨下 *bàk saé ch'hin chëō^{ng} hoē lōh*, his tears flowed like rain. When 方孝孺, Hong-haòu-jê was about to be put to death, (lîm hêng gán lūy, 臨刑眼淚 *lîm héng hwàt bàk chew laôu saé,*) on approaching the place of punishment, his eyes were full of tears.

Lūy 泪 Tears; the same as the preceding.

Lūy 唳 The screaming of a stork.

Lūy 擂 To beat a drum rapidly; lūy koé, 擂鼓, to roll the drum.

Lūy 礧 To roll over a stone; to roll a stone down from a height.

Lūy 儡 Poor and distressed; to injure.

Lūy 彙 A sort, a kind, a class, a genus; joō lūy, 字彙 *jé lūy*, a dictionary.

Lūy 累 To involve in; lëên lūy chëùng jîn, 連累衆人 *lëên lūy chëùng lâng*, to involve the whole in trouble. Sëāng sê jê tōng, boô lūy hoē jîn, 相時而動無累後人 *tëōh sëāng sé jé tin tāng, bô lūy tëōh aōu laê ây lâng*, we should calculate the time before we commence operations, and not involve future generations in trouble; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Lūy 類 A sort, a class; téng lūy, 等類, a sort; chëúng lūy, 種類, a genus, a kind. Ch'hut ê kê lūy pwát hoē kê chūy, 出於其類拔乎其萃 *ch'hut é e ây lūy pwàh hoē e ây téng*, to excel one's kind, and to surpass all one's compeers; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Lūy 酹 To pour out a libation of wine upon the ground.

Lūy 銇 To pierce, to bore through, to perforate.

声

Lwá 藞 *Lwá twá*, 藞蘉, not to hit the centre; clay not properly worked up.

去

Lwà 瀨 Read naē: water flowing over the stones; a shallow in a river, where the water is broken by stones. A rapid in a river. Sèk naē hêy, ch'hëén ch'hëén, 石瀨兮淺淺 *chëōh lwà hêy, k'hín k'hín*, where there are stones in a stream, the water is shallow; see the 楚詞 Ch'hoé soô.

平 *Lwâ* 籮 Read lo: a bamboo vessel for containing rice, a basket, a hamper.

去 *Lwā* 賴 Read naē: to depend on; é naē, 倚賴 *wá lwā*, to rely on. A surname.

上 *Lwăh* 揦 Read lát: to stroke down with the hand; to rub down.

入 *Lwăh* 捋 Read lwát: to twist off, to pluck by handfuls.

Lwăh 埒 Read lwát: to mark out a boundary, and to divide a district; *lwăh kaè*, 埒蓋, to strike a bushel.

Lwăh 捺 Read lát: to press heavily on anything with the hand.

Lwăh 睜 To turn up the earth, in ploughing the ground.

Lwăh 辣 Read lwát: and lát: acrid, pungent.

去 Lwán 煖 Vulg. *sĕo:* hot, warm, comfortable, genial. Ch'hit sip hwuy pĕk put lwán, 七十非皃不煖 *ch'hit chàp höèy bó ch'hèng pĕk bĕy sĕo*, at seventy, except a person be clothed in silks, he cannot keep himself warm; see the 禮王制 Lĕy ông chè.

Lwán 暖 The warm genial influences of the sun. The same as the above.

Lwán 餪 A present made to a daughter, three days after her marriage.

Lwán 煖 Warm, genial; sit teaou hoê che lwán, 襲貂狐之煖 *ch'hèng teaou ch'hé hoê lĕ ây sĕo hĕw*, to wear the warm furs of the ermine and fox.

Lwán 暖 Warm, through the influence of the sun; the same as the above.

Lwán 卵 Vulg. *nooi^{ng}:* an egg; key lwán, 鷄卵 *key nooi^{ng}*, a fowl's egg.

Lwán 輭 Round, deprived of the corners; rounded off.

Lwán 軟 Vulg. *nooi^{ng}:* weak, lissom, pliable, lwán jëăk, 軟弱 *nooi^{ng} chĕ^{n}á.*

平 Lwán 鑾 A bell, the sound of a tinkling bell; lwán kày, 鑾駕, the imperial equipage, so called from certain bells hanging from the ornaments of it, peculiar to the emperor.

Lwân 巒 A hill small and conical at the top; the summit of a hill; san lwân, 山巒, the peak of a hill.

Lwân 欒 The name of a wood of a yellow hue. Also, a surname.

Lwân 鸞 Lwân hông, 鸞鳳, the female of the fabulous hong bird, represented as part eagle, part pheasant, and of a blue color. The harmonious singing of the same.

Lwân 灤 To leak, to run out.

Lwân 攣 To confine, to bind criminals with a black rope; to attach as by ligatures.

Lwân 戀 Warm affection, ardent attachment. Heng tĕy sëang lwân, 兄弟相戀 *hĕ^{n}a tē sĕo sĕöh*, brethren tenderly attached to each other.

Lwân 孌 Wán lwân, 婉孌, handsome, elegant in form.

Lwân 孿 To scrape anything.

Lwân 巒 The time of evening.

去 Lwān 亂 To regulate disturbances; to make disturbances; to throw into confusion, confused, disturbed; chok lwān, 作亂, to rebel; to cause disorder. Boó ông wát, ê yéw lwān sîn sip jîn, 武王曰予有亂臣十人 *Boó ông kóng, gwá woō ēy tē lwān ây jîn sîn chàp lâng*, Boó ông said, "I have ten ministers able to quell disturbances;" see the 論語 Lūn gé. Lwān pang put ke, 亂邦不居 *lwān pang bô böĕyh k'hĕā*, he would not dwell in a disturbed district; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Lwān 乱 The contracted form of the preceding character.

Lwān 亂 Lwān ch'hó, 亂草, overgrown grass and weeds.

Lwān 倮 Weak, not strong.

Lwān 戀 Kwàn lwān, 眷戀, to be ardently attached to.

去 Lwat 劣 Weak, no strength; vulgar, small; lwat pók, 劣薄, weak, insufficient, just adequate.

入 Lwát 捋 Vulg. *lwăh:* to pluck, to pick, to take; to feel with the fingers. Ch'haé ch'haé hoô é, pók gân lwát che, 采采芣苢薄言捋之 *laé bán hoó é ây ch'haè, pók kóng lwăh e*, "let us pluck the hoô é plant;" I say, "let us pluck it;" see the 周南 Chew lâm.

Lwát 埒 Vulg. *lwăh:* a low wall, a division, a partition between fields.

Lwát 頞 An ugly face.

Lwát 辣 Vulg. *lwăh:* acrid, pungent.

M

声 Má 馬 Vulg. *báy:* a horse; k'hê má, 騎馬 *k'hëä báy*, to ride on horseback. A surname.

Hëuk má sēng, put ch'hat ê key tûn, 畜馬乘不察於雞豚 *ch'hē báy kwà báy ch'hëa, ṁ t'hang ch'hat k'hwⁿà láng ây key kap te*, when a person keeps carriages and horses he should not examine people's fowls and pigs; see the 大學 Taē hák.

Má 碼 Má ló sék, 碼磳石 *báy ló chëōh*, a cornelian stone.

Má 媽 A grandmother; lò má, 老媽 *laōu má*, old granny.

平 Mâ 痲 Mâ hong, 痲瘋 *bâ hong*, a kind of leprosy.

Mâ 麻 Bëēn mâ, 面麻 *bīn má*, marked with the small pox. A surname.

去 Mā 傌 To disgrace, to degrade.

Mā 禡 The place where an army halts, and where they offer a sacrifice.

Mā 罵 Vulg. *maⁱⁿg:* to rail at, to scold, to vituperate.

Mā put chwát k'hoé, 罵不絕口 *maⁱⁿg bô tooiⁿg tē ch'hùy*, his mouth did not cease from railing; see the 史記 Sŏŏ kè.

Mā 伯 Read pek: the name of a goddess of the four quarters; also called 馬祖, *má choé*.

声 Maé 買 Vulg. *béy:* to buy, to purchase.

Seáou chaé t'hèng maē maé, é chit chey, 小宰聽賣買以質劑 *sèy kwⁿa t'hēⁿa bēy béy, é chit paiⁿg chēⁿà*, an inferior officer attends to the selling and buying, in order to promote equity; see the 周禮 Chew léy.

平 Maé 覿 To peep at, to spy.

去 Maē 賣 Vulg. *bēy:* to sell, to dispose of, to vend.

Maē 侏 The name of a medicine; the name of a foreign nation to the east.

Maē 邁 To travel to a distance; old, decrepid; to pass by; to exceed.

Jit gwát jê maē, 日月逾邁 *jit göëyh keng köèy*, days and months are passing by; see the 秦誓 Chîn sè.

去 *Maⁱⁿg* 摡 To take up with the hand.

声 *Maⁱⁿg* 猛 Read béng: fierce, bold, daring; béng chëèt, 猛捷 *maⁱⁿg chëèt*, rapid.

平 *Maîⁿg* 夜 Read yëā: the night; kim yëā, 今夜 *kim maⁱⁿg*, to-night.

Pe tèw chok yëā, 俾晝作夜 *hoē jit chò maⁱⁿg*, to turn the day into night; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Maîⁿg 冥 Read bêng: dark; bêng hwun, 冥昏 *maⁱⁿg hwuiⁿg*, the evening, dusk.

Maîⁿg 明 Read bêng: the next; bêng lëēn, 明年 *maⁱⁿg neēⁿg*, the next year.

Maîⁿg 盲 Read bông: blind; ch'heng bông, 青盲 *ch'haiⁿg maⁱⁿg*, totally blind.

Maîⁿg 芒 Read bông: the beard of wheat; any sharp point.

Maîⁿg 鋩 Read bông: sharp pointed; to bông, 刀鋩 *to maⁱⁿg*, a sharp pointed knife.

Maîⁿg 籃 Kek lâm ch'haè, 隔籃菜 *kăyh maⁱⁿg ch'haè*, a kind of vegetable, greens; young cabbages.

去 *Maiⁿg* 罵 Read mā: to scold, to rail; sëang mā, 相罵 *sëo maⁱⁿg*, to rail at one another.

去 *Maⁱⁿgh* 哔 The bleating of sheep.

Maⁱⁿgh 蚌 Ch'hó maⁱⁿgh, 草蚌 *ch'haóu maⁱⁿgh*, a grasshopper.

Maⁱⁿgh 急 Read kip: hasty, quick.

下 *Maⁱⁿgh* 脉 Read bèk: the pulse; boē bèk, 摸脉 *bong maⁱⁿgh*, to feel the pulse.

平 Maôu 矛 A spear; tëāng maôu, 長矛 *tēⁿg maóu*, a long spear.

E choó tông maôu, 與子同矛 *kap lé tâng maóu*, to use the same spear with you; see the 秦風 Chîn hong.

Maôu 茅 Maôu ch'hô, 茅草 *úᵐ á ch'haóu*, a coarse kind of grass, used in thatching; Erianthus Japonicus.

Maôu ok, 茅屋 *úᵐ á ch'hoò*, a thatched cottage. A surname.

Pék maôu tun sok, 白茅純束 *pāyh úᵐ á hâ lâ chēⁿà pák*, white grass bound up into bundles.

Maôu 螫 Pwân maôu, 蟠螫 *pân bâ*, a poisonous insect, cantharides.

Maôu 蠹 An insect which eats the inside of grain. Maôu chék, 蠹賊, the insect injurious to the roots.

Maôu 鍪 A helmet.

去 Maôu 貌 An appearance. Yûng maôu, 容貌, the face, the countenance; also written 皃, maôu.

Tông yûng maôu, soo wàn pō bān è, 動容貌

斯遠暴慢矣 *hó tin tāng yûng maōu, chéy lêy chēw hwui^{ng} k'hè pò bān è*, by enlarging our views, we shall be enabled to remove oppression and insult; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Maōu 貌 The same as the above; appearance, manner, aspect, air.

Maōu 儦 A good look, a fair appearance.

Me 彌 For words written me, see under mee^{ng}.

Mĕ^{n}â 名 Read bêng: a name; bêng seng, 名聲 *mĕ^{n}á sē^{n}a*, fame, report; sèng bêng, 姓名 *sai^{ng} mĕ^{n}â*, the name and surname.

Sē é seng bêng yàng yit hoē tēung kok, 是以聲名洋溢乎中國 *sē é sē^{n}a mĕ^{n}â ēy yâng yit tē tēung kok*, thus a man's fame would spread throughout the whole middle country (China); see the 中庸 Tēung yûng.

Mĕ^{n}â 橘 Ch'haē mĕ^{n}â, 柴橘 *ch'hâ mĕ^{n}â*, touchwood; some say, the gum of a tree which easily ignites.

Mĕ^{n}ā 命 Read bēng: an order, the decree of heaven, fate; h^{n}ó bēng, 好命 *hó mĕ^{n}ā*, good fortune; swàn bēng, 算命 *swui^{ng} mĕ^{n}ā*, to calculate destinies. Choó hán gân lē, é bēng, é jîn, 子罕言利與命與仁 *hoo choó hán tit kóng lē, kap mĕ^{n}ā, kup jín*, Confucius seldom spoke of gain, or fate, or benevolence; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Mee^{ng} 彌 O mee^{ng} tô Hwút, 阿彌陀佛, Amida Buddha, commonly used by the Chinese as an oath.

Sa mee^{ng}, 沙彌, a priest of Buddha.

Mĕ^{ng} 綿 Read bĕēn: wool, cotton; bĕēn yâng, 綿羊 *mĕ^{ng} yĕ^{ng}*, a sheep; bĕēn hwa, 綿花 *mĕ^{ng} hwa*, raw cotton for making cloth.

Mĕ^{ng} 彌 An incantation.

Mĕ^{ng} 謎 A riddle; chok mee^{ng}, 作謎, to make a riddle.

Mĕ^{ng} 媚 To please, to flatter; t'hĕēm mee^{ng}, 諂媚 *sĕēp sèy*, to adulate; also, to love.

Pĕēn p'hek chek mee^{ng}, 便辟側媚 *sĕē^{ng} pĕēn p'hek ây soō, chēw aè mee^{ng} lâng*, being depraved, we shall begin to flatter people.

Mee^{ng} choo yit jîn, 媚茲一人 *sĕōh chéy chit ây lâng*, they all love the one man; (i. e. the emperor;) see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Mĕ^{ng} 麵 Read bĕēn: flour, wheaten flour; also written 麪, mee^{ng}.

Bĕēn paou, 麵包 *mee^{ng} paou*, a cake, a bun.

Mee^{ng}h 咩 The bleating of sheep.

Mee^{ng}h 也 A foreign surname; commonly used for 'yes,' 'right!'

Mee^{ng}h 麼 Read mŏh: as sīm mŏh? 甚麼 *s^{n}a mee^{ng}h?* what?

Jé chò sīm mŏh? 你作甚麼 *lé chò s^{n}a mee^{ng}h?* what are you doing?

Mee^{ng}h 物 Read bút: a thing; bān bút, 萬物 *bān mee^{ng}h*, all things.

Bān bút pèng yĕúk, jê put séang haē, 萬物並育而不相害 *bān mee^{ng}h sĕo yáng yĕúk, jé bô sĕo haē*, all things would then be nourished, without injuring one another; see the 中庸 Tēung yûng.

Mo 蓩 The name of a plant, like a kind of wheat, the grains of which are eatable.

Mó 抹 To hold anything in the hand.

Mó 冃 Repeated, redoubled.

Mó 務 A poisonous plant.

Mó 杗 Small, minute, diminutive.

Mó 懣 Mô lô, 懣儸, ashamed.

Mô 毛 Hair; the hair of the head, and eyebrows; hông mô, 紅毛 *âng mô*, red haired, generally applied to the English people. A surname.

Tek yêw jè mô, mô yêw yéw lûn, 德輶如毛毛猶有倫 *tek héng k'hin sèy ch'hin chĕō^{ng} mô, mô yĕá woō lún lúy*, though my virtue is as light as a hair, yet even a hair may be classified.

Mô 芼 Overgrown with weeds. Mô ch'haè, 芼菜, herbage, vegetable food. Mô keng, 芼羹 *ch'haè t'heng*, vegetable broth.

Mô 髦 Hair; the hair on the side of the head, tied and twisted up into little tails, as is commonly done with children. Mô soō, 髦士, a clever scholar.

Mô 旄 A cow's tail, held by those who brandish it about to give signs and orders.

Mô 酗 Mô tô, 酗酡, drunk.

Mô 摩 To rub, to rub up, to stir up; to persuade one another to that which is good, is called 摩, mô.

Mô 磨 To grind, to sharpen on a stone. Mô lêy é se, 磨礪以須 *bwâ lwâ laé saé*, to grind anything for use; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Mô 魔 Mô kwúy, 魔鬼, the devil, a spirit which misleads people.

Mō 耄 An old man, 80 or 90 years of age. Also, wandering and forgetful.

Mō kê kwān ê k'hîn, 耄期倦於勤 *pāyh kaóu chàp hŏèy ây laōu lâng, sĕō^{ng} tu^{n}ā tē k'hî i ây soō*, old people of 80 and 90 years of age are loth to exert themselves; see the 尚書 Sēāng se.

Mō 眊 Old, superannuated; the eyes dim. Hēung tēung put ché ēng, chek boē choó mō yĕen, 胸中不正則眸子眊焉 *heng tang e^{ng} ŭ^{m} chē^{n}ā, chek bāk ang á bô kwui^{ng}*, when a man is not upright in his own breast, then the pupil of his eye will be dim; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Mō 冒 To cover over, to overturn; to transgress; káy mō, 假冒, to pretend to make a bargain.

Also written 冒, mō: to rush headlong.

Mō yĕen tut h^{n}ó, 冒烟突火 *mō hwun tút hŏèy*, to rush through the smoke, and to dash through the fire.

Mō 媢 To envy; jīn che yéw kê, mō chit é oè che, 人之有技媢嫉以惡之 *lâng ây woō kê, mô chit é wàn e*, when men are possessed of talents, you immediately envy and dislike them; see the 大學 Taē hâk.

Mō 惾 Poor, indigent; covetous.

Mō 芼 Vegetable food thoroughly cooked and offered up.

去 Möèy 妹 A sister; seáou möèy, 小妹 *sëó möèy*, a younger sister; möèy hoo, 妹夫, a younger sister's husband.

Möèy 沫 The name of a river; rather dark.

Möèy 昧 Am möèy, 暗昧, dark, and dusk.

平 *Möéy* 糜 Read bê: rice water; ám bê, 滍糜 *ám möéy*, congee, gruel.

犬 Möh 麼 Anything very small; sīm möh? 甚麼 *s^{n}a mee^{n}h?* what?

Möh 枒 To take away.

天 Möh 披 Pellicle, thin skin.

韋 *Mooi^{ng}* 麼 Anything extremely small; *mooi^{ng} mooi^{ng}*, 麼麼, very little indeed.

声 *Mooi^{ng}* 晚 Read bwán: late, the evening, sunset; sit bwán hwān, 食晚飯 *chëăh mooi^{ng} pooi^{ng}*, to eat the evening meal.

Hoē höèy pit bwán, 後悔必晚 *aōu höèy pit mooi^{ng}*, a future repentance will be too late.

Mooi^{ng} 莓 Koé bún ch'hó, 苟莓草 *k^{n}á mooi^{ng} ch'haóu*, a very poisonous plant, which when eaten, causes the entrails to burst asunder.

平 *Mooi^{ng}* 門 Read bûn: a door, an entrance, a gate; k'hae bûn, 開門 *k'hwuy mooi^{ng}*, to open the door.

Bûn hoē, 門戶 *moo^{ng} hoē*, doors and gateways.

Lip put tëung bûn, 立不中門 *k'hëă bô tē moo^{ng} tang e^{ng}*, he would not stand in the middle of the doorway; said of Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

去 *Mooi^{ng}* 問 Read būn: to ask, to inquire; put t'hé hāy būn, 不恥下問 *ū^{m} lëăh chò seâou lêy hāy tēy mooi^{ng} lâng*, he was not ashamed to consult his inferiors.

Goē chëang būn che, 吾將問之 *gwá chëang laē mooi^{ng} e*, I will ask him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

卓 *Mw^{n}a* 褼 A garment without sleeves or fastenings, like the sarongs, and round frocks, worn by the eastern islanders.

Mw^{n}a 庢 *Sëâ mw^{n}a*, 衰庢, a room built in a verandah, or under the eaves of a house.

Mw^{n}a 帽 A garment without buttons or fastenings.

Mw^{n}a 韈 To wear a garment without buttons or loops.

声 *Mw^{n}á* 滿 Read bwán: full, replete; ch'hëung bwán, 充滿 *ch'hëung mw^{n}á*, filled up full.

Bwán teâou hoò kwùy chëá, chīn sē t'hók se jīn, 滿朝富貴者盡是讀書人 *mw^{n}á teâou poò kwùy ây chīn sē t'hàk ch'hāyh lâng*, all the rich and great people who fill the court are every one of them scholars; (said to young people, to encourage them to perseverance in study.)

平 *Mw^{n}â* 麻 Hemp; hông mâ, 黃麻 *wu^{ng} mw^{n}â*, yellow hemp; hoē mw^{n}á, 胡麻, Sesamum orientale. A surname.

Mw^{n}â 瞞 Read bwân: to deceive, to cheat, to smother anything.

T'hëen put k'hó bwân, 天不可瞞 *t'hee^{ng} bēy mw^{n}â tit*, heaven cannot be deceived.

Mw^{n}â 鰻 Read bân: an eel; haé bân, 海鰻 *haé mw^{n}â*, a conger eel.

N

声 Ná 拏 Vulg. *lëăh:* to take, to seize, to apprehend, to catch. Also written 拿, ná. K'he ná chöēy jīn, 拘拏罪人 *k'he lëăh chöēy lâng*, to apprehend criminals.

Ná 那 Ná kò, 那個 *hwut lêy*. that, those. A surname. How? ná lêng sêng jīn? 那能成人 *an chw^{n}á ēy chē^{n}á lâng?* how can such a one ever become a man?

Ná 欖 Kám lám, 橄欖 *kán ná*, an olive.

平 *Nâ* 藍 Read lâm: a surname.

Nâ 林 Read lîm: a wood, a grove; sē lîm, 樹林 *ch'hēw nâ*, a forest of trees. Kwuy má ê hwa san che yâng, hòng gnêw ê t'hô lîm che yëá, 歸馬於華山之陽放牛於桃林之野 *hoē báy tó too^{ng} tē hwa sw^{n}a ây lâm, pàng goô twā tē t'hô nâ ây yëá*, let us send back our horses to the south of the flowery hill, and allow our oxen to graze on the moor of the peach forest. (Speaking of returning to a period of tranquillity.)

Ná 籃 Read lâm: a basket; a surname; ch'haè lâm, 菜籃 *ch'haè nâ*, a basket for carrying vegetables.

Ná 嚨 Read lêûng: as lêûng hoê, 嚨喉 *ná aôu*, the throat.

Nâ 巖 Read gâm: as Lêûng gâm, 龍巖 *Lêûng nâ*, the name of a district in the province of 福建 Hok-këèn.

去 Nā 那 An auxiliary word.

Nā 電 Read tëen: vulg. *seĕh nā:* lightning.

去 Naé 乃 For, because; but, instead of; is, to be; you. Put këèn Choó-toe, naé këèn kaóu tông, 不見子都乃見狡竟 *bô k'hwⁿà keĕⁿg Choó-toe, naé k'hwⁿà keĕⁿg káu ày gín á*, we did not see Choó-toe, but we saw a hair brained youth.

Boô naé jé sē kò e? 無乃爾是過與 *bó naé lé woō kòèy sit?* is it not the case that you are in the wrong? see the 論語 Lün gé.

Naé 迺 The same as the above; also written 廼, naé.

Naé 嬭 Naê choó, 嬭仔 *leng á*, the nipples, the breasts; also written 奶, naé.

Naé 奶 The same as the above; naé naé, 奶奶, an elegant female.

平 Naê 腡 The breasts, the nipples.

Naê 孻 A child begotten by an old man.

去 Naê 佴 A surname.

Naê 奈 Naê hô? 奈何 *woō sⁿa mēⁿg taē wâ?* how then? what resource is there? Boô naê hô, 無奈何 *bô taē wâ*, there is no resource, we cannot help it.

Naê 柰 The name of a fruit; kò tin lé naê, 果珍李柰 *kŏèy ché tin pó lé kap naê*, the most valuable among fruits are the pear and the plum.

Naê 耐 Jím naê, 忍耐 *t'hun lún*, to bear patiently, to exercise patience. Sëûng naê sŏèy hân, 松耐歲寒 *ch'héng pāyh ēy naê tit neĕⁿg tang kwⁿâ*, the fir trees can endure the cold patiently.

Naê 能 P'hó naê, 可能, able to endure. Also, the same as the above.

Naê 賴 To depend on; é naê, 倚賴 *wō lwā*, to rely on. Also read laê. Boô naê, 誣賴, to trust in vain. Vulg. *lwā:* a surname.

Naê 藾 The name of a certain water plant.

Naê 癩 Naê pēng, 癩病 *t'hae ko paⁱⁿg*, a kind of leprosy; kaè naê, 疥癩 an inveterate malady.

Naê 籟 A pipe with three holes in it; a big pipe is called 笙, seng; a middling one 籟, naê; and a smaller one 篪, yĕ'k.

Naê 瀨 Vulg. *lwā:* water flowing over the sand and stones; a shallow or rapid in a river.

Naê 糯 Naê bé, 糯米, coarse rice; the refuse of pounded rice; also written 糲, naê.

Naé 蠣 A kind of shell-fish; boé naê, 牡蠣, a kind of medicine.

Naê 鼐 A large iron pan, or caldron.

Naê 儽 Naê taè, 儽懶, not skillful in business; dull.

去 Naiⁿg 嬣 Read lêng: as koe lêng, 姑嬣 *koe naiⁿg*, an aunt. Peng lêng, 姘嬣 *paiⁿg naiⁿg*, a weak and silly woman.

Naiⁿg 薷 Mô lêng hwa, 毛薷花 *mô naiⁿg hwa*, the name of a flower. Cheng lêng, 葦薷 *chaiⁿg naiⁿg*, the name of a medicinal plant.

去 Naiⁿg 企 Read k'hè: and t'hé: to stand on tiptoe, and look to a distance. T'hé këak, 企脚 *naiⁿg k'ha*, to stand on tiptoe.

平 Naíⁿg 搽 Naíⁿg poè, 搽布, to hang out clothes to dry.

去 Naiⁿg 儜 Read lêng: weak, exhausted; the noise made by foreigners in calling to one another.

Naiⁿg 瞪 Taiⁿg naiⁿg, 盯瞪, to look staringly at any one.

去 Naóu 撓 To twist, to flinch. Put hoo naóu, put bók tô, 不膚撓不目逃 *p'hŏèy ūᵐ k'hëw k'hwut, bàk ūᵐ tô chaóu*, his muscles did not flinch, nor his eyes blink; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Naóu 惱 To disturb, to stir up to anger; naou tông, 惱動, to disturb any one's mind. Naóu jéèt, 惱熱 *laóu jwăh*, all in a bustle.

平 Naôu 撓 To throw into confusion. Hëung noê che chëûng ē naóu lwān, 匈奴之衆易撓亂 *hëung noê ây chëûng lâng, yŭng ē naóu lwān*, the hosts of Tartars are easily thrown into confusion.

Naôu 鐃 A small gong, a cymbal.

Naôu 呶 Hwun naôu, 惛呶, the mind confused. Boô ch'hëûng k'hwŭy sûy é kín hwun naôu, 無縱詭隨以謹惛呶 *ūᵐ t'hang ch'hëûng hwut léy k'hwŭy sûy, e sèy jĕ hwun naôu*, do not give way to deceitful and crafty people, in order to guard against confusion; see the 大雅 Taè gnáy.

Naôu 呶 Swan naôu, 喧呶, to make a noise, to create a disturbance. Pin kè chŭy ché, chaè hō chaè naôu, 賓既醉止載號載呶 *lâng k'hâyh kaòu chĕw chŭy, woō ây tit hwăh woō ây tit jëáng*, when the guests become heated with liquor, some will be hallooing, and some will be bawling; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

N. B. For words spelled ne, look under neeⁿg.

去 Nëⁿá 領 Read léng: the neck; to receive, to secure; to govern. Yéw êng kê léng, 有鶯其

頸 *woō hwa ch'haé e ây nē^nâ*, how variegated were the necks (of the birds); see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy. Léng bĕng, 領命 *nē^nâ bĕng*, to receive orders. Pò léng, 保領 *pò nē^nâ*, to stand security for.

Nē^nâ 嶺 Read léng: a mountain top; san léng, 山嶺 *sw^na nē^nâ*, the top of a hill.

Yîn hĕng Chîn léng, kay hô chaē? swat yùng lâm kwan, má put chëên, 雲橫秦嶺家何在雪壅南關馬不前 *hwûn t'hàn hw^nâ tē Chîn ây nē^nâ, ch'hoò twā tē ta lŏh wüy? săyh t'hat lâm kwan, báy bĕy kē^nâ ân t'haŏu chĕng*, the clouds are seen stretched across the brow of the Chîn mountain, and where now is our dwelling? the snow has filled up the southern pass, so that the horse cannot get forward; said by 韓愈, Hân-jé, when he was traveling to the southward.

去 *Nē^nā* 岭 Lêng ĕng, 岭嶝 *nē^nā yē^nâ*, far and deep amongst the hills.

卓 *Neaou* 猫 Read beâou: a cat; beâou kong put chaē, ló ch'hé chok ^wwaè, 猫公不在老鼠作怪 *neaou kang bŏ tē tit, neaou ch'hé chò koo kwaè*, when the cat is away, the mice begin to play.

去 Neáou 鳥 Vulg. *cheâou:* a bird; neáou bĕng eng eng, 鳥鳴嚶嚶 *cheâou haŏu eng eng*, the birds sing harmoniously; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Neáou 蔦 A parasite, a creeper. Neáou é lé lô, sè ê sëŭng pek, 蔦與女蘿施于松柏 *neáou kap lé lô, sē twā tē ch'héng păyh*, the parasites and creepers entwine around the cedars; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Neáou 儦 Yaóu neáou, 僥儦, tumblers turning their bodies into the form of a ring; to perform feats of tumbling and agility.

去 Neàou 皰 Bëën neàou, 面皰 *bĭn neàou*, the face furrowed and wrinkled; old, decrepid.

卓 *Nee^ng* 拈 Read lëem: to take up anything with the fingers.

去 Neé^ng 你 You, thou; neé^ng tek, 你的 *lé ây*, your's. Also written 伱, neé^ng.

Neé^ng 詶 To inform any one by word of mouth; to instruct orally; to call.

Neé^ng 染 Read jëém: to dye; jëém poè, 染布 *neé^ng poè*, to dye cloth.

平 Neê^ng 尼 Harmonious; neê^ng koe, 尼姑, a nun, a priestess. Tëŭng neê^ng, 仲尼, the name of Confucius.

Neê^ng 呢 Neê^ng lâm, 呢喃, talking incessantly, to chatter without end. Neê^ng lâm yëèn choŏ gé lëang kan, 呢喃燕子語樑間 *neé^ng lâm ây eè^ng á, kóng wà tē nëŏ^ng aí^ng kan*, the chattering swallows are twittering between the beams; see the 杜甫詩 Toē hoó se.

Neê^ng 怩 Lëuk neê^ng, 忸怩, to feel ashamed; to blush with confusion. Sëăng wát, wut tô soo kwun jé, lëuk neê^ng, 象曰醫陶思君爾忸怩 *Sëăng kóng, wut chut sëŏ^ng kwun lē, yëá chëw seôou léy ây yëŏ^ng*, Sëăng said, "I have been anxiously

thinking of your highness;" (saying which) he looked ashamed and confused; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Neê^ng 泥 Vulg. *nw^nâ t'hoé:* mud, earth mixed with water. Hô wûy hoē neê^ng tëung? 何爲乎泥中 *s^na soo twā tē nw^nâ t'hoé tang e^ng?* what do you do in the midst of the mud? see the 詩經 Se keng.

Neê^ng 妮 The epithet of a female.

Neê^ng 詋 The noise of calling people.

Neê^ng 旎 E neê^ng, 旖旎, the appearance of a flag waving in the wind.

Neé^ng 年 Read lëên: a year; lëên lëëu, 年年 *neé^ng neé^ng*, every year. Gnoé pek lëên, pit yéw ông chëá hin, 五百年必有王者興 *goē păyh neé^ng pit woō ông ây lâng hin k'hé*, in the course of five hundred years, there will certainly spring up some of a royal spirit; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Neé^ng 哼 *Tô lô neé^ng*, 陀囉哼, woollen cloth. *Seáou neé^ng*, 小哼, a sort of kerseymere.

Neé^ng 連 Read lëên: as hông lëên, 黃連 *wu^ng neé^ng*, a refrigerant, a cooling medicine. A surname.

Neé^ng 黏 *Tô neé^ng*, 倒黏, a blackberry.

去 Neē^ng 女 To give one's daughter in marriage. T'hèy ch'hut jê neē^ng ê Goê, 遰出而女於吳 *luŏu bàk saé ch'hut jé kày chaŏu á tē Goé*, he wept as he went out, and gave his daughter in marriage to the prince of Goê; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Neē^ng 泥 Impervious, obtuse, not thoroughly understood, dull. Suy seáou tō, pit yéw k'hó kwan chëá yëen; tè wán k'hëúng neē^ng, sē ê kwun choó put wûy yëá, 雖小道必有可觀者焉致遠恐泥是以君子不爲也 *suy sèy ây tō, pit woō t'hang k'hw^nâ keē^ng; nā sē tè kaòu hwuī^ng, kē^na ne ŭ^m t'hong, sē ê kwun choó ŭ^m chò*, even an inferior degree of virtue may be worthy of one's observation; but when extended to a distance it is to be feared it will not be thoroughly intelligible, therefore the good man does not practice it; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Neē^ng 莅 Read lē: to come to, to appear before, to arrive at. Also written 涖, and 泣, neē^ng. Chong é neē^ng che, 莊以莅之 *chong gëém é lím kaòu păyh sai^ng*, appear stern before the people; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Neē^ng 矰 An imprecation.

Neē^ng 莉 Bŏk neē^ng, 木莉, the name of a flower, white in color, and very fragrant.

犬 *Neē^ng h* 瞷 Read lëep: to wink; lëep bŏk, 瞷目 *neē^ng h bàk*, to wink the eyes. Bŏk lëep kéw, 目瞷久 *bàk neē^ng h koó*, in the twinkling of an eye.

去 *Nëó^ng* 兩 Read lëáng: an ounce; yit lëáng gîn, 一兩銀 *chit nëó^ng gín*, an ounce of silver. Kat kè gnoé lëáng, 葛屨五兩 *ch'haŏu áy goé nëó^ng tăng*, a pair of straw shoes five ounces weight; see the 齊風 Chêy hong.

Nëó^ng 娘 Read lëâng: a lady, a mother; a father is called 爺, yëâ, "Sir," and a mother, lëâng, 娘, *nëó^ng*, "lady." In common conversation, *nëó^ng pāy*, is used for father, and *nëó^ng léy*, for mother.

Nëó^ng 孃 Read lëâng: mother; Jîn-chong, 仁宗, called Lêw se, 劉氏 *Laôu sē* (his adopted mother), taë lëâng lëâng, 大孃孃 *twā nëó^ng nëó^ng*, 'the great lady;' while he called Yâng se, 楊氏 *Yëó^ng sē* (his real mother), seáou lëâng lëâng, 小孃孃 *sëó nëó^ng nëó^ng*, 'the little lady.'

Nëó^ng 糧 Read lëâng: provisions; bé lëâng, 米糧 *bé nëó^ng*, rice and provisions. Soo hêng jē lëâng sit, 卽行而糧食 *peng kĕ^nā tëòh woō nëó^ng chĕāh*, when troops commence their march, they should have suitable provisions; see 孟子 Bēng choó. Also written 粻, *nëó^ng*. Chëên lëâng, 錢糧 *chëé^ng nëó^ng*, taxes, soldiers' pay.

Nëó^ng 梁 Read lëâng: a beam, the principal beam of a house. A surname. Sëâng lëâng, 上梁 *chëó^ng nëó^ng*, to get up the principal beam of a house.

Nëó^ng 量 Read lëâng: to deliberate; sëang lëâng, 商量 *soo nëó^ng*, to deliberate, to consult. Sòng t'haè choé, 宗大祖, the first emperor of the Sòng dynasty, went one cold night to the house of Teăou-p'hoé, 趙晉 *Tëō-p'hoé*, to (sëng lëâng tēng t'haè gwân, 商量定太原 *soo nëó^ng tĕ^nā tëòh T'haè gwân*,) consult with him about tranquilizing T'haè gwân, (the capital of Sanse.)

Nëó^ng 涼 Read lëâng: cool; lëâng sán, 涼傘 *nëó^ng swa^ná*, a state umbrella, carried before officers of government.

Nëó^ng 量 Read lëāng: as taë lëāng, 大量 *twā nëō^ng*, a large steelyards, for weighing heavy goods.

Nëó^ng 讓 Read jëāng: to yield; sëāng jëāng, 相讓 *sēo nëō^ng*, to yield to one another.

Keng chëá jëāng pwān, hêng chëá jëāng loē, 耕者讓畔行者讓路 *chŏh ch'hân ây lâng nëō^ng pwān, kĕ^nâ loē ây lâng nëō^ng loē*, the ploughmen yielded the furrow, and the travelers gave way to each other on the road; said to have taken place in the time of 周文王, Chew-bûn ông.

Né^ng 郎 Read lông: a young gentleman; sē lông, 侍郎 *sē né^ng*, a gentleman in waiting, a vice president of a trbunal, introduced in time of 文帝 Bûn-tèy, of the 隋, Sûy dynasty.

Né^ng 廊 Read lông: an antichamber; lëáng lông, 兩廊 *nō ây né^ng*, the two apartments on each side of a hall or court.

Né^ng 榔 Read lông: as pin lông, 檳榔 *pin né^ng*, the areca nut; Pin lông sē, 榔嶼 *Pin né^ng soō*, the island of Pinang, or Prince of Wales' island.

Né^ng 節 Chê lông, 薯蕷 *chê né^ng*, a kind of yam, used as a red dye.

Né^ng 篷 Read lêng: the inside of bamboos; bĕĕt lêng, 篾篠 *bĕĕh né^ng*, the soft inner part of bamboo, used in making basket work.

Né^ng 髏 Read lông: the flesh immediately under the skin; jëük lông, 肉髏 *bāh né^ng*, the fat of meat, between the lean and the hide.

Né^ng 浪 Read lông: the waves of the sea; p'ho lông, 波浪 *p'ho né^ng*, waves and billows. Haé súy k'hé taë p'ho lông, 海水起大波浪 *haé chúy k'hé twā p'ho né^ng*, the ocean rises into great waves.

Néw 肘 The wrist, the region of the pulse; séw néw, 手肘 *ch'héw néw*, the wrist.

Nó 娜 O nó, 婀娜, handsome, beautiful; also, easy, loose.

Nô 那 What? many; read ná: that; how? K'hè kap chek nô? 棄甲則那 *t'hek kak chĕèn kăh chek chò nô?* if we throw away our armor, what then? see the 左傳 Chô twān.

Sēw hok put nô, 受福不那 *sēw hok bô jwā chēy*, we have not received much happiness; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Nô 儺 The same as the above; this character is very common in the books of Buddha.

Nô 哪 Nô nô, 哪哪, the noise made in driving away noxious influences.

Nô 儺 To drive away noxious influences, to expel pestilential vapors. Hëang jîn nô, teâou hok jê lip ê ch'hoè kae, 鄉人儺朝服而立於阼階 *hëō^ng lé ây lâng kwa^ná wun yĕăh, e chĕw ch'hēng teâou ây yîn chëō^ng jē k'he tē tang pee^ng ây gîm kay*, when the villagers were driving away noxious influences, Confucius would put on his court dress and stand on the eastern steps; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Nô 猱 The name of a hill.

Nô 猱 A kind of monkey, with long soft hair.

Nô 臑 Bones chopped up, to make gravy. Also, fat and ugly.

Nô 懦 Weak, cowardly; nô jëäk, 懦弱, pusillanimous. Koè bûn Lêw-hāy hwūy che hong chëá, gwân hoo lëêm, nô hoo yéw lip chè, 故聞柳下惠之風者頑夫廉懦夫有立志 *chëà woō t'hē^na Lêw-hāy hwūy ây hong, gwân gaé ây lâng chē^nâ ch'heng lëêm noo^ng chē^ná ây lâng woō lip chè*, therefore when any listen to the principles of Lêw-hāy hwūy, the dull become pure, and the cowardly acquire resolution; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Nô 獳 An enraged hound, an angry dog. A surname.

Nô 稬 Nô bé, 稬米, a glutinous kind of upland rice, of which liquor can be made; called also 秫米, chút bé. Also written 糯, nô, and 糥, nô.

Nō 那 An expletive, or an auxiliary word, used sometimes at the end of a period, as a note of interrogation. Also written 哪, nō. Same as 㕛, nō.

Nō 二 Read jē: two; yit hwân yit, jē hwân jē, 一還一二還二 *chit hwân chit, nō hwân nō*, let your one be one, and your two, two; (similar to the scriptural phrase, "let your yea, be yea; and your nay, nay.")

Soò yëá, bûn yit é te jē, 賜也聞一以知

二 *gwá t'hë^{n}a chit hāng, chēw chae nō hāng*, when I hear of one thing, I know two; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

声 Noé **努** Noé lék, 努力, to exert one's strength; to rouse one's energies.

平 Noê **傚** Noê lék, 傚力, to exert one's utmost strength. The same as the above.

Noê **奴** A slave; noê pē, 奴婢, male and female slaves.

Noê chaê, 奴才 *loé chaê*, a slave, often used as a term of reproach. Noê pók, 奴僕, a servant.

Noê **駑** Noê t'hae, 駑駘, an ugly horse, used as a term of self-reproach.

Ch'hò-hoó sëēn gē, put lêng gē noê t'hae, 造父善御不能御駑駘 *Ch'hò-hoó g óu saé ch'hëa, bèy heáou saé lám báy*, Ch'hò-hoó was a good charioteer, but he could not drive bad horses.

去 Noē **怒** Anger, wrath, to be angry, to be in a passion; hwún noē, 憤怒 *sēw k'hè*, rage, to be in a rage.

Bûn ông yit noē, jê an t'hëen hāy che bîn, 文王一怒而安天下之民 *Bûn ông chit ây sēw k'hè, jé an t'hee^{ng} āy ây pāyh sai^{ng}*, Bûn ông, once displaying anger, tranquilized the people of the empire; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Noē **檽** Koe noē, 構檽, a kind of wood, the bark of which is used for dyeing a red color.

Noē **耨** To weed the ground, to clear away grass and weeds.

Ch'him keng ē noē, 深耕易耨 *ch'him chŏh ch'hân, kwà té ch'haóu*, to plough deep, and to clear away the weeds; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

卒 Nooi^{ng} **軁** *Nooi^{ng} köèy k'kè*, 軁過去, to squeeze one's-self through a hole.

声 Nooi^{ng} **軟** Read lwán: weak, feeble, flexible, pliable; weary.

Swan lwán, 痠軟 *sooi^{ng} nooi^{ng}*, weariness, lassitude. Këak séw lwán, 脚手軟 *k'ha ch'héw nooi^{ng}*, helplessness of the limbs. Lwán këak pēng, 軟脚病 *nooi^{ng} k'ha pai^{ng}*, loss of the use of the limbs.

去 Nooi^{ng} **趡** *Nooi^{ng} chaóu*, 趡走, to creep through, and get away.

平 Nooi^{ng} **柚** Read yêw: the shaddock, the pumelo fruit; Citrus decumana. Also written 柘, yêw.

去 Nooi^{ng} **卵** Read lwán: an egg; key lwán, 鷄卵 *key nooi^{ng}*, a fowl's egg.

Also written 蛋, *nooi^{ng}*.

声 Nw^{n}á **栗** To knead, or squeeze anything with the hand.

Nw^{n}á bút, 雫物 *nw^{n}á meë^{ng}h*, to knead anything.

平 Nw^{n}â **攔** Read lân: to stop, to hinder; lân chăh, 攔閘 *nw^{n}â chăh*, to obstruct.

去 Nw^{n}ā **爛** Read lān: rotten, over ripe; boiled to rags, overdone; torn, ragged.

Bút hoó wát lān, 物腐曰爛 *meë^{ng}h ch'haòu kóng nw^{n}ā*, when anything stinks, it is called rotten.

Nw^{n}ā **妹** Read möèy: as key möèy, 鷄妹 *key nw^{n}ā*, a pullet, a young hen that has not yet laid eggs.

Nw^{n}ā **涎** Read yëên: spittle; sûy yëên, 唾涎 *p'höèy nw^{n}ā*, to spit.

O

卒 O **窩** To secrete, to conceal; to dwell in a cave; a cavern. An lok o, 安樂窩, the cavern of peace and joy. O chông, 窩藏 *t'haou k'hè^{ng}*, to secrete stolen goods.

O kay, 窩家, a receptacle for stolen goods.

Yëèn o, 燕窩, the edible birdsnests, much prized by the Chinese.

O **鍋** Vulg. *wöey:* a pot or pan, for cooking victuals.

O **碢** The same as the above, when made of earth; an earthen pot.

O **斛** An earthen pot.

O **蝸** O gnêw, 蝸牛 *o goô*, a kind of snail, or worm; a slug.

O **萵** Tong o, 東萵 *tang o*, and o ch'haè, 萵菜 *wöey ch'haè*, salad.

O **訶** To speak loud and angrily, to scold.

Hwuy kám té o koé jîn tek sit yëá, 非敢詆訶古人得失也 *ūm k^{n}á té o koé láng ây tek sit*, we dare not scold and rail at the rights or wrongs of the ancients.

O **阿** A great mound of earth; part of a name.

O **屙** To go to stool.

O **疴** Sick; a fright into which children fall.

O **呵** O o ch'heàou, 呵呵笑 *o o ch'hëò*, to laugh out loud.

O **苛** Any small kind of plant; a troublesome and annoying sort of government; to oppress, and annoy; also, to examine.

Hoō ló k'hoé Chîn o hwat kéw è, 父老苦秦苛法久矣 *pāyh sai^{ng} ây hoō ló woō chae kan k'hoé Chîn ây o hwat koó è*, the aged fathers of the people have been wearied and distressed by the oppressive government of Chîn for this long time; see the 高祖紀 Kó choé ké.

Soo kwan chëáng o ch'hat, kan jîn, 司關掌苛察姦人 *soo kwan ây kw^{n}a, chëáng o ch'hat kan haé ây lâng*, the officer who kept the pass attended to the examination of improper people.

O **倭** A foreign nation, from beyond the eastern sea; the Japanese.

Some read this character wuy.

O **蒿** A kind of grass; the daffodil.
Yew yew lók bêng, sit yëá che o, 呦呦鹿鳴食野之蒿 *yew yew lók haóu, chëăh yëá ây ch'haóu*, the stags cry with the sound of *yew yew*, and eat the grass of the wilderness; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

O **滈** The eddying of water.

O **猗** Soft and pliable; also, the full and luxuriant appearance of bamboos.

O **鏖** To venture one's life in battle; to fight till death.

声 Ó **襖** A fur dress; twān ó, 緞襖 a satin dress; sin lëâng ó, 新娘襖 *sin nëô^{ng} ó*, a bridal dress.

Ó **妸** O nó, 妸娜, beautiful, handsome; slowly, leisurely.

Ó **娿** O nó, 娿娜, a soft and effeminate appearance.

Ó **婐** To attend on any one, as a female servant. The services rendered by ladies. Also written 果, ó.

Ó **捰** To pick or pluck anything.

去 Ò **澳** Deep, mysterious, unfathomable.

Ò **奧** The southwest corner of the house, to which the Chinese offer sacrifice. Ch'him ò, 深奧, deep and abstruse.

E kê meē^{ng} ê ò, lêng meē^{ng} ê chò? 與其媚於奧寧媚於竈 *pé é ây sëép sèy tē ch'hoò kak, lêng k'hó sëép sèy tē chaòu k'ha?* rather than worship the southwest corner of the house, is it not better to flatter the god of the kitchen? see the 上論 Sëāng lūn.

Ò **隩** The brink of water, the water's edge; land near the water's side.

Ò **懊** To regret, to be vexed, to be enraged; ò hwūn, 懊恨, to repent.

Ò **侉** To cry out for pain.

Ò **啊** The sound of love or hatred.

Ò **欸** O naé, 欸乃, the boatman's song.

平 Ô **蠔** Read hô: an oyster; hô sëang lëêm wûy san, pek sip kok choō seng, 蠔相黏爲山百十各自生 *ô sëo lëêm chò sw^{n}a, pāyh ây chàp ây, kok ka tē sai^{ng}*, if oysters stick together like a hill, be they hundreds, or be they tens, each one grows by itself.

丟 Ō **啕** The sound of replying; the noise made in answering any one.

卓 Oe **烏** Black; oe a, 烏鴉, a crow; kim oe, 金烏, a three-legged bird, supposed to inhabit the sun.
A surname.
Chëem oe wān ché, e sûy che ok, 瞻烏爰止伊誰之屋 *k'hw^{n}à oe tē ta lôh hây^{n}h, chē chūy ây ch'hoò*, look where the crow settles, and on whose house he sits; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy. The perching of a crow on any one's house is considered by the Chinese as an unlucky omen.

Oe **嗚** Oe hoe, 嗚呼, an exclamation of surprise. Alas! to lament, to sigh. Oe hoe! cheng wūy T'haè san put jê Lîm-hòng hoē? 嗚呼曾謂泰山不如林放乎 *oe hoe! böëyh chae ēy kóng T'haè san ây sîn ū^{m} tàt Lîm-hòng hoē?* alas! who could have said that the spirit of the T'haè mountain was not so discriminating as Lîm-hòng? see the 上論 Sëāng lūn.

Oe **於** The same as the preceding.

Oe **樢** Oe yûng, 樢槦, the name of a water plant, of whose stalks the shafts of arrows may be made.

Oe **鄔** A surname.

Oe **鷗** The name of a water bird.

Oe **謳** The chanting with a number of voices.
Oe ko chëá, put oe ko Geâou che choó, jê oe ko Sùn, 謳歌者不謳歌堯之子而謳歌舜 *ch'hëò^{ng} kwa ây lâng, bô ch'hëò^{ng} kwa Geâou ây haōu sai^{ng}, jê ch'hëò^{ng} kwa Sùn*, those who chanted ditties, did not chant to the honor of Geâou's son, but to the honor of Sùn; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Oe **漚** To steep in the water, to soak in the water; to macerate.
Tong bûn che tê, k'hó é oe mw^{n}â, 東門之池可以漚麻 *tang mooî^{ng} ây chúy k'hwut á, t'hang laê chìm mw^{n}â*, the pond without the eastern gate will serve to soak the hemp in; see the 陳風 Tîn hong.

Oe **惡** How! what? an exclamation of surprise.
Oe! sē hô gân yëá? 惡是何言也 *oe! chéy sē s^{n}a meē^{ng}h wā?* how! what words are these? see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Oe **籊** Oe lâm, 籊籃 *oe nâ*, a cradle for rocking children to sleep.
Also read oē.

声 Oé **隖** A small encampment; a mud fort.
Also written 塢, oé.
Tóng-tok, 董卓 *Táng-tŏh*, made an encampment at 郿 Bê, which he called bān söèy oé, 萬歲隖, the ten thousand years' encampment.

Oé **鄔** The name of a district; read oe: a surname.

Oé **嵨** The name of a hill.

Oé **溈** The name of a river.

Oé **瑀** The name of a gem.

Oé **嫗** An old woman, a mother; ló oé, 老嫗, an old dame.
Gëêm-yëên-lëên, 嚴延年, belonged to a family of five brothers, who all attained to high offices, and enjoyed salaries of two thousand measures of corn each; hence their mother was called (bān sék oé, 萬石嫗 *bān chëôh oé*,) the old lady of a myriad measures of grain.

Oé 漚 To be soaked long in the water.

Oé 嘔 Vulg. *aóu:* to vomit; oé t'hoè, 嘔吐 *aóu t'hoè*, to vomit and spew.

Oé 歐 The same as the above; to belch, to spit; also written 喀, oé. Vulg. *aou:* a surname.

Oé 埡 A small fort, a redoubt. The same as 隖, and 塢, oé.

去 Oè 惡 To hate, to dislike, to seem evil in one's eyes. Wûy jîn chëá lêng h^{n}ò jîn, lêng oè jîn, 唯仁者能好人能惡人 *tòk tòk jîn tek ây lâng ēy aè lâng, ēy wàn lâng*, the benevolent man alone can love people, or dislike them, in a proper way; see the 上論 Sëāng lūn.

Oè 僁 The same as the above. Also written 亞, oè.

平 Oé 胡 Read hoê: a surname.

Oé 湖 Read hoê: a lake, a wide valley. Gnoé hoê, 五湖 *goē ây oé*, the five lakes. Pëèn yêw kang hoê, 徧遊江湖 *pëèn yéw kang oé*, he had traveled over all the rivers and lakes.

Oé 瓵 A water pot.

去 Oē 芋 Read ē: a water plant with a large leaf, and an edible root, taro; called the Arum aquaticum, in the Batavian Transactions.

N. B. For words spelled öey and oo, see also under wöey and woo.

卒 Öey 隈 A point of land, a bend in a river, where the stream takes a turn; a point is called 隈, öey, and a bay is called 隩, ò.

Öey 偎 To love; in Corea, the expression öey jîn, 偎人, means to love people.

Öey 喂 To be afraid.

Öey 猥 Vulgar; pe öey, 卑猥, low and mean; öey p'hé, 猥鄙, niggardly.

Öey 碨 Öey lúy, 碨磊, stones piled up together; öey à, 碨硊, uneven.

Öey 煨 Anything cooked over the fire; öey chín, 煨燼, ashes.

Öey 葨 The name of a plant.

Öey 鍡 Öey luy, 鍡鑸, uneven; to cut and mince; öey jëúk, 鍡肉 *öey bäh*, to mince meat; öey k'hae, 鍡開 *öey k'hwuy*, to cut open.

Öey 殑 Sick, diseased; dried up and decayed; withered away.

Öey 痿 A disease arising from damp.

Öey 倭 Oey tê, 倭遲, the name of a foreign country; to return from a distance. The islands of Japan, said to contain upwards of 100 states. Öey jîn, 倭人, a Japanese.

Öey 鼾 A pot, or pan; an earthen pan.

Öey 剮 To cut up, to cut open.

Öey 錒 Tông öey, 銅錒, a brass pot, or kettle.

去 Öèy 穢 Bad, filthy, dirty, overgrown with weeds. Boô öèy put tē, 蕪穢不治, overgrown and uncultivated; oo öèy, 汙穢, dirty, unclean.

Öèy 薉 Overgrown with weeds; disordered, confused, unclean.

Öèy 濊 Waters deep, wide, expansive, and overflowing.

Öèy 劌 To cut, to injure.

Öèy 噦 The noise of carriage wheels.

Öèy 翽 The sound of flying; the fluttering and clapping of wings. Hōng hông ê hwuy, öèy öèy kê é, 鳳凰于飛翽翽其羽 *hōng hông ây cheáou tit pwuy, öèy öèy e ây sit*, when the phœnix is flying, the fluttering of its wings sounds like *öèy öèy;* see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Öèy 饖 Rice spoiled by being overheated.

Öèy 廙 A place of concealment.

平 Öéy 禾 A kind of chestnut; *bòk öéy*, 木禾, the fruit of a certain tree, which is edible; *öéy ch'haè*, 禾采, a sort of vegetable, salad?

去 Öēy 衛 Hoē öēy, 護衛, to guard, to protect; to fence, to ward off danger. Jê choó tēy che öēy hoō heng, 如子弟之衛父兄 *ch'hin chëō^{ng} choó tēy ây hoē öēy pāy hë^{n}a*, just as sons and younger brethren protect their parents and elders. A surname.

夫 Öĕyh 掗 To take; to pluck, to scoop out; séw öĕyh bút, 手掗物 *ch'héw öĕyh meë^{ng}h*, to take hold of anything with the hand.

天 Öĕyh 唷 The noise made in vomiting, the sound of anything going out.

Öĕyh 穭 Read köèy: the husk of grain; k'hong köèy, 糠穭 *k'he^{ng} öĕyh*, bran.

Öĕyh 剷 Read ėk: to cut open; ėk bút, 剷物 *öĕyh meë^{ng}h*, to scoop out anything, to split anything open.

夫 Ŏh 難 Read lân: difficult, hard, not easy. Kwun choó ē soō, jê lân wát yëá, 君子易事而難悅也 *kwun choó k'hwaè chò soō, jê ŏh kw^{n}a hé*, the good man is easily engaged in business, but with difficulty pleased; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

天 Óh **學** Read hák: to learn; a school; jip hák, 入學 *lòh ŏh*, to go to school. Hák jê sê sip che, 學而時習之 *ŏh jê sĕâng sé wun sip e*, to learn and constantly to study anything; see the 上論 Sĕāng lūn.

犬 Ok **惡** Vulg. *p'ha^{n}é:* wicked, evil, bad, vicious, depraved, ugly. Koé chè ê jîn è, boô ok yĕá, 苟志於仁矣無惡也 *chin chĕ^{n}à nā ēy sim chè twā tē jîn, chĕw bô p'ha^{n}é*, when a man's mind is truly set on virtue, he will be able to avoid vice; see the 語論 Lūn gé.

Ok **偪** Faulty, vicious, not good.

Ok **堊** To plaster a wall; also written 亞, ok.

Ok **屋** Vulg. *ch'hoô:* a house, a dwelling, a residence. Hoô jūn ok, 富潤屋 *poò chĕw ch'hòng hó ch'hoô* when a man is rich, he beautifies his dwelling; see the 大學 Taē hák.

丰 Ong **翁** An old man; lò ong, 老翁, an old gentleman; ong sĕuk, 翁叔 *ūⁿ chĕk*, a familiar epithet for uncle; applied also to strangers by courtesy. A surname. In the 明, Bêng dynasty, there was an old man who attained to the highest literary honors, whose name was 翁正春, Ong-chèng-ch'hun, 'old man just spring;' which circumstance tickled the emperor's fancy, who exclaimed, "that though he was an old man, he was just in his spring or the prime of life."

Ong **尢** Crook-shanked; also, one of the radicals.

Ong **蓊** Ong wut, 蓊鬱, luxuriant foliage, exuberant vegetation.

Ong **蝹** Wán ong, 蜿蝹 *wán nĕo^{ng}*, a kind of wasp, a gadfly.

Ong **侹** Vulg. *ang:* an idol; an image; chĕēn che jê ong, 賤之如侹 *hāy chĕēn e, ch'hin chĕō^{ng} ang*, as base as an idol; see 荀子 Sûn choó.

Ong **阬** Vulg. *ang:* an idol; soō ong, 祠阬 *ch'haĕ ang*, to sacrifice to an idol.

Ong **佂** Humpbacked; the back bent through age and disease.

Ong **汪** The deep and expansive appearance of water; the ocean. Vulg. *ang:* a surname. Chĕung goê seng ê ong yâng, 終吾生於汪洋 *chĕung swāh gwá ây sai^{ng} mē^{n}ā tē ang yâng*, to spend one's whole life on the expansive ocean.

辶 Óng **往** To go, to depart; óng laê, 往來, to go and come; to have intercourse with. Kò óng, 過往 *kòèy óng*, to depart this life, to die.

Kong-san Hwut-jeáou é Pè pwān, teàcu, choó yĕuk óng, 公山弗擾以費畔召子欲往 *Kong-san Hwut-jeáou é Pè yip pwān hwán, kaòu teàou hoo choó, hoo choó bŏĕyh k'hè*, Kong-san Hwut-jeáou rebelled with the city of Pè, when ōn summoning Confucius, the sage was about to go to him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Kè óng put kĕw, 既往不咎 *kaòu kòèy ây soō, ū^{m} t'hang lĕāh e chò ū^{m} tĕŏh*, do not blame one for things already gone; see the 上論 Sĕāng lūn.

Óng **枉** To bend, to stoop; to pervert; bent, crooked, perverse, wicked. Ong ch'hek jê tit sîm, 枉尺而直尋 *óng k'hwut chit ây ch'hĕŏh, jê ch'hòng tit chit ây sĕém*, to bend a cubit, in order to rectify a fathom; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Wan óng, 寃枉, to oppress, to treat unfairly.

Óng **嵱** A hilly appearance.

Óng **坱** Dust; kò ê óng bóng che yĕá, 過於坱涬之野 *kòèy é tîn ae ây yĕá*, to pass through the dusty wilderness.

Óng **窱** A dark recess in a house.

Óng **曀** Ong bông, 曀曚, the sun obscured and not shining clear; an unlucky day.

土 Óng **坱** Dust, the rising of dust.

Óng **埬** The appearance of dust rising; the rushing sound of the wind.

Óng **曀** Ong bông, 曀曚, defect of vision; the eyes not clear.

Óng **瓮** Vulg. *àng:* a jar, a pitcher, a water pot.

王 Ông **任** To walk quickly.

Ông **王** A king, a sovereign prince, a royal personage. A surname.

Taē chae ông gân! yit chae ông sim! 大哉王言一哉王心 *twā chae ông ây wā! chit yĕō^{ng} ông ây sim!* how great are your majesty's words! how single your intentions! see the 尚書 Sēō^{ng} sc.

云 Ōng **王** To elevate to royal dignity, to attain to supreme power; to rule.

Pó bîn jê ōng, bŏk che lêng gé yĕá, 保民而王莫之能禦也 *pó pē páyh sai^{ng} jê chò ông, bŏ lâng ēy kăyh*, when we aim at universal empire by protecting the people, none can oppose us; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Ōng **旺** Hin ōng, 興旺, to elevate, to prosper, to rise to affluence and power; bright, illuminated.

辛 Oo **迂** Oo wán, 迂遠, distant, far removed, vague; crooked, to pervert.

Oo **紆** Bent, crooked; sè tĕung jĕák chek oo, 矢中弱則紆 *chè^{ng} tang è^{ng} nŏŏ^{ng} chĕw wan*, when an arrow is thin in the middle, it will bend.

Oo **杇** To plaster, to whitewash a wall; also written 圬, oo.

Hwùn t'hoê che ch'hĕâng, put k'hó oo yĕá, 糞土之墻不可杇也 *pùn t'hoê ây ch'hĕō^{ng} bô t'hang bwāh páyh*, a wall made of dung and mud cannot be well whitewashed; see the 上論 Sĕāng lūn.

Oo 肝 Këak t'hoê oo, 脚頭肝 *k'ha t'haŏu oo*, the knee.

Oo 洿 A hollow place, where the water collects. A pond, a pool.
Ch'hëuk koé put jip oo tê, 數罟不入洿池 *bát bát ây băng, bó jip tê chúy k'hwut á*, a close meshed net should not be suffered to be spread in the pools; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Oo 汚 Dirty, muddy, filthy; standing water; oo ŏèy, 汚穢, dirty, filthy.
Jit jëém oo sëŭk, 日染汚俗 *ták jit bák tcŏh la sâm ây hong sëŭk*, to be daily defiled with filthy customs; also written 汙, oo.

Oo 趴 To stoop, or crouch down.

去 *Oó* 鄔 Read oé: a surname.

Oò 汚 To defile, to soil, to make dirty.

平 Oô 盂 A drinking vessel; a cup.

去 Oō 有 Read yéw: to have, to possess, to be, to exist; existence; more.
Bŭn yéw ê, pit wát yéw, 問有餘必曰有 *mooi^{ng} oō ch'hun, pit kóng oō*, when asked if there was anything over, he would always say there was; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

入 Oŏh 噯 T^{n}á oŏh, 打噯 *p'hăh oŏh*, to belch.

P

Pa 巴 A surname; Pa-chew, 巴州, the name of a district; pa sëâ, 巴蛇 *pa chwâ*, the name of a large snake, perhaps the boa constricta, which can devour an elephant, and does not discharge its bones for three years.

Pa 吧 *Ka-lâ-pa*, 咬嚩吧, the Chinese name for Batavia; Pa sêng, 吧城 *Pa sē^{n}â*, the city of Batavia. Pa gây, 吧呀, children quarreling; to box and fight.

Pa 疤 The scar or seam of a wound.

Pa 鈀 A military weapon; a warlike instrument.

Pa 豝 A sow, the female of a pig.

Pa 齻 Crooked teeth.

Pa 笆 Lê pa, 籬笆, a railing, a thorny fence made of bamboo.

Pa 芭 Pa cheaou, 芭蕉, *pa chĕo*, a plantain; Musa coccinea.

Pa 耙 Roasted meat; pa jëŭk, 耙肉 *pa bă'i*, broiled flesh.

Pa 鱷 Pa lông, 鱷魚, the name of a fish.

去 Pá 把 To hold, to grasp firm, to hold in the hand; pá pèng, 把柄 *pá pèng*, to hold by the handle; pá sëw, 把守 *páy ché o*, to watch, to guard. Numeral of things grasped by the hand, as knives, &c.

Pá 飽 Read paóu: full, satisfied, to eat to the full.
Kwun choó sit boô kêw paóu, 君子食無求飽 *kwun choó chĕăh bô kêw pá*, the good man in eating, does not seek saticty; see the 上論 Sĕăng lŭn.

去 Pà 覇 The chief, to become chief; to act the usurper. Also written 伯, pà.
Kwán-tëŭng sĕăng Hwân kong, pà choo hoê, 管仲相桓公覇諸侯 *Kwán-tëŭng sĕăng Hwân kong, pà choo hoé*, Kwán-tëŭng was prime minister to Hwân-kong, and assisted him to become chief over the princes of the empire; see the 語論 Lŭn gé.

Pà 霸 The same as the preceding.

Pà 壩 A bank, a dyke, a mound to keep in water. In the province of Canton, there is a bank called the sey hoê pà, 西湖壩, bank of the western lake.

Pà 攦 To hold, to take hold of. The teachers of archery are particular in instructing their pupils to pà séw, 攦手 *pày ch'héw*, hold the bow firm in the hand.

Pà 灞 The name of a river.

Pà 豹 A leopard; hoé pà, 虎豹, tigers and leopards.
K'he boé pà soo seäng, jê wän che, 嚇虎豹犀象而遠之 *kw^{n}á hoé pà sae ch'hëo^{ng}, jê hoë e hwuä^{ng}*, to drive away the tigers and leopards, rhinoceroses and elephants, to a distance; see 孟子 Bêng choo.

Pà 弝 Keung pà, 弓杷, a thumb-ring, used in archery.

Pà 杷 An instrument for reaping corn; some say an implement for leveling and harrowing the ground; a harrow; a handle.
Pà pèng, 杷柄 *pà pai^{ng}*, a handle.

Pà 骭 To pà, 刀骭, the handle of a knife.

Pà 爸 Pà pà, 爸爸 *nëo^{ng} pày*, a familiar epithet for father.

Pà 垻 A bank, a mound, a dyke.

Pâ 爬 Vulg. *pây*: to scratch; pâ yâng, 爬癢 *pây chëo^{ng}*, to scratch any place that itches; pâ hêng, 爬行 *pây kë^{n}â*, to crawl, to creep.

Pâ 杷 Pâ put, 杷朮, a wooden shovel or rake, for shifting about grain while exposed to the sun to dry.

Pâ 琶 Vulg. *pây*: a guitar; pê pâ, 琵琶 *pê pây*, a harp, or guitar.

Pâ 笆 Vulg. *pây*: a bamboo rake, a harrow; a rake with five teeth, for raking together straw and dung.

Pâ 鮁 Pâ ló, 鮁鯇, the name of a fish.

Pā 罷 To give over, to finish, to do away with; pā leáou, 罷了, enough of it. Yeuk pā put lêng, 欲罷不能 *aè bŏeyh swäh bëy ëy*, we may wish to desist, but shall not be able; see the 論語 Lŭn gé. Pā chit, 罷職, to retire from office; to put out of office.

Paé 擺 Paé k'hae, 擺開 *paé k'hwuy*, to spread out, to open out, to arrange. Paé seng pan k'hîm, 拜牲班禽 *paé t'haou sai^{ng} pan lëet chëäou*, they spread out the animals, and arranged the birds, (for sacrifice.)

Paè 拜 To bow down, to worship, to make obeisance, to pay respect to. Paè sîn, 拜神, to worship the gods. Paè hoë, 拜侯 *paè aöu*, to wait upon. Paè hăy, léy yĕâ, 拜下禮也 *kaòu paè hăh gîm kay hăy sĕ léy soè*, when making a bow (to the prince), if we descend (to the bottom of the steps,) it is according to propriety; see the 論語 Lŭn gé.

Paè 斥 Arriving at a place, to part asunder.

Paê 排 To push, to push open; to spread out, to arrange. Hwân-kŏèy paê t'hat tit jip, 樊噲排闥直入 *Hwân-kŏèy paê k'hwuy moo^{ng} tit jip*, Hwân-kŏèy pushed open the palace gate, and entered straightways; see the 史記 Soó kè.
An paê poè tê, 安排布置, to spread out, and put in order.

Paê 徘 Paê hoêy, 徘徊, to hesitate, to walk backwards and forwards in doubt. Ch'heng seäng sûy hong hwat, tëung tit chèng paê hoêy, 清商隨風發中直正徘徊 *ch'heng ây seäng sĕ^{n}a t'hân hong tit hwat, tëung tit ây chĕ^{n}â tit paé hŏéy*, the clear musical notes are conveyed whichever way the wind blows, but the honest upright man hesitates which way he shall go; see the 古詩 Koé se.

Paê 俳 Paê yew, 俳優, mixed sport, dissipation. The same as the above.

Paê 棑 A raft, a float; also, a club, a stick.

Paê 簰 A large bamboo raft; the same as the above.

Paê 牌 A board, a tablet, a plank, a sign; paê pông, 牌牓, a tablet; sĕk paê, 石牌 *chëŏh paé*, a stone tablet; hwûn boë paê, 墳墓牌 *hwún bŏng paé*, a tombstone.

Paē 敗 To ruin, to destroy, to decay; to defeat; to overthrow. Bŏng kŏk paē kay, 亡國敗家 a lost country and a ruined family.
Paē tîn jê choé, 敗陳而走 *paē tîn jê chaóu*, to lose the battle and run away. Anciently written 敝, paē.

Paē 憊 Wearied to the extreme; fagged, jaded; distressed.

Paē 粺 A fine kind of white rice.

Paē 稗 Vulg. *p'héy*: a sort of grain, like rice, but smaller; a kind of grass like foxtail; paē kwan, 稗官, an inferior kind of office.

Pai^{ng} 拼 Peng k'hae, 拼開 *pai^{ng} k'hwuy*, to pull open. Also, to fillip with the finger.

Pai^{ng} 棚 Read pêng: a scaffolding, a stage, a terrace, a tent. Hè pêng, 戲棚 *hè pai^{ng}*, a stage for theatrical performances, a theatre.
Kwa pêng, 瓜棚 *kwa pai^{ng}*, a frame for melons to grow on.

Pâi^{ng} 平 Read pêng: even, smooth, level, equal; a surname; pêng chèng, 平正 *pai^{ng} chĕ^{n}â*, just and equal; pêng tit, 平直 *pai^{ng} tit*, equitable and honest. Kok tē, jê hoë t'hëen hăy pêng, 國治而後天下平 *kok tē, jëën aŏu t'hee^{ng} ây ëy pai^{ng}*, when the different states are well regulated, the whole empire will be tranquil.

Pâi^{ng} 臺 Read taê: a stage; hè taê, 戲臺 *hè pai^{ng}*, a theatrical stage.

疒 *Pai^{ng}* 病 Read pēng: sick, unwell; sickness, disease. Choŏ chit pēng, 子疾病 *hoo choŏ woō pai^{ng}*, Confucius was sick; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

犬 Pak 剝 To fall down, to cut, to carve; to strip off the skin, to flay; pak p'hê, 剝皮 *pak p'hôêy*, to skin; pak t'hek, 剝楊 *pak t'hăyh*, naked.

Hĕk pak hĕk p'heng, 或剝或烹 *woō ây tit pak, woō ây tit p'heng*, some were carving, and some were boiling; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Pak 駁 Party-colored, mixed colored, variegated, piebald; pak sek má, 駁色馬 *pak sek báy*, a piebald horse; pak chăp, 駁雜, variegated.

To distinguish, to argue; pēen pak tō lé, 辨駁道理, to debate and argue on the reason of things.

Pak 駮 The same as the preceding; to argue, to distinguish.

Pak 北 Read pok: the north; Pok keng, 北京 *Pak kē^{n}a*, Peking, the northern capital of China.

Choŏ sey, choŏ tong, choŏ lâm, choŏ pok, boŏ soo put hŏk, 自西自東自南自北無思不服 *choŏ sae, choŏ tang, choŏ lâm, choŏ pak, bŏ chit ây sēō^{ng} ŭ^{m} hŏk*, from the west, and east, from the south and north, there was not even one who meditated resistance; said of 文王 Bŭn ông.

Pak 腹 Read hok: the belly; hok toé, 腹肚 *pak toé*, the belly; hok sim 腹心 *pak sim*, the bowels, as dear as one's own bowels; p'hò hok, 剖腹 *p'hoà pak*, to rip open the belly, to dissect.

Hok yéw se se, k'hè choŏ hwa, 腹有詩書氣自華 *pak laĕ woō se kwà ch'hāyh, k'hè chĕw ka tē hwa gnáy*, when the belly is full of odes and classics, a man's spirit will become spontaneously elegant.

Pak 幅 Read hok: a broad piece of cloth; a roll or bundle of silk.

Ké hok? 幾幅 *kwúy pak?* how many rolls of silk?

丈 *Pák* 縛 Read pŏk: to bind, to tie; páng pŏk, 綁縛 *páng pák*, to tie up.

Pŏk jē sat che? 縛而殺之 *tĕŏh pák jē t'haé e?* "shall we tie him up, and kill him?" said by some domestics, when about to kill a pig; but 曹操, Chô-ch'hò hearing it, thought they were intending to kill him; whereupon he first commenced the work of slaughter, and murdered them all; see the 三國 Sam kok.

Pák 賻 *Pák sĕà*, 賻社, to insure anything; an insurance.

Pák kw^{n}a, 賻官, a farmer of the public revenue.

辛 Pan 班 Pan lēēt, 班列, to arrange, to put in order; to part, to divide; to confer rank; a surname.

Kwan yéw pan bĕên che wŭy, 官有班聯之位 *kw^{n}a woō pan lĕên ây wŭy*, offices are arranged according to different stations.

Pan 斑 Variegated, party-colored; sêng pan, 成斑 *chē^{n}á pan*, pock-marked.

Pan 斒 Pan lân, 斒斕, a mixed color.

Pan 頒 Pan soŏ, 頒賜, to give, to bestow; to distribute, to disperse.

Pan toĕ lēāng jē t'heen hāy, 頒大下天而量度服 *pan hw$_{at}$ toē, kap nēō^{ng} ch'hin, jē t'hee^{ng} ây twā hŏk*, bestow on the people proper rules and measures, and the whole empire will become submissive.

Pan 便 Pan gē, 便宜, suitable, convenient, cheap.

声 Pán 版 A board for keeping reckoning on; a tablet used as a register, in taking a census of the inhabitants.

Bŏk pán, 木版 *ch'hă pán*, a plank, a board for writing or engraving upon.

Sek hoō pán chĕá, 式負版者 *p'hak ch'hēa kaŏu toó tĕŏh gĕă pán ây lăng*, (Confucius) leaned on the front of his carriage when he met any one carrying the population register, (out of respect;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pán 板 A board or plank; the same as the above; also, to turn aside; to become cross-grained and morose.

Pán 昄 Great, extreme; jé t'hoé woó pán chĕang, 爾土宇昄章 *lé ây t'hoé tēy twā kwu^{ng}*, your territory is greatly illumined.

Pán 舨 Kap pán, 船舨, a square rigged vessel, seemingly derived from the Malay word *kapal*, a ship.

Sam pán, 杉舨, a boat, a pinnace; also derived from the Malay word *sampan*, a small boat.

Pán 疯 A pain at the heart, accompanied with vomiting.

平 *Pán* 瓶 Read pîn: a pot; chéw pîn, 酒瓶 *chéw pân*, a wine pot; hwa pîn, 花瓶 *hwa pân*, a flower pot.

Also written 缾, *pân*.

玉 Pān 槾 *Kap pān*, 夾槾, a box, a trunk.

Pān 辦 Read pĕēn: to manage; pĕēn soō, 辦事 *pān soō*, to manage an affair; maé pān, 買辦 *báy pān*, a comprador, one who buys things for another; t^{n}á pān, 打辦, to prepare, to provide.

Pān 瓣 Read pĕēn: the divisions in a melon or orange.

Pān 扮 Chong pān, 裝扮 *che^{ng} pān*, to adorn, to ornament one's person. T^{n}á pān, 打扮, to dress fine, a manner of dress, a fashion.

邦 Pang 邦 A country, a state; pang kok, 邦國, a kingdom. A surname.

Pang yéw tō, pîn ch'hē^{n}á chĕēn yĕen, t'hé yĕá, 邦有道貧且賤焉恥也 *pang woō tō ây sĕ, sòng hĕung kwā hāy chĕēn, sĕ seāou léy yĕá*, when a country possesses the right way, (i. e. is tranquil,) to continue poor and mean is disgraceful; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pang 梆 A plank, a board; k'haou pang, 敲梆, to plane boards.

Pang 幫 Pang choē, 幫助 *pang chān*, to help, to assist.

Pang 幫 To bind shoes, to finish the edges of shoes.

Pang 幫 To guard, to defend; sēang pang, 相幫 *sēo pang*, to assist one another; pang choē, 幫助 *pang chān*, to assist, to help.

Pang 靸 To bind shoes. The same as 幫, pang.

Pang 崩 Read peng: to fall down, as a rock or hill; to precipitate; used also in speaking of the death of an emperor.

San peng tēy lëët, 山崩地裂 *sw^{n}a pang tēy lëëh*, the hills fall, and the earth opens.

Pang 枋 Sam bong, 杉枋 *sam pang*, a deal board.

去 Páng 綁 Páng pók, 綁縛 *páng pák*, to bind, to tie.

Páng 掷 *Páng pók*, 掷縛, to seize and tie up.

Páng 琫 The ornaments of a dress sword.

Páng 菶 Luxuriant herbage.

去 *Páng* 放 Read hòng: to let go, to let out, to let pass away; hòng hông, 放紅 *pàng âng*, to pass blood, diarrhea. Hòng gnêw ê t'hô lîm che yëá, 放牛於桃林之野 *pàng goô tē t'hô nâ áy sw^{n}a yëá*, to let the oxen go in the common of the peach grove; see the 尙書 Sëāng se.

平 *Páng* 房 Read pông: a chamber; a surname; pông këen, 房間 *páng keng*, an apartment.

Pâng 馮 Read pêng: a surname.

Páng 縫 Read hông: to hem, to sew; hông e, 縫衣 *páng s^{n}a*, to hem a garment.

去 Pāng 捧 Read hòng: to receive; a staff; to beat with a staff.

Pāng 蚌 A cockle, a muscle; pāng kap choo t'hae, é gwát k'hwuy chwân, 蚌蛤珠胎與月虧全 *pāng kap k'hè^{ng} choo ây pak toé, kap göēyh k'hwuy chui^{ng}*, the cockles and muscles, with their pearly wombs, correspond to the moon in her wax and wane.

卓 Paou 包 To include, to inclose; paou hâm, 包含, to include; paou kò, 包裹, to bundle up; paou hók, 包袱, a bundle. A surname.

Sëen seng che lëāng paou hoē t'hëen tēy, 先生之量包乎天地 *sin sai^{ng} ây lëāng paou hoē t'hee^{ng} tēy*, your capacity, Sir! is large enough to include both heaven and earth; see the 范仲淹文 Hwân tëūng yëem bûn.

Paou 笣 The name of a bamboo, which sends forth its shoots in the winter.

Paou 胞 An embrace; paou t'hae, 胞胎, the womb; tông paou heng tēy, 同胞兄弟 *tâng paou he^{n}a tē*, a brother by the same parents.

Paou 勹 To bundle up; paou but, 勹物 *paou mee^{ng}h*, to bundle up anything.

去 Paóu 飽 Vulg. *pá:* to be satisfied, to be full; to enjoy satiety; sit paóu, 食飽 *chëāh pá*, to eat to the full; paóu hák, 飽學, extensively learned, erudite.

Paóu sit chëung jit, boô séy yūng sim, lân è chae, 飽食終日無所用心難矣哉 *chëāh pá chëung jit, bô séy yūng sim, òh è chae*, when a man eats to the full all day long, without

ever exerting his mind, how difficult it is to do anything with him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Paóu 鮑 Fish preserved in brine; dried, offensive fish. A surname.

去 Paòu 餃 Paòu tëêm, 餃甜 *paòu tee^{ng}*, to suck sweetmeats; a sort of sweetmeat or pie.

Paòu 眴 Bók paòu, 目眴 *bák chew paòu*, the eyes flashing with rage.

平 Paôu 苞 The name of a grass, of which mats and shoes are made; to fold up in a mat.

Paôu 炮 Vulg. *poô:* to bake, to broil in the fire. Also written 炮, paôu.

Paôu 咆 Paôu haou, 咆哮, the roar of a tiger; to roar.

Paôu 袍 A long flowing garment, a gown; a dress of ceremony.

Lé-koè bōng léw chëep jëém paôu, hoē tëùng chông gwân, 李固夢柳汁染袍後中狀元 *Lé-koè bāng léw chëep neé^{ng} tëôh p'haòu, jëén aôu tëùng ch'hëung gwán*, Lé-koè dreamed that the juice of a willow tree spotted his gown, and afterwards he rose to the highest literary honors.

Paôu 跑 To kick; paôu choé, 跑走 *paôu chaóu*, to gallop away; to run.

Paôu 匏 Vulg. *poô:* a calabash. Goê k'hé paôu kwa yëá chae? 吾豈匏瓜也哉 *gwá k'ham sē poô kap kwa?* how can I be like a calabash or a melon? (that is confined to one place, and unable to help itself;) said by Confucius, in the 論語 Lūn gé.

Paôu 刨 To scrape; paôu pang, 刨枋, to plane boards.

Paôu 庖 A slaughter-house; paôu toô, 庖廚, a kitchen. Paôu yéw hwûy jeük, 庖有肥肉 *paôu woō pwúy ây bāh*, in the killing house there is plenty of fat meat; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Paôu 胾 Paôu hong, 胾風, to hold the wind in sailing.

去 Paōu 敲 To strike with the hand.

Paōu 鉋 A plane, for smoothing boards; paōu to, 鉋刀, a carpenter's plane.

去 Paoŭh 皺 A rising of the skin, a pimple; to rise as a blister.

去 Pat 仆 A surname.

Pat 八 Vulg. *păyh:* eight; pat sip, 八十 *páyh chăp*, eighty. E yit hók pat, hô é ē, ê Choe tèk Ch'hoé chae, 以一服八何以異於鄒敵楚哉 *t'hô chit ây lue hòk păyh áy, woō s^{n}a mee^{ng}h kōh yēō^{ng} kap Choe kok tōēy tèk Ch'hoé kok chae*, for one to seek the reduction of eight, is not much unlike the Choe country (which is small) opposing the Ch'hoé (a much larger country); see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pat 捌 To split asunder, to divide; also used as the large form of the preceding character.

天 *Pát* 別 Read pëët: another; pëët jin, 別人 *pát lâng*, another person; pëët soō, 別事 *pát soō*, another affair.

幸 Pay 跋 Pay hwän, 跋飯 *pay pooi^{ng}*, to eat rice with two chopsticks, in the Chinese way.

走 *Páy* 把 Read pá: to hold, to take hold of, to keep; pá séw, 把手 *páy chéw*, to guard; pá bûn, 把門 *páy mooi^{ng}*, to keep the door; ch'haè pá, 菜把 *ch'haè páy*, a bundle of vegetables.

Ték-ch'heng pá séw sam kwan, 狄青把守三關 *Ték-ch'heng páy ch'héw s^{n}a kwan*, Ték-ch'heng kept and guarded the three passes.

車 *Páy* 琶 Read pâ: as pê pâ, 琵琶 *pê páy*, a kind of guitar with three strings.

Páy 爬 Read pâ: to scratch, to rub, to crawl; pâ yāng, 爬癢 *páy chëö^{ng}*, to scratch a place that itches; pâ hêng, 爬行 *páy kê^{n}â*, to crawl.

Páy 筢 Read pâ: a bamboo rake, with five teeth, for raking sticks and straws together.

Páy 鈀 Read pâ: a military weapon, like a prong, or fork.

Páy 杷 Read pâ: as pâ put, 杷朴 *páy put*, a wooden shovel or hoe, used in spreading out grain to dry.

Pê pâ, 枇杷 *pê páy*, the loquat, a sort of medlar, the Mespilus Japonicus.

玉 *Pāy* 爸 Read pà: a father; *nëö^{ng} pāy*, father.

Pāy 耙 T'hëet pāy, 鐵耙 *t'hëëh pāy*, an iron rake, a harrow, for leveling the clods in a ploughed field.

Pāy 父 Read hoō: a father; hoō hê seng gnó, 父兮生我 *nëö^{ng} pāy sai^{ng} gwá*, my father begat me.

大 *Păyh* 伯 Read pek: an uncle; pek hoō, 伯父 *ū^{n} păyh*, my uncle.

Păyh 叭 P'hwat k'hae k'hoé, 叭開口 *păyh k'hwuy ch'hûy*, to stretch open the mouth.

Păyh 柏 Sëûng pek, 松柏 *ch'héng păyh*, a fir or cedar tree.

Sōèy hân, jëên hoē te sëûng pek che hoē teaou yëá, 歲寒然後知松柏之後彫也 *nëē^{ng} ta^{ng} kw^{n}á, jëén aōu chae ch'héng păyh ây tùy aōu teaou lōh*, when the season is cold, then we know that the fir tree is late in casting its leaves; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Păyh 擘 Read pek: to stretch open anything with the hand.

Păyh 百 Read pek: a hundred; pek bān, 百萬 *păyh ban*, a million.

Sip sip wûy yit pek, 十十爲一百 *chàp chàp chò chit păyh*, ten times ten make a hundred.

Păyh 八 Read pat: eight; sip pat, 十八 *chàp păyh*, eighteen.

天 *Păyh* 白 Read pèk: white. Yin jîn sëāng pèk, 殷人尚白 *Yin teaou ây lâng sëāng păyh*, the people of the Yin dynasty preferred a white color.

Bêng pèk, 明白 *bêng păyh*, clear, evident.

Păyh 帛 Read pèk: silk, cloth; këak pèk, 脚帛 *k'ha păyh*, the bandage for binding up womens' feet in China.

Păyh 箔 Read pók: a door blind; a bamboo instrument for catching fish.

Păyh 拔 Read pwát: to pull up, to bring up; to introduce.

Pwát k'hé, 拔起 *păyh k'hé*, to pull up.

幸 Pe 悲 Sorrowful, pitying. Choō pe, 慈悲, merciful, compassionate.

Pe ae, 悲哀, to lament, to commiserate. Lé sim pe ché, 女心悲止 *cha boé ây sim kw^{n}a pe ché*, the hearts of females are compassionate.

Pe 卑 Low, mean, vulgar; chëang soó pe jê chun, 將使卑踰尊 *chëang saé kāy ây lâng k'hāh yë^{n}â chun ây lâng*, to place the mean before the honorable; see 孟子 Bêng choó. Also written 昇 pe.

P'hè jê teng ko, pit choō pe, 譬如登高必自卑 *ch'hin chëö^{ng} păyh chëö^{ng} kwân, pit choō kāy*, like as in ascending a high place, we must begin from a low one; see the 中庸 Tëung yûng.

Pe 埤 A low damp place; sëûng pek put seng pe, 松柏不生埤 *ch'héng păyh bô sai^{ng} tē kāy tâm ây wûy*, the fir tree does not grow in low marshy ground.

Pe 碑 Vulg. *paé*: a stone tablet, erected to record any meritorious event.

Toē-hëèn hwát hëung noē, lip pe ké kong, 竇憲伐匈奴立碑紀功 *Toē-hëèn hwát hëung noé ây hwan, k'hēā chit chëōh paé ké e ây kong lō*, when Toē-hëèn subdued the Huns, they set up a stone tablet to record his merits.

Pe 裨 To make up for, to aid, to assist, to help; to benefit, to give to; to supply a deficiency; to permit.

A surname.

Pe 陂 A pool, an aqueduct, a water gate. Wûy këung sit, taê sëā, pe tē, é chân haē ê jé bān sèng, 爲宮室臺榭陂池以殘害於爾萬姓 *chō këung ch'hoō, taé sëā, chúy k'hwut á, é chân haē lé bān păyh sai^{ng}*, to be building palaces and houses, terraces and arenas, ponds and aqueducts, to the ruin and injury of all your people; see the 周書 Chew se.

Pe 畔 A field.

走 Pé 彼 That, the opposite of this; he, she, it.

Chaē pé boō oè, chaē ch'hoó boō toè, 在彼無惡在此無隕 *twā tē hé taōu bō wàn, twā tē ché taōu bō paē*, with those there will be no hatred, and with these no ruin; see the 周頌 Chew sëung.

Pé 彼 Awry; corrupt; incorrect.

Pé 比 To compare; pé pèng, 比並, to compare with another.

Pé këen jê chō, 比肩而坐 *pé keng t'haōu jé chēy*, to sit shoulder by shoulder (i. e. together).

Pé 仳 To separate, to take leave, to part asunder.

Yéw lê pé lê, 有女仳離 *woō cha boé pé lé*, having a female from whom we are separated; see the 王風 Ong hong.

Pé 秕 Empty unfruitful ears of corn.

Pé 粃 The same as the above; pé k'hong, 粃糠 *p'h^{n}â k'he^{ng}*, empty grain and chaff.

Pé 猩 Pé gāu, 猩犴, a prison.

Pé 妣 To die, anything dead; a deceased mother is called 妣, pé, and a father 考, k'hó. Pek sèng jê song k'hó pé, 百姓如喪考妣 *pāyh sai^{ng} ch'hin chëō^{ng} se^{ng} pāy boé*, the people felt as though they had lost both father and mother; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pé 匕 A spoon, a kind of wooden ladle; pé séw, 匕首, the name of a sword. Sëen choó hong sit, sit pé tē, 先主方食失匕箸 *sëen choó toō toō á chëäh, p'hāh ka laōuh sé kap tē á*, when the first prince (of the latter Hàn dynasty) was eating, he let fall his spoon and chopsticks, (on hearing himself extolled;) see the 三國 Sam kok.

Pè 庳 The shade of a house; to screen, to shelter; the same as 庇, pè. Kat lúy yêw lêng pè pún kin, 葛藟猶能庳本根 *kat lúy yëá ēy pè yim e ây pún kin*, even the hemp and creeping plants can screen their own roots; (how much more ought men!) see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Pè 庇 To screen, to shelter; pó pè, 保庇, to protect.

Pè 芘 To shade, to cover over; the shade of plants and foliage.

Pè 蓖 To open out the heads of hemp; pè jeàou, 蓖蘞, shriveled, shrunk.

Pè 泌 The appearance of a flowing fountain; the flowing of water. Pè che yâng yâng, k'hó é lók ke, 泌之洋洋可以樂飢 *k'hu^{n}â chúy laōu yëō^{ng} yëō^{ng}, chēw t'hang köèy è kaòu bēy kè tit yaou*, when we see the water flowing thus abundantly, we may be so delighted as to forget our hunger; see the 陳風 Tîn hong.

Pè 秘 Pé bit, 秘密, secret, hidden, mysterious; the same as the following.

Pè 祕 To secrete, to hide; secret, hidden. Gnoé keng pè se, 五經祕書, five volumes of books containing secrets.

Pè 毖 To labor; to be cautious of, to be careful.

Pè 苾 Fragrant; pè hwun haòu ké, 苾芬孝祀 *p'hang p'hang woō haòu ây ké*, how fragrant are the records of filial piety; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

Pè 閟 To shut up, to conceal without displaying. Sè jé put chong, gnó soo put pè, 視爾不藏我思不閟 *k'hu^{n}â lé ây ŭ^{m} hó, gwá sëō^{ng} ŭ^{m} k'hē^{ng}*, looking at your want of goodness, I do not think of concealing it; see the 衛風 Wöèy hong.

Pè 怶 To treat disrespectfully, to act unmannerly, to despise. Pin kè chùy ché, wuy gê pè pè, 賓既醉止威儀怶怶 *lāng k'hāyh kaòu chùy, wuy gé pè bān*, when the guests become tipsy, manners are disregarded; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Pè 飶 Savory food; yéw pè kê hëang, 有飶其香 *woō chëäh e ây p'hang*, having food that is savory; see the 周頌 Chew sëūng.

Pè 駾 A horse well fed, and fat.

Pè 費 The name of a city in the 魯, Loé country.

Pè 臂 The arm; séw pè, 手臂 *ch'héw pè*, an arm. Taē hong che tëung, yéw jîn hwán pè, bêng wát, t'hëen gê, 大荒之中有人反臂名曰天虞 *twā hong ây tang e^{ng}, woō lāng hwán ch'héw pè, mē^{n}â kóng t'hee^{ng} gé*, in the midst of the great wilderness, there is a set of people with their arms turned round who are called the *t'hee^{ng} gé*; see the 山海經 San haé keng.

Pè 畀 To give, to bestow; also written 卑 pè. Pé te chëá choó, hô é pè che? 彼妹者子何以畀之 *e ch'hin ch'haí^{ng} ây kë^{n}á, böëyh t'hó s^{n}a mee^{ng}h hoē e?* that handsome person, what shall we give him? see the 衛風 Wöèy hong.

Pè 淠 The appearance of a boat moving; to move; the same as 渒, pè.

Pè 痹 A coldness of the extremities; a numbness of the legs, when the circulation of the blood is stopped. Wúy pè, 痿痹, a lame palsy.

Pè 賁 Adorned, ornamented; to come quickly; a surname. Pè jëēn laē soo, 賁然來思 *kín kín chēw laé*, he came quickly; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Pè 閉 To shut the door; to stop up, to close. Sëet-léw pè bûn jê put láp, 泄柳閉門而不內 *Sëet-léw kw^{n}a moot^{ng} jé ŭ^{m} sēw*, Sëet-léw shut the door, and would not receive the message; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pè 嬖 To favor; one who is favored; a minion, a favorite. Pè jîn yéw Chong-ch'hong chëá choé kwun, 嬖人有臧倉者沮君 *pè sëōh ây lāng woō Chong-ch'hong chëá choé ché jîn kwun*, a minion, one Chong-ch'hong, stopped the prince from coming; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pè 賁 To re-bestow; to give away a second time; to increase.

Pè 轡 A bridle, the reins of a horse. Chip pè jê choé, 執轡如組 *gīm pè ch'hin chëō^{ng} yîn sōh*, he held the bridle like the tassels of a seal; see the 晉書 Chîn se.

Pè 贅 Distressed, miserable.

Pê 枇 Pê pāy, 枇杷, the loquat fruit; the medlar; Mespilus Japonicus.

Pê 琵 Pê pāy, 琵琶, a guitar, with 3 strings, used by the Tartars.

Pê 毗 Adjoining as fields; manifest; thick, substantial, solid; to help, to assist.

Pê 埤 To add to, to increase; abundant, to be attached.

Pē 裨 Pē chēàng, 裨將, an adjutant general.

Pē 鼙 A drum beaten on horseback; a cavalry drum; to drum.
Lé sōèy chip pē, 旅帥執鼙 *lé sōèy gīm pē ây koé*, the commander of a troop holds the equestrian drum.

Pē 脾 Pē wūy, 脾胃 *ch'hëuk á*, the stomach; bēng ch'hun che gwát, chèy sëen pē, 孟春之月祭先脾 *bēng ch'hun ây gōëyh, chèy sëen ch'hòng chëăh ây lâng é pé*, in the first month of spring, sacrifice to the inventors of food, the stomach of an animal; see the 禮月令 Léy gwát lēng.

Pē 陴 A small parapet, on the top of a fortification; pè bûn teng pē, 閉門登陴 *kwⁿa mooíⁿg pāyh chëōⁿg sëⁿá ch'hëōⁿg*, he closed the gates, and ascended the parapet on the city wall; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

Pē 貔 A ravenous beast; jê hîm jê pē, 如熊如貔 *ch'hin chëōⁿg hîm kap pé*, (the warriors of) 武王, Boó ông were like bears and ravenous beasts; see the 泰誓 T'haè sē.

Pē 陛 The steps of the imperial throne; pē hāy, 陛下, your majesty! used in addressing the emperor.
Kim haé lōēy naē pē hāy sîn lêng yit t'hong, 今海內賴陛下神靈一統 *tⁿa haé laē e wá pē hāy ây sîn lêng chit t'hóng*, now all within the four seas rely on the spiritual energies of your majesty, and are brought under one head; see the 泰紀 Chîn ké.

Pē 比 To proceed towards, even to; to be attached to a party, equal.
Pē kip sam lēēn, 比及三年 *pē kip sⁿa neéⁿg*, even to the period of three years; see the 論語 Lūn gé.
Kwun choó chew jê put pē, 君子周而不比 *kwun choó chew pëèn, jé bŏ pē pëén tē chit tông*, the good man is public spirited, and not attached to the interests of a party; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pē 紕 To weave, to weave across; soè se pē che, 素絲紕之 *páyh swⁿà chit kōèy laé chit kōèy k'hè*, to cross it in weaving with white threads; see the 鄘風 Yûng hong.

Pē 俾 To stretch open the legs in walking.

Pē 婢 Lé pē, 奴婢 *cha boé kán*, a female slave; noê pē, 奴婢 *gín á*, male and female slaves.

Pē 庳 Yéw pē, 有庳, the name of a country, spoken of in 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pē 埤 A piece of land, containing a hundred Chinese acres.

Pē 俾 To send, to employ; to let; to follow.
Pē ê chëûng yëük, 俾予從欲 *hoē gwá t'hàn sèy aè*, to let me follow my desires; see the 禹謨 E boē.

Pē 糒 Dry provisions; hèw pē, 糗糒 dried rice, for a journey.

Pē 備 To prepare; pē pān, 備辦, to get ready; chún pē, 准備 *tëōⁿg té*, to be provided against.
Also written 偹, pē.

Boô kêw pē ê yit jîn, 無求備於一人 *bŏh kéw cheàou pē tē chit lâng*, do not expect everything complete in one man; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pē 敝 To tear (clothes); to wear out; torn clothes; spoiled things.
Pē che jê boô hām, 敝之而無憾 *pē p'hwà jé bô hām hwūn*, when one's things are spoiled, not to be vexed; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pē 幣 Cloth; pē pèk, 幣帛, cloth and silk, usually sent in presents.
T'hong soó jîn, é pē p'hèng che, 湯使人以幣聘之 *T'hong saé lâng t'hó pē pèk p'hèng e*, T'hong sent messengers to engage his services with presents of cloth; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Pē 弊 Distressed, reduced to extremity; brought into straits.
T'haē kê pē jê kek che, 待其弊而擊之 *téng t'haē e ây pē k'hwùn, jê p'hàh e*, wait till they are reduced to extremity, and then attack them; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Pē 斃 To die, to depart this life.
Goê tek chèng jê pē yëen, soo é è, 吾得正而斃焉斯已矣 *gwá tit tëōh chēⁿà tò jé sé, chéy chëw swāh è*, "if I can obtain the right way and then die, that will be enough;" said by 曾子 Cheng choó.

Pē 弊 Ruined, bad, corrupt, vicious.

Pē 避 To avoid; pē hō, 避禍, to avoid evil. Also written 辟, pē.
Ch'hëⁿá jê, é kê chëûng pē jîn che soō yëá, k'hé jëák chëûng pē sè che soō chae? 且而以其從避人之士也豈若從避世之士哉 *ch'hëⁿá lé, kap e ây t'hàn pē lâng ây t'hák ch'hāyh lâng, k'hé woō ch'hin chëōⁿg t'hàn pē sè ây t'hák ch'hāyh lâng chae?* and for you, rather than follow a scholar who avoids a few people, would it not be better to follow a scholar who is retired from the world? (said by a retired philosopher to 子路, Choó loé, who followed Confucius in his wanderings from one state to another;) see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pē 薜 Pē lēy, 薜荔, a kind of fragrant grass; celery, parsley.

Pē 被 To cover; pē tan, 被單 *p'hōēy twⁿa*, a coverlid, a bedquilt.
To reach to, to bear, to endure; the sign of the passive voice.

Pē 髲 An ornament for the head; a covering for the head; a headdress.

Pē 澓 Water coming roaring along.

Pē 羆 To be angry; lōēy pē ê tēung kok, t'hâm kip kwúy hong, 內羆於中國覃及鬼方 *laē bīn noē tē tēung kok, kip kaòu kwúy heⁿg*, at home his anger overspreads the middle country (China); and extends even to the devil's regions (foreign parts); see the 商頌 Sēang sēung.

Pē 黓 Pē hoō, 最貟, using great energy and strength; angry.

Pē 癟 Sore legs; a weakness of the legs.

丙 *Pëⁿa* 兵 Read peng: a soldier; a weapon of war.

丙 *Pëⁿá* 丙 Read péng: one of the horary characters.

Pĕ^{n}á 餅 Read péng: a cake; sit péng, 食餅 *chĕăh pĕ^{n}á*, to eat cakes.

去 *Pĕ^{n}à* 併 Read pèng: to join, to inclose, to unite; sëang pèng, 相併 *sëo pĕ^{n}à*, to push one another's shoulders. The same as 并, pēng.

Këem pèng pat hong, lông kwat soò haé, 兼併八荒囊括四海 *këem pĕ^{n}à păyh he^{ng}, lông kwat sè haé*, to unite together the eight deserts, and to inclose all within the four seas.

平 *Pĕ^{n}â* 抄 Read ch'haou: to copy; ch'haou joō, 抄字 *pĕ^{n}â jē*, to transcribe.

入 *Pëăh* 壁 Read p'hek: a wall; ok p'hek, 屋壁 *ch'hoò pëăh*, a partition wall; kek p'hek, 隔壁 *kăyh pëăh*, a next door neighbor.

When 秦始皇, Chîn-sé hông, the first emperor of the Chîn dynasty burnt the books, the ancestor of 孔安國, K'hŏng-an-kok, (chŏng kê kay se ê ok p'hek, 藏其家書於屋壁 *k'hè^{ng} e ây kay laĕ ây ch'hăyh tē ch'hoò pëăh,*) secreted the books of his family in a wall of the house; see the 尙書序 Sëăng se sē.

入 Pëăk 擗 The sound of hitting anything in archery.

去 Pëàng 乒 Pîn pëàng, 乒乓, to stamp with the foot in walking

去 Pëāng 鼜 To stamp with the foot.

卒 Peaou 膿 Che peaou, 脂膿, very fat, corpulent.

Peaou 嶕 The peak of a hill; ch'haé yëăk Lêng san peaou, 採藥靈山嶕 *ch'haé yŏh tē Lêng sw^{n}a ây peaou*, to pluck medical plants from the highest peak of the Lêng hill.

Peaou 標 The end of a tree, the utmost extremity of a plant; a flag; a signal; to elevate, to display on the outside; to write down, to record.

Taĕ pún seáou peaou, 大本小標 *twā pún sèy peaou*, a great root having a small extremity.

Bêng peaou ê kê ké, 名標於奇紀 *mĕ^{n}â peaou tē ké ây ké*, to have one's name recorded in strange annals.

去 Peáou 表 The outside; clear, clearly displayed; a man's conduct excelling that of his fellows is called 表表, peáou peáou; also when an inferior addresses a superior it is called peáou; also peáou ch'hin, 表親, a relative by consanguinity; seng peáou, 旌表, a flag, a signal.

Peáou lé cheng ch'hoe, 表裏精粗 *gwā laĕ cheng ch'hoe*, the external and internal, with the fine and coarse parts of things.

Peáou chëang, 表章, a memorial presented to a superior. Peáou heng tēy, 表兄弟 *peáou hĕ^{n}a tē*, a cousin by marriage.

Peáou 婊 Yew peáou, 優婊, a woman of pleasure, a prostitute.

Peáou 裱 Peáou pōēy, 裱褙, a neck kerchief used by females.

Peáou 殍 Starved with hunger; toĕ yéw gŏ peáou, 塗有餓殍 *loĕ woō lâng gŏ sé*, in the roads are people starved to death; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Peáou 莩 The same as the preceding.

Peáou 摽 To fall, as fruit or leaves from the trees. Also written 摽, peáou. Peáou yéw bŏĕy, kê sit ch'hit hêy, 摽有梅其實七兮 *peáou lŏk woō hâ^{m} á e ây kwŭy ché ch'hit lĕĕp*, the plums are fallen, and of the fruit only six are remaining; see the 召南 Seàou lâm.

Peáou 嶕 The peak of a hill.

去 Peàou 俵 Peàou sàn, 俵散, dispersed, scattered, to distribute.

Peàou 裱 A female neckerchief, a gorget; some say the cuff of a sleeve.

Peàou 贅 To distribute pieces of cloth among the soldiers.

入 *Pĕĕh* 擘 Read p'hëet: to divide, to strike, to pull up; p'hëet séw sĕw, 擘手袖 *pĕĕh ch'héw wu^{ng}*, to pull up one's sleeve.

Pĕĕh 鼈 Read pit: a kind of tortoise; a land tortoise. Lŏk kê yéw bê lŏk gê pit, 樂其有麋鹿魚鼈 *kŏèy è e ây woō bê lŏk hê pĕĕh*, he was delighted with the stags and deer, the fishes and tortoises; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

入 *Pĕĕh* 蹕 The noise of falling down; the noise of stamping on the ground.

卒 Pëen 便 Pëen pëen, 便便, to distinguish, to argue, to reason. Pëen pëen gân wûy kín jé, 便便言唯謹爾 *pëen pëen ây kóng wā, tŏk tŏk tĕŏh kín sĭn*, in discoursing argumentatively, we should be cautious; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pëen 編 Kán pëen, 簡編 *kán pee^{ng}*, a book, a page or section of a book; also, to arrange. K'hóng choó t'hŏk ĕk, wúy pëen sam chwăt, 孔子讀易韋編三絕 *K'hóng choó t'hăk yëăh keng, p'hŏĕy tèng tē ch'hăyh s^{n}a hāy tooi^{ng}*, when Confucius studied the book of diagrams, the leather binding of the volume burst thrice asunder; (implying that he studied the book very closely.)

Pëen 鞭 A whip; má pëen, 馬鞭 *báy pee^{ng}*, a horsewhip. Confucius said, "if riches and honors may be sought after, (suy chip pëen che soō, goê èk wûy che, 雖執鞭之士吾亦爲之 *suy gĭm báy pee^{ng} ây soō, gwá yëă chò e,*) although it be the office of a whipper-in, I will still engage in it; see the 上論 Sëăng lūn.

Pëen 邊 Vulg. *pee^{ng}:* the side, the edge, the border; pông pëen, 旁邊 *pông pee^{ng}*, on one side; sĕĕm pëen, 閃邊 *sĕĕm pee^{ng}*, to get on one side, to avoid. Kê chaē pëen yip, 其在邊邑 *e twā tē pee^{ng} á ây yip*, he dwells in a city on the borders; see the 禮玉藻 Léy gĕŭk ch'ho.

Choo sŏey put k'hó pëen, 齊衰不可邊 *twā hà ây lâng ŭ^{m} t'hang k'hĕă tē e ây pee^{ng}*, do not stand by the side of people in mourning; see the 禮檀弓 Léy tân kéung. A surname.

Pëen 籩 A bamboo vessel for holding sacrificial offerings.

Pëen toĕ che soō, chek yéw soo chûn, 籩豆之事則有司存 *pëen toĕ ây soō, chek woō soo ây kw^{n}a tē tit*, for the business

of providing sacrificial vessels, there are the proper officers ready; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pëen 僩 The body not upright.

去 Pëén 扁 The leaves of doors opposite one another; vulg. *peé^{ng}*: flat, as a dollar, not round as a ball; oblong, oval.

Sam-hân seng jê, yëük kê t'hoê pëén, ap che é sék, 三韓生兒欲其頭扁壓之以石 *Sam-hân sai^{ng} kē^{n}á, aè e ây t'haôu peé^{ng}, chĕw t'hó chëŏh ap*, the people of Sam-hân, when they get children, wish to make their heads flat, and therefore press them between stones; see the 東夷傳 Tong ê twān, 'the record of the eastern foreigners.'

Pëén 匾 Vulg. *peé^{ng}*: flat, not round, thin as a wafer, or a shilling.

Pëén 褊 A small garment; small, narrow; also, urgent.

Chêy kok suy pëén seáou, 齊國雖褊小 *Chéy kok suy sē pëén sèy*, although the Chêy country is small and narrow, &c.; see 孟子 Bĕng choó.

Pëén 蝙 Pëén hok, 蝙蝠 *bit pŏ*, a bat; some say, an animal as white as silver.

Hông hwun tò sē, pëén hok hwuy, 黃昏到寺蝙蝠飛 *mai^{ng} hwui^{ng} kaòu ee^{ng} bit pŏ tit pwuy*, arriving at the temple about eventide, we see the bats flying about; see the 韓愈詩 Hân jé se.

Pëén 騙 To jump upon a horse; also read p'hëèn: to deceive.

Pëén 萹 A kind of pulse, that grows on bamboo railings.

Pëén 藊 Pëén toē, 藊豆, the name of a sort of pulse, used medicinally.

Pëén 貶 To blame, to censure, to detract from, to deteriorate.

Ch'hun Ch'hew wûy é yit joō wûy po pëén, 春秋惟以一字爲褒貶 *Ch'hun Ch'hew tòk tòk é chit jē chò o ló kap pëén tek*, the Spring and Autumn Record (Confucius' history of his own times,) conveys either praise or blame to people, in only one single word.

Pëén 砭 To puncture the flesh for medical purposes, by a needle passing through a stone.

去 Pëén 徧 Chew pëèn, 周徧, to pervade every place; all over; universal.

Kwûn lêy pek sèng, pëèn wûy jé tek, 群黎百姓徧爲爾德 *chē^{n}á tîn ây oe t'haôu păyh sai^{ng}, chò poó sē lé ây tek*, the multitude of black-haired people everywhere partake of your virtue; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy. Also written 遍, pëèn.

Pëèn 窆 To let down a coffin into the tomb.

Pëèn 變 Vulg. *peè^{ng}*: to change, to alter, to convert; pëèn hwà, 變化, to transform; kaè pëèn, 改變 *káy peè^{ng}*, to alter.

Kwun choó yéw sam pëèn, 君子有三變 *kwun choó woō s^{n}a ây pëèn*, the good man has three changes; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pëèn sek, 變色 *peè^{ng}sek*, to change countenance.

平 Pëên 胼 To indurate, to grow hard; pëên tê, 胼胝, an induration of the skin of the hand, occasioned by hard labor.

K'hóng choó wát, yéw jîn ê sĕw chëuk pëên tê, é yáng kê ch'hin, 孔子曰有人於手足胼胝以養其親 *K'hóng choó kóng, woō lăng tē ch'hĕw k'ha pëên tê, é ch'hē e ây pāy boé*, Confucius said, "here is a man the skin of whose hands and feet is hardened by providing for his parents."

Pëên 駢 Connected, joined; Chìn kong choó, Tëung-jé, yéw pëên kê hëèp, 晉公子重耳有駢其脅 *Chìn ây kong choó, Tëung-jé, woō sēo swà e ây hëèp kwut*, the prince of the Chìn country, Tëung-jé, had his ribs connected and joined together.

Also written 骿, pëên.

Pëên 緶 To hem a garment; the hem of a garment.

Pëên 平 To argue, and regulate. Also read pêng: even.

下去 Pëên 便 Obedient, advantageous, ready, suitable; hong pëên, 方便, convenient, charity, alms; pëên gê, 便宜, *pān gê*, cheap, advantageous; sûy pëên, 隨便, anyhow, no matter how, as it suits convenience; taē pëên, 大便, to go stool; seáou pëên, 小便, to void urine.

Jé séy wûy pëên chëá, put pëên che pëên yeá; séy wûy jîn gē chëá, taē pëên che pëên yeá, 汝所謂便者不便之便也所謂仁義者大便之便也 *lé séy kóng hong pëên chëá, sē ŭ^{m} pëên ây pëên; séy kóng jîn gē chëá, sē twā pëên ây pëên*, "that which you call convenient, is an incovenient convenience; but that which is called benevolence and righteousness is a very convenient sort of convenience;" said by 荀子 Sûn choó. Also written 便, pëên.

Pëên 卞 The name of a place; also, a surname.

Pëên 汴 The name of a river. Also written 汳, pëên.

Pëên 忭 Pleased, delighted.

Pëên 采 To divide, to distinguish, to tear asunder as with claws.

This character is to be distinguished from 采 ch'haé, to pluck.

Pëën 辨 To divide, to separate.

Pëën 辦 To exert one's strength.

Hāng-lëâng sëâng wûy choó pëën, 項梁常爲主辦 *Hāng-lëâng sëâng wûy e ây choó kong tè làt*, Hāng-lëâng constantly exerted his strength for his lord; see the 史記 Soó kè.

Pëën 辯 To distinguish; pëën lūn, 辯論, to discuss, to argue; to discriminate clearly, to divide.

Bêng pëën che, tok hêng che, 明辯之篤行之 *bêng bêng pëën lūn e, tok sit k'hè kē^{n}á e*, clearly discuss it, and sedulously practice it; see the 中庸 Tëung yûng.

Pëën 辦 Vulg. *pān*: the same as the above; to distinguish, to judge of.

Pëën 辦 The flesh between the thighs.

Pëën 辮 Mixed threads in weaving. Vulg. *pee^ng:* to plait, to twist, to twine.

Pëën 瓣 Vulg. *pān:* a section in a melon or orange; kam pëëng, 柑瓣, *kam pān*, a section or division in an orange.

Pëën 緶 To twist hemp; to hem a garment.

卑 *Pee^ng* 邊 Read pëen: the side; *pee^ng á*, on one side; pông pëen che jîn, 旁邊之人 *pee^ng á ây lâng*, a by-stander.

卑 *Pee^ng* 扁 Read pëén: flat, thin, oval, oblong, not round.

去 *Pee^ng* 變 Read pëèn: to change, to alter; kaé pëèn, 改變 *kây pee^ng*, to alter, to convert.

Chêy yit pëèn chè ê Loé, Loé yit pëèn chè ê tō, 齊一變至於魯魯一變至於道 *Chêy kok chit ây pee^ng chè kaòu Loé, Loé kok chit ây pee^ng chè kaòu tō*, if the Chêy country should take a turn for the better, it would equal the Loé country, and if the Loé country should take a turn, it would attain to virtue; see the 上論 Sëăng lūn.

玉去 *Pee^ng* 辮 Read pëèn: to twist, to plait; pëën t'hoê chong bê, 辮頭鬃尾 *pee^ng t'haŏu chang bŏéy*, to plait a tail of hair.

入 *Pee^ngh* 要 Read yaòu: to want; put yaòu, 不要 *ŭ^m pee^ngh*, not to want, to refuse. In some districts this is vulgarly pronounced *ŭ^m tee^ngh*.

入 Pëet 別 To distinguish, to divide, to separate, to set apart. A surname.

Hwun pëet, 分別, to distinguish, to make a difference.

P'hè choo ch'hó bŏk, k'he é pëet è, 譬諸艸木區以別矣 *ch'hìn chēō^ng ch'háou bàk, k'he é hwun pëet*, like grass and trees, which may be divided, in order to be distinguished; see the 語論 Lūn gé.

Pëet 鼈 Vulg. *pëëh:* a tortoise, a terrapin.

Gwân gô kaou lëûng, gê pëet seng yëen, 黿鼉蛟龍魚鼈生焉 *gwân gô kaou lëûng, hé kap pëëh toe sai^ng*, the large tortoises, leviathans and dragons, with the fishes and turtles would grow and flourish; see the 中庸 Tëung yûng.

Pëet 瞥 To pass before the eyes; just seen, suddenly observed.

Gnoé kèèn pëet hwan, 偶見瞥觀 *gnoé jëën k'hw^nà pëet jëën kee^ng*, to look suddenly and see casually. Also written 覕, peet.

入 Pëet 鐾 Pëet seak, 鐾鬗, elegant apparel, fine clothes.

Pëet 別 Vulg. *pát:* different, another; to divide from, to separate from, to part, to take leave; pëét jîn, 別人 *pát lâng*, another man.

夫 Pek 伯 A superior, an elder. Vulg. *ŭ^n păyh:* an uncle.

Pek sē, 伯氏, is used for an elder brother; and tëung sē, 仲氏, for a younger. Taê pek kong, 大伯公 *twā păyh kong*, great uncle! the designation of an idol commonly worshiped by the Chinese; he is represented as a lusty old man, and is supposed to preside over the district where he is worshiped.

Pek 佰 A centurion; a hundred men.

Pek 百 Vulg. *păyh:* a hundred; pek ch'hëen, 百千 *păyh ch'heng*, a hundred thousand.

Sē ch'hëep soè pek jîn, 待妾數百人 *téng haŏu ây sèy é kwúy păyh lâng*, attending concubines amounting to several hundreds; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

Pek 栢 The fir tree; sëûng pek, 松栢 *ch'hêng păyh*, a fir tree.

A surname.

Pek 偪 To urge, to distress, to straiten.

Kwun choó put ch'hëèm sëăng, put pek hāy, 君子不偕上不偪下 *kwun choó bŏ ch'hëèm sè twā, bŏ pek sè sèy*, the good man does not usurp from his superiors, nor distress his inferiors.

Pek 逼 To straiten; to drive; kip pek, 急逼, to hasten, to urge.

Pek 愊 To be extremely sincere.

Pek 煏 To roast anything at the fire; pek key, 煏鷄, a grilled fowl.

Pek 糒 To roast and dry at the fire; pek jëŭk, 糒肉 *pek băh*, roasted meat.

Pek 檗 A kind of yellow wood, the bark of which is used in dyeing.

Pek 擘 Vulg. *păyh:* to pull open, to part asunder with the hand.

Kè-lêng pek t'haè hwa, 巨靈擘太華 *Kè-lêng păyh k'hwuy t'haè hwa ây sw^na*, a genius of the name of Kè-lêng, ('great soul') parted asunder the great flowery mountain.

Pek 迫 To urge, to straiten, to trouble; pek pek, 迫逼, to urge extremely.

Gŏëy pek kong soŏ, 外迫公事 *gwā bīn pek kong ây soŏ*, abroad to be hurried with public affairs.

Pek soo k'hó é këèn è, 迫斯可以見矣 *kaòu pek ch'heet, soo t'hang hoē e kee^ng*, when urged extremely, we may grant an interview; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

Pek 壁 Vulg. *pëăh:* a wall; ok pek, 屋壁 *ch'hoò pëăh*, the wall of a house; a fortification.

Tèy sîn tê jip Hân-sìn Tëang-jé pek, twát che kwun, 帝晨馳入韓信張耳壁奪之軍 *tèy chá k'hé sē tê jip Hân-sin Tëo^ng-jé ây pëăh, ch'hëō^ng e ây kwun sè*, the emperor early in the morning galloped within the encampment of Hân-sìn and Tëo^ng-jé, and deprived them of the command of the army; see the 高祖紀 Ko choé ké.

入 Pèk 白 Vulg. *păyh:* white, pure, clean; a surname; kò pèk, 告白, to inform, to announce.

Pèk maŏu sûn sok, 白茅純束 *păyh hû^m á, chē^n â pàk*, long white grass tied up in bundles; see the 召南 Seaòu lâm.

Bêng pèk, 明白 *béng păyh*, to understand, clear, intelligible.

Pèk 帛 Silk, cloth; chaê pèk, 財帛, riches, wealth.

Taë pèk che kwan, 大帛之冠 *twā poè ây kin*, a cap made of a broad piece of cloth. Pē pèk, 幣帛, presents of cloth.

Pĕk 舶 A great vessel used at sea.

丰

Peng 冰 Ice, congealed water; also written 氷, peng, and anciently 仌, peng.

Ch'hók peng ch'hëung ch'hëung, 鑿冰冲冲 *ch'hák se^{ng} ây sĕ^{n}a ch'hëung ch'hëung*, the chiseling of the ice in winter sounds like *ch'hëung ch'hëung*.

Peng 冫 The same as the above; also one of the radicals.

Peng 俜 To order, to send; hasty; to follow.

Peng 兵 A weapon of war, a person who uses such a weapon, a soldier.

K'hè kap ē peng jê choé, 棄甲曳兵而走 *t'hek kak chĕèn kăh, t'hwa lwa peng to jé chaóu*, to throw away one's armor, reverse one's weapons, and flee; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

Anciently written 倗, peng.

Peng 崩 Vulg. *pang:* to fall down, to be precipitated, as a part of a hill from its summit; also used to denote the demise of an emperor.

San t'hëúng ch'hùy peng, 山冢崒崩 *sw^{n}a t'hëúng ch'hùy pang*, the hills and peaks were precipitated and fell; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Peng 絣 The name of a kind of cloth.

Peng 幷 A curtain of a tent.

Peng 栟 Peng lê, 栟櫚, a species of palm tree.

Peng 傍 Peng peng, 傍傍, unavoidable; see the 小雅 Seáou gnáy.

Peng 祊 An offering to former ancestors, at the side of the temple gate.

耑

Péng 炳 Clearly illustrated, well displayed; bright, luminous.

Péng 丙 Vulg. *pĕ^{n}á:* one of the ten horary characters.

Péng 昞 To look at, to observe; bók péng pék, 目昞白 *bák chew péng páyh*, the eyes clear.

Péng 倂 Together with, at the same time; péng k'hé, 倂起, to arise together.

Péng 屏 To screen, to shelter; also, to do away with, to lay aside.

Taĕ pang wûy péng, 大邦維屏 *twā pang kok chò péng*, great nations screen and shelter us; see the 大雅 Taĕ gnáy.

Gnó naé péng p'hek é kwuy, 我乃屏壁與珪 *gwá naé péng p'hek kap kwuy*, I laid aside all gems and jewels.

Péng 庰 To screen, a screen put in a doorway.

Péng 偋 To do away with, to set aside, to keep out of the way, to remove.

Këung k'hëĕm chëá, péng gnoé peng yĕá, 恭儉者偋五兵也 *këung kèng kap sa^{ng} k'hëĕm, ĕy péng k'hè goé hāng ây peng to*, "respect and economy will do away with the five kinds of weapons;" said by 荀子 Sûn choó.

Péng 屏 The common form of 屏, péng.

Péng 迸 To flee away, to disperse; to drive away.

Péng choo soò ê, put é tông tëung kok, 迸諸四夷不與同中國 *péng kaòu soò é, ŭ^{m} hoĕ e kap lán tëung kok sĕo tăng*, drive (the vicious) away among the foreigners, and let them not be associated with us in the middle country (China); see the 大學 Taĕ hák.

Péng 巏 The lofty appearance of a hill.

Péng 餅 Vulg. *pĕ^{n}á:* a cake.

Sok-sek, 束晳, made a péng hoō, 餅賦, cake ode.

Péng 秉 To grasp in the hand, to hold; bók péng, 木秉, the stem of a tree.

Péng 鞞 The sheath of a sword; the upper part is called 鞞, péng, and the lower part of a sheath is called 琫, páng.

圭

Pèng 幷 Together with, united, all together, equal to.

Koè ké suy choō hé sim ch'hek yêw bē pèng, 顧已雖自許心迹猶未幷 *koè lán ka tē suy choō hé, sim chĕăh yĕá bŏĕy hàp*, "in glancing at ourselves, we may find matter for applause, but our heart's core will not be in unison with it; said by 謝靈運 Seà-lêng-wūn.

Pèng 併 The same as the above; to engross, to unite the whole.

Pèng 邴 A surname.

Pèng 柄 Vulg. *pai^{ng}:* a handle; to pèng, 刀柄, *to pai^{ng}*, the handle of a knife; kwân pèng, 權柄, the handle of power, authority.

Choŏ chip kwân pèng, 自執權柄 *ka tē gīm kwân pèng*, to seize the helm of affairs with one's own hand.

Pèng 窆 To let down a coffin into the grave.

Pèng 怲 To make inquiry.

丰

Pêng 朋 Pêng yéw, 朋友, a friend; h^{n}ó pêng, 好朋 *hó pêng*, a good friend.

E pêng yéw kaou, jê put sìn hoē? 與朋友交而不信乎 *kap péng yéw kaou p'hŏèy jê ŭ^{m} sin sit hoē?* in associating with my friends, am I insincere? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

Pêng 倗 To assist, to help; to assist those of like mind. A surname.

Pêng 傰 A surname. In the Hàn dynasty there were a number of thieves, who bore this surname.

Pêng 棚 Vulg. *pai^{ng}:* a stage, a platform, a scaffolding; pêng chān, 棚棧, a military road, across mountainous parts.

Pêng 枰 A chess-board; p'hok ék séy chè, put kò yit pêng che sëāng, 博奕所忠不過一枰之上 *pwāh keáou séy chè, put kò twā tē chit ây ké pw^{n}â ây têng bīn*, the mind of a gamester is set on nothing else but the chess-board.

Pêng 平 Vulg. *paⁿg*: even, plain, level, just, peaceful, to be at peace; to regulate, to pacify; pêng chèng, 平正 *paⁿg chēⁿà*, just and equal; kin peng, 均平 *kin paⁿg*, even, level; t'hëen hāy t'haè pêng, 天下太平 *t'heeⁿg ây t'haè paⁿg*, the whole world at peace. A surname.

Sòng jîn kip Ch'hoé jîn pêng, 宋人及楚人平 *Sòng ây lâng kap Ch'hoé ây lâng paⁿg*, the people of Sòng were at peace with the men Ch'hoé; see the 春秋 Ch'hun ch'hew.

Pêng 胖 Peng chëet, 胖脷, the fat of oxen or sheep, suet.

Pêng 馮 According to; as; to cross a river on foot. Vulg. *pâng*: a surname. Pō hoé pêng hô, 暴虎馮河 *lēăh hoé pâng hô*, to seize a tiger, and dart through a river with him; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

丟 Pēng 病 Vulg. *paīⁿg*: sick, very sick; disease; to feel sick, to be weary of; to be sick of, to be distressed with; yéw pēng 有病 *woō paīⁿg*, to be sick.

Pēng put tek kê chëùng yëá, 病不得其衆也 *hwân ló bēy tit tëŏh chëùng lâng*, to be distressed at not being able to get the hearts of the multitude; see the 禮樂記 Lêy gák kè.

Pēng 竝 To compare with, to be associated with; together, at the same time; also, moreover; pēng lék, 竝力, united strength; pēng kāy jê hêng, 竝駕而行 *pēng ch'hëa jê kēⁿâ*, to ride out together.

Pēng 並 The same as the preceding; also, moreover.

Pēng 倂 All, altogether; arranged in a row.

Pēng 偋 Out of the way, on one side, removed to a distance.

Pēng 廂 A solitary place, a lonely spot; a privy.

耒 *Pēⁿg* 榜 Read pòng: a wooden board; póng sè, 榜示 *pēⁿg sē*, a proclamation; ch'hut póng, 出榜 *ch'hut pēⁿg*, to issue a proclamation.

丟 *Pēⁿg* 傍 Read pōng: to approach near, to stand by, to rely on.

Sêng ông che seng, jîn chëá yáng che, haòu chëá këâng che, soò sèng pōng che, 成王之生仁者養之孝者强之四聖傍之 *Sêng ông ây saiⁿg, jîn ây lâng ch'hē e, haòu ây lâng këâng bêng e, sē ây sèng jîn pēⁿg e*, when Sêng ông was born, benevolent people brought him up, filial people strengthened him, and four sages stood by him.

Also vulg. *péⁿg*: the side, on one side; a surname.

卑 *Pëo* 標 Read p'heaou: a prize, a goal; ch'hëáng p'heaou, 搶標 *ch'hëóⁿg pëo*, to struggle for the prize, as is done in boatracing, &c.

Leûng chew twât kím p'heaou 龍舟奪錦標 *leûng chûn ch'hëóⁿg kím ây pëo*, the dragon boat seizes the embroidered prize.

Pëo 膘 Read peaou: fat; che peaou, 脂膘 *che pëo*, a fat appearance.

Má peaou, 馬膘 *báy pëo*, a horse in good condition, fat.

耒 *Pëó* 表 Read peáou: a memorial; peáou chëang, 表章 *pëó chëang*, a public document; chìn peáou, 進表 *chìn pëó*, to present a memorial to government.

卑 Pëung 餗 Pëung ch'hâm, 餗饞, to be gluttonous; to be greedy of food.

Pew 彪 The stripes on a tiger; a young tiger; yit pew jîn má, 一彪人馬 *chit pew lâng báy*, a troop of men and horses.

Pew 滮 The appearance of flowing water.

Pew 髟 The hair long, and hanging down. Also, one of the radicals.

Pey 篦 Tëuk pey, 竹篦 *tek pey*, a bamboo comb; a ferula; a flat piece of wood for slapping the hands.

Pey 錍 A knife like the barb of an arrow; pey ch'hók, 錍鑿 *pey ch'hák*, a broad chisel.

丟 Pèy 蔽 To screen, to hide, to cover over; to overspread.

Se sam pek, yit gân é pèy che, wát soo boô sëâ, 詩三百一言以蔽之曰思無邪 *se woō sⁿa păyh, chit koō wā é pèy e, kóng sëōⁿg bô lâm sám*, the odes are three hundred, and one sentence is sufficient to comprise them all, namely, "thought not licentious;" see the 上論 Sëāng lūn.

卑 P'ha 葩 A flower; the bud of a flower; a flower in bloom.

Pek hwa t'hoè p'ha, 百花吐葩 *chēⁿâ păyh hwa t'hoè p'ha*, all the flowers will put forth their buds.

P'ha 吧 A bragging, blustering appearance.

P'ha 瞟 P'ha bók, 瞟目 *p'ha bák*, weak, sore eyes.

耒 P'há 笆 Short, dwarfish.

丟 P'hà 怕 To fear, to be afraid, to be terrified at; put p'hà, 不怕 *ūᵐ saé kēⁿa*, don't be afraid; k'hëúng p'hà, 恐怕, to be alarmed.

P'hà 帕 A veil, a covering for the head; t'hoé p'hà, 頭帕 *t'haŏu p'hày*, a veil.

E kím tëên koé, é hông p'hà sèw, 以錦纏股以紅帕首 *t'hó kím teēⁿ tē k'ha, t'hó âng p'hày t'haŏu*, take embroidered work to wind round the legs, and cover the head with a red veil; see the 韓愈詩 Hân jé se.

P'hà 帊 Superfluous silk; three pieces of silk are called 帊, p'hà.

丟 P'hā 皰 A rising of the skin; the skin broken.

丟 *P'hⁿà* 粗 Read pé: hollow, empty grain.

P'hⁿà 冇 Anything hollow, and vain; good for nothing.

卑 P'hae 巉 The noise of a mountain falling.

耒 P'haé 揩 To divide, to open out.

去 P'haè 辰 Water flowing in different channels. The same as the following.

P'haè 派 Various channels of water; che p'haè 支派, a tribe, posterity.

Pek ch'hwan p'haè pëet, kwuy haé jê hŏèy, 百川派別歸海而會 *chĕⁿá păyh ch'hwuiⁿᵍ p'haè pëet, kwuy kaòu haé, chĕw chò hŏèy*, the hundred streams are divided into channels, but when they revert to the sea, they all meet together; see the 左思賦 Chó soo hoò.

P'haè 霈 The appearance of rain; the flowing of water.

P'haè 沛 The name of a river; weeds growing in the water; suddenly; tëen p'haè, 顛沛, ruined, in distress, overwhelmed with calamity.

P'haè jëên hāy é, 沛然下雨 *p'haè jëên lŏh hoĕ*, suddenly the rain descends; see 孟子 Bĕng choó. Also written 佩, p'haè.

P'haè 肺 Luxuriant foliage; superabundant vegetation.

Tong bûn che yâng, kê yëëp p'haè p'haè, 東門之楊其葉肺肺 *tang mooiⁿᵍ ây yëŏⁿᵍ ch'hĕw, e ây hëŏh p'haè p'haè*, the willow tree, at the eastern port, exhibits an abundant foliage; see the 陳風 Tîn hong.

P'haè 湃 Pông p'haè, 滂湃, the noise of rippling, rushing water.

去 *P'haⁿé* 歹 Read taé: wicked, vicious, bad; put te hⁿó taé, 不知好歹 *ŭᵐ chae hó p'haⁿé*, not knowing good from bad.

夫 *P'hăh* 打 Read tⁿá: to beat, to strike, to thump, to invade.

E wá sék kek tⁿá kong bûn, 以瓦石擊打公門 *t'hó hĕā chĕŏh kek p'hăh kong mooiⁿᵍ*, they took tiles and stones and beat at the public gate; see the 張翼傳 Tëang ê twăn.

平 *P'haiⁿᵍ* 摒 *P'haiⁿᵍ tê*, 摒除, to deduct, to take off.

去 *P'haiⁿᵍ* 柄 Read pèng: a handle of anything; a numeral.

Hân-hwuy choó, 韓非子 made (jê pèng p'hëen, 二柄篇 *nō p'haiⁿᵍ p'heeⁿᵍ*,) two sections of literary composition.

平 *P'haíⁿᵍ* 彭 Read p'hêng: a surname.

P'haîⁿᵍ 抨 Read pêng: to fillip with the fingers.

Kê è put lók, tân pêng soō, 其意不樂彈抨事 *e ây è ŭᵐ t'hĕŭng lŏk, chĕw twⁿá p'haîⁿᵍ ây soō*, when his mind was not pleased, he turned to filliping and fingering (the harp and guitar.)

夫 *P'hak* 仆 Anything turned upside down.

Hin p'hok sit këang, 興仆植僵 *hin k'hé p'hak tó, chae sit yëĕn këang*, to elevate those who are overturned, and to raise up those who are fallen.

P'hak 覆 Read hok: prostrate; sin hok, 身覆 *sin p'hak*, to lie prostrate, with the face to the ground.

入 *P'hák* 曝 Read p'hók: to dry in the sun; p'hók jit ak é, 曝日沃雨 *p'hák jit ak hoĕ*, to be burnt by the sun, and drenched in the rain.

平 P'han 扳 To lead, to draw, to pull; to handle; p'han wān, 扳援, to deliver, to assist.

Ch'heng yîn tek loë, séw p'han kwuy, 青雲得路手扳桂 *ch'haiⁿᵍ hwûn tit tëŏh e ây loë, ch'hĕw chĕw p'han kwùy*, when we make our way to the azure clouds, (i. e. attain to literary honors,) our hands may handle the cassia; see a 古詩 koé se, ancient ode.

P'han 攀 To climb up, from a low place to a higher one; p'han sĕ, 攀樹 *p'han ch'hĕw*, to climb a tree.

P'han lëûng hoō hông, 攀龍附鳳, to lead the dragon, and help the phœnix; (i. e. to assist a man in aiming to be emperor.)

去 P'hán 眅 A large proportion of white in the eye; p'hán cheng, 眅睛, to show the white of the eyes.

P'hán 闆 To stand in the doorway and look.

去 P'hàn 盼 To look at any one; the black and white of the eyes distinctly marked.

Bé bók p'hàn hêy, 美目盼兮 *ch'hin ch'haiⁿᵍ ây bàk chew oe păyh p'hun hó hó*, beautiful eyes, with the black and white clearly divided; see the 上論 Seāng lŭn.

P'hán 襻 Léw p'hàn, 鈕襻, a button-hole.

平 *P'hang* 香 Read hëang: fragrant, scented, sweet smelling, as flowers.

Hwún tëëp sîm hëang, 粉蝶尋香 *păyh ây bŏĕy yëāh ch'hŏey p'hang*, the white butterfly seeks for fragrance.

P'hang 蜂 Read hong: a bee; bit hong, 蜜蜂 *bit p'hang*, a honey bee.

Chék jê hong k'hé, 賊如蜂起 *ch'hát ch'hin chĕŏⁿᵍ p'hang k'hé*, the thieves got up as thick as bees.

去 *P'háng* 紡 Read hóng: to spin; hóng chek, 紡績 *p'háng chăyh*, to spin thread.

去 *P'hàng* 胖 Read pwân: fat, corpulent, lusty; hwûy pwân, 肥胖 *pwúy p'hàng* fat.

平 *P'hâng* 篷 Read hông: a sail; ch'hwân hông, 船篷 *chûn p'hâng*, a ship's sail.

P'hâng 捧 Read hóng: to bring, or carry in both hands.

P'hâng 蓬 Read hông: a surname.

去 *P'hāng* 縫 Read hông: a seam; hwûn hông, 瘡縫 *hwûn p'hāng*, the scar of a wound.

Lê hông, 離縫 *lé p'hāng*, the opening of a seam.

P'hāng 桻 P'hang koé, 桻鼓, a small drum, made of a long bamboo, with a bladder stretched over it, and beat about the streets by ballad singers.

平 P'haou 拋 To throw away, to cast away; to throw, or spread around.

P'haou se jê sùy, 拋書而睡 *tek k'hak ch'hăyh jê k'hwŭn*, he threw aside the book and went to sleep.

P'haou 泡 To pour boiling water on anything; p'haou tây, 泡茶, to make an infusion of tea, to pour boiling water on tea; a bubble.

P'haou 櫇 Sëen p'haou, 櫇 櫇, the name of a wild and edible fruit.

声

P'haóu 翻 To fly.

去

P'haòu 砲 A machine for throwing out stones, when attacking fortified towns.

P'haòu 礮 The same as the above; a catapult.

P'haòu 炮 A cannon, a great gun; formerly stones were thrown out by a machine; now they make use of gunpowder.

Hòng p'haòu, 放炮 *pàng p'haòu*, to let off crackers.

P'haòu 皰 Vulg. *p'hà:* a sore or boil on the face.

P'haòu 疱 A swelling; t'hëen p'haòu, 天疱 *t'hee^{ng} p'hà*, a kind of sore.

丟

P'haōu 抱 Vulg. *p'hō:* to embrace, to hug; hwaê p'haōu, 懷抱 *hwaé p'hō*, an embrace.

Kwun choó p'haōu tō chaē këung, 君子抱道在躬 *kwun choó p'hō tō tē hín sin*, the good man clasps virtue to his bosom, and embraces it.

夫

P'haŏuh 博 Read p'hok: large, great.

下夫

P'haŏuh 皱 A rising of the skin; a blister.

P'haŏuh 雹 Hail, frozen rain; lòk p'haŏuh, 落雹 *lŏh p'haŏuh*, to hail.

Sèng jîn chaē sëāng boô p'haŏuh, suy yéw, put wûy haē, 聖人在上無雹雖有不爲害 *sèng jîn tē téng bīn bô lŏh p'haŏuh, suy woō bó chò sëang haē*, when a sage is at the head of affairs there will be no hail; and if there should be some, it would not be injurious; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

P'haŏuh 鐹 The neck of a pestle; or the narrow part of a large pestle, which is held in the hand.

夫

P'hat 汃 The waters in the extreme west; the western ocean; the 爾雅 Jé gnáy says, "that at the extreme east is 泰遠, t'haè wán, 'the great distance,' and at the extreme west is the 汃國, P'hat kok, 'the country of P'hat;'" some say, this character means the appearance of water; and others, the sound of waves striking against other.

P'hat 軎 The sound of a carriage breaking.

去

P'hày 帕 Read p'hà: a veil; séw p'hà, 首帕 *t'haôu p'hày*, a veil for the head; hwa p'hà, 花帕 *hwa p'hày*, a flowered veil.

卡

P'he 丕 Great, large.

P'he hëén chae, Bûn ông boè! p'he sîn chae, Boó ông lëét! 丕顯哉文王謨丕承哉武王列 *twā hëén bêng chae, Bûn ông ây boè! twā sëo swà chae, Boó ông ây lëét!* how greatly illustrious were Bûn ông's plans! how well connected was Boó ông's zeal! see the 尚書 Sëāng se.

P'he 坯 Unburnt bricks and tiles.

P'he yëá yit tô, kwûn seng tek lé, 坯冶一陶群生得

理 *böēy sëo ây hwûy k'hè chit ây ch'hòng, kwûn sai^{ng} ây láng tit tëŏh leāou lé*, the unburnt earthen ware when once burnt in the pottery, all the people can obtain the use of it; see the 崔駰傳 Ch'huy yëen twān.

P'he 伾 Strong; also, numerous; é ke p'he p'he, 以車伾伾 *e ch'hëa chēy chēy*, with an abundance of chariots; see the 魯頌 Loé sëūng.

P'he 秠 A black kind of millet; a species of wheat.

P'he 呸 The noise of wrangling.

P'he 邳 The name of a place; P'hêng-wát chëèn ê Hāy-p'he, 彭越戰於下邳 *P'haî^{ng}-wát sëo t'haê tē Hāy-p'he*, P'haî^{ng}-wát fought a battle at Hāy-p'he; see the 史記 Soó kè.

P'he 蚽 The name of an insect.

P'he 貔 A young fox, a cub; some call a fox 貔貍, p'he lé.

P'he 駓 A horse, with yellow and white hairs mixed.

P'he 披 To open; p'he k'hae, 披開 *p'he k'hwuy*, to open out. Also, to put on clothes or armor.

Séw put têng p'he ê pek kay che p'hëen, 手不停披於百家之編 *ch'héw bô têng p'he k'hwuy tē păyh kay ch'hăyh*, "the hands should not cease turning over the pages of the hundred philosophers;" said by 韓愈 Hân jé.

P'he k'hwà sëāng má, 披掛上馬 *p'he k'hwà chëō^{ng} báy*, he dressed himself, and mounted his horse.

P'he 帔 A petticoat, a woman's under garment.

P'he 毧 Hair.

P'he 批 To strike with the hand; to push, to turn round; to inform.

Sòng-bān gē kêw, p'he jê sat che, 宋萬遇仇批而殺之 *Sòng-bān toó tëŏh kêw sêw, p'he jê t'haê e*, Sòng-bān met his enemy, when he struck and killed him; see the 左傳 Chó twān.

P'he 砒 P'he song, 砒霜 *p'heē^{ng} se^{ng}*, arsenic.

P'he 坏 A hill incomplete; unburnt pottery; the same as 坯, p'he.

声

P'hé 嚭 Great; a man's name. Also written 嚭, p'hé.

P'hé 否 To stop up; also, bad, not good.

Bē te chong p'hé, 未知臧否 *böēy chae hó baé*, not knowing whether it is good or bad; see the 大雅 Taē gnáy.

P'hé 痞 An induration of the spleen; when not painful is called 痞, p'hé, but when painful it is called 結胸, këet hëung.

P'hé 鄙 Vulgar; p'hé loē, 鄙陋 low, vulgar; pëen p'hé, 邊鄙, aside, out of the way; toe p'hé, 都鄙, a capital city, and its suburbs.

P'hé hoo k'hó é soō kwun yëá é chae? 鄙夫可與事君也與哉 *p'hé hoo t'hang kap e hók saē jin kwun e chae?* how can a vulgar fellow be employed with us in the service of the prince? see the 論語 Lūn gé.

P'hé 啚 The same as the preceding.

P'hé 庇 To regulate, to prepare.

P'hé 疕 A pain in the head; the bursting of an ulcer; sores on the head.

P'hé 毗 A vessel cracked, but not yet broken to pieces.

去

P'hè 俾 P'hè gêy, 俾倪, to look askance.

P'hè 睥 P'hè gêy, 睥睨, to look on one side, to squint.

P'hè 譬 To speak of anything by way of comparison; p'hè jē, 譬如, for example, for instance, like as.

P'hè jē wûy san, bē sêng yit kwūy, ché goē ché yëá, 譬如爲山未成一簣止吾止也 *p'hè jē chò swⁿa, bōëy chēⁿâ chit pùn ke á t'hoé nā swäh, sē gwá swäh yëá,* as when making an artificial hill, if we leave it incomplete, only wanting a single basket of earth, our relinquishing the undertaking will be our own fault; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

P'hè 屁 Vulg. *p'hōëy:* a foul wind; hòng p'hè, 放屁 *pàng p'hōëy,* to break wind. P'hè koé, 屁股 *k'ha ch'huⁱⁿg,* the posteriors. Also written 氣 p'hè.

平

P'hê 皮 Vulg. *p'hōëy:* the skin, the surface of anything. A surname.

Hoē bēēn p'hê, 厚面皮 *kaōu bīn p'hōëy,* a thick-skinned face; said of a person who cannot blush; an impudent, shameless one.

Sit kê p'hê, put sit kê kwut, 識其皮不識其骨 *bat e ây p'hōëy, ūⁿ bat e ây kwut,* to know the skin, without knowing the bones of a thing; (to have a superficial knowledge of anything.)

P'hê 疲 Wearied with labor; exhausted; p'hê kwān, 疲倦, wearied, tired.

P'hê noē, boō é hoō tē, 疲駑無以輔治 *yëà yëà, bō t'hang hoō chān tē soō,* wearied and unable to assist in the government.

P'hê 詖 Hëém p'hê, 險詖, unfair reasoning; artful debates.

P'hê soō, te kê séy pèy, 詖辭知其所蔽 *hëém p'hé ây wā, chae e séy pèy,* with respect to unfair reasoning, we should know in how far it obscures a subject; see 孟子 Bēng choō.

P'hê 罷 The same as 疲, p'hê, weary.

P'hê 羆 Hîm p'hê, 熊羆, the name of a wild beast, a sort of bear.

P'hê 槴 Small pillars or supporters under the eaves of a house.

去

P'hē 被 P'hē tan, 被單 *p'hōëy twⁿa,* a coverlid, a palampore for protecting one from cold, at night.

平

P'hëⁿa 箄 Read p'heng: the name of a carriage; a sort of bamboo cart; or a bamboo mat hung up behind a carriage to keep out the dust; pōëy p'heng, 背箄 *pōëy p'hëⁿa,* the spine.

P'hëⁿa 骿 Read p'heng: the ribs joined one to another.

K'héw chit p'heng, 尻脊骿 *k'ha chëäh p'hëⁿa,* the spine of the back.

去

P'hëⁿá 胼 Read p'hëèn: a slice, a piece; but yit p'hëèn, 物一胼 *meēⁿgh chit p'hëⁿá,* a slice of anything.

下平

P'hëⁿá 堋 San pêng, 山堋 *swⁿa p'hëⁿâ,* the ridge, or range of a hill.

P'hëⁿâ 磞 Kēng p'hêng, 硬磞 *gnāy p'hëⁿâ,* as stiff as a stone.

To strike with a stone.

去

P'hëäh 僻 Read p'hek: lateral, aside, out of the way; wán p'hek, 遠僻 *hwuēⁿg p'hëäh,* far out of the way, removed to a distance.

P'hëen p'hek, 偏僻 *p'hëen p'hëäh,* strange, out of the way.

P'hëäh 癖 Read p'hek: a sickness common to children; a disposition, a propensity; hⁿó p'hek, 好癖 *hó p'hëäh,* a good disposition; ok p'hek, 惡癖 *p'haⁿé p'hëäh,* a bad temper.

Jîn kae yéw yit p'hek, gnó p'hek chaē chëang kè, 人皆有一癖我癖在章句 *lâng chò poō woō chit ây p'hëäh, gwá ây p'hëäh tē chëoⁿg koò,* every one has his peculiar bent of mind, but my hobby is to be devoted to chapters and sections.

入

P'hëäh 甓 P'hek chwan, 甓磚 *p'hëäh chuⁱⁿg* tiles and rubbish.

平

P'hëang 胮 To cut down.

P'hëang 脖 P'hêng p'hëang, 膨脖, a swelling of the stomach.

平

P'heaou 麃 The appearance of frisking and prancing; also, to weed the ground.

P'heaou 儦 To be in motion; also, many, numerous.

Hêng jîn p'heaou, 行人儦儦 *kēⁿâ ây lâng p'heaou p'heaou,* the people walked ploddingly along; see the 齊風 Chêy hong.

P'heaou 瀌 Incessant rain and snow.

P'heaou 鑣 The iron on the outside of a horse's bit.

P'heaou 穮 To weed the ground, to clear away the grass from the fields.

P'heaou 猋 A dog running very swiftly; p'heaou hong, 猋風, a fierce wind.

P'heaou 摽 To strike, to point, to make signals, to wave backwards and forwards.

Tēäng bók che pē, boō put p'heaou yëá, 長木之斃無不摽也 *tēⁿg chʼhâ ây ka laōuh, bō ūⁿ pʼhāh tēōh,* when a large tree falls, nothing near can escape being struck by it; see the 左傳 Chō twān.

Chô-choō p'heaou kēèm, jē k'hè che, 曹子摽劍而去之 *Chô-choó p'heaou kēèm jé k'hè e,* Chô-choō waved his sword, and departed; see the 公羊傳 Kong yâng twān.

P'heaou 漂 To float; also, to move, to flow down; to be agitated.
Hëet lêw p'heaou ch'hé, 血流漂杵 *hŏëyh laŏu kaòu ēy p'hoŏ cheng ch'hé*, the blood flowed sufficient to float a wooden pestle.

P'heaou 熛 The appearance of fire flying about.

P'heaou 縹 Light, buoyant, elegant; to rise up lightly and gently; as a bird beginning to fly.

P'heaou 飄風 The sound of wind, a whirlwind, a violent gust of wind.
Hong p'heaou p'heaou, kê ch'huy e, 風飄飄其吹衣 *hong p'heaou p'heaou e áy ch'höey s^{n}a*, a sudden gust of wind blew aside his clothes.

P'heaou 飄 The same as the preceding; an easy flowing gait. P'heaou jëēn jê k'hè, 飄然而去, he went off in an easy graceful manner.

P'heaou 飇 A fierce wind blowing down from above; to roll up.

P'heaou 魒 The name of a star in Ursa Major.

P'heaou 翲 To fly high.

P'heaou 瞟 P'heaou beáou, 瞟眇, to see indistinctly.

P'heaou 勡 To take anything by force, to plunder.

P'heaou 慓 Hasty, sudden.

P'heaou 杓 The first star in the handle of the Dipper or Charles's-wain.

去 P'heáou 剽 The end, the extremity of anything.

P'heáou 皫 A bird's feathers changing color.

去 P'heàou 僄 To make light of one's own person; light, trifling, volatile, active.
P'heàou k'hè, chek cheaou che é hŏ chae, 僄棄則招之以禍災 *p'heàou t'hek kak pún sin, chek chëo é hŏ hwān chae haë*, to make light of, and to disregard one's-self, is the way to bring down calamity and trouble.

P'heàou 嫖 P'heàou yaôu, 嫖姚, the name of an office, in the Hán dynasty.

P'heàou 票 To shake, to move, to agitate; also vulg. *p'hëò:* a ticket, a passport.
T^{n}a p'heàou, 打票 *p'hăh p'hëò*, to take out a passport.
T'hoê chong bé p'heàou, 頭鬃尾票 *t'haŏu chang bŏëy p'hëò*, a tax on the cues of the Chinese, levied in Batavia.

P'heàou 僄 To make light of one's-self.

P'heàou 曉 To put anything in the wind or sun, to dry.

P'heàou 驃 K'hê p'heàou, 騎驃, the name of an office.

P'heàou 嘌 A carriage driving furiously; p'heàou yaôu, 嘌搖, uneasy.

P'heàou 勡 To oppose, and plunder; to seize.

P'heàou 漂 Vulg *p'hëò:* to bleach; p'heàou poè, 漂布 *p'hëò poè*, to bleach clothes.
Kéng p'heàou soè sip jit, 竟漂數十日 *kéng p'hëò kwúy chăp jit*, bleached for several tens of days.

P'heàou 剽 To perforate, to stab; to flay; also to take by violence.

平 P'heâou 嫖 A place where prostitutes dwell, a brothel; p'heâou ch'hëang, 嫖娼, a prostitute, a courtezan; p'heâou, toé, yím, 嫖賭飲, the three vices of horedom, gambling, and drunkenness.

P'heâou 瓢 Vulg. *poô:* a calabash; yit p'heâou yím, 一瓢飲 *chit poô á áy t'he^{ng}*, a calabash full of liquor; see the 論語 Lūn gé.

P'heâou 薸 Vulg. *p'hëô:* a kind of duck-weed or lemna like floating moss found on the surface of the water; also written p'hêng, 萍 *p'hëô.*

平 P'hëen 偏 Partial, lateral, inclined to one side.
Boô p'hëen boô p'hó, ông tō tông tông, 無偏無頗王道蕩蕩 *bô p'hëen p'hëăh bô p'hó, ông áy tō lé tông twā*, neither partial nor confined, the royal way is immense and grand; see the 書經 Se keng.

P'hëen 扁 A small boat.

P'hëen 篇 Vulg. *p'hee^{ng}:* the section or leaf of a book, a piece of composition.
Loé lūn jē sip p'hëen, Chêy lūn kay būn-ông, te-tō, këŭng jē sip jē p'hëen, 魯論二十篇齊論加問王知道共二十二篇 *Loé kok áy lūn gé woō jē chăp p'hee^{ng}, Chéy kok áy lūn gé kay chit áy būn-ông, te-tō, këŭng jē chăp jē p'hee^{ng}*, the collection of the 'sayings of Confucius,' belonging to the Loé country, contained 20 sections; but that belonging to the Chêy country, with the addition of the chapters beginning 'būn-ông' and 'te-tō,' amounted to 22 sections.

P'hëen 艑 The name of a ship or vessel.

P'hëen 蹁 P'hëen ch'hëen, 蹁躚, to parade, to walk up and down.

P'hëen 翩 To fly swiftly; lëēn p'hëen, 聯翩, incessant.

P'hëen 編 To arrange, to put in order.

去 P'hëén 惼 Yëén p'hëén, 惼惼, a narrow mind.

去 P'hëèn 片 Vulg. *p'hee^{ng}:* a slice, a part, a half.
P'hëèn gân k'hŏ é chëet geŭk chëá, ké Yêw yëá e! 片言可以折獄者其由也與 *chit p'hee^{ng} áy wā, t'hang laë chëet twán p'hwán gëŭk áy soō e sē Yêw yëá e!* with half a word to be able to decide cases of litigation, is not this Yêw alone! see the 論語 Lūn gé.

P'hëèn 騙 To jump on a horse at one spring; now used to intimate deceit.
Hŏng p'hëèn, 哄騙, to deceive, to cheat, to take advantage of.

P'hee^{ng} 篇 Read p'hëen: a section of a book. Kim sè soō, yit yit che lék chok bûn sam p'hëen, 今試士一日之力作文三篇 *t^{n}a ch'hè k'hw^{n}à t'hàk ch'hăyh lăng, chit jit ây k'hwùy làt, chò bûn chëo^{ng} s^{n}a p'hee^{ng}*, now in examining scholars, one day's labor is employed in making three sections of literary composition.

P'hee^{ng} 便 Read pëen: cheap, reasonable.

去 P'hee^{ng} 片 Read p'hëèn: a chip of wood; wá p'hëèn, 瓦片 *hëā p'hee^{ng}*, a piece of tile.

去 P'hee^{ng} 欴 The sound of wind going out.

P'hee^{ng} 砰 P'he song, 砰霜 *p'hee^{ng} se^{ng}*, arsenic.

P'hee^{ng} 鼻 Read pit: the nose; pit k'hong, 鼻孔 *p'hee^{ng} k'hang*, the nostrils.

Pit che ê hèw yëá, 鼻之於臭也 *p'hee^{ng} ây tē hèw bē*, the nose with respect to smells, &c; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

入 P'hëet 丿 A leaning to the right, as if inclining to the left; a slanting stroke in writing. One of the radicals.

P'hëet 擎 To strike gently; a little; to lead, to pull up; also written 撇, p'hëet. P'hëet sẽw sèw, 擎手袖 *peèh ch'hẽw wú^{ng}*, to strip up the sleeves.

P'hëet 瞥 To pass before the eyes; to get a sight of.

Yêw tîn goëy, jê p'hëet t'hëen, 遊塵外而瞥天 *t'hit t'hô âng tîn gwā, jê k'hw^{n}à t'hee^{ng}*, "to wander beyond the dusty world, and get a sight of the heavens;" said by 張衡思 Tëang hëên soo.

P'hëet 蹩 P'hëet p'hó, 蹩跛, lame, halt.

P'hëet 騙 To jump on a horse; to deceive; also read p'hëèn.

入 P'hëet 獭 To fly; the appearance of flying.

入 P'hek 珀 Hoé p'hek, 琥珀, amber.

P'hek 拍 To prop up; to strike; p'hek pán, 拍板, to strike the board, in order to keep time, while playing music.

P'hek 峭 Boë p'hek, 嶶峭, secret, a secret appearance, clandestine.

P'hek 碧 A fine azure stone; a deep azure color.

P'hek 魄 A spirit; the Chinese suppose that each individual has (sam hwûn ch'hit p'hek, 三魂七魄 *s^{n}a ây hwûn, ch'hit ây p'hek,*) three souls and seven spirits; of which they say, (hwûn chek sëāng seng, p'hek chek hāy kāng, 魂則上升魄則下降 *hwún chēw chëo^{ng} têng bin, p'hek chēw lòh hāy tèy,*) the soul ascends, and the spirit goes downwards.

P'hek 辟 A prince, a ruler, a law; to do away with, to set aside; aside.

Sëāng wûy p'hek kong, t'hëen choó bók bók, 相維辟公天子穆穆 *sëāng hoō woō p'hek kong, hông tèy bók bók*, the princes of the empire assisted at the sacrifice, while the emperor stood musing; see the 上論 Sëāng lún.

P'hëen p'hek, 偏辟, inclined to one side, partial.

P'hek 璧 A round and valuable gem; kwuy p'hek, 圭璧, a precious stone.

P'hek 壁 Ok p'hek, 屋壁 *ch'hoò pëāh*, the wall of a house; kek p'hek, 隔壁 *kāyh p'hëāh*, a next door neighbor, separated only by a party wall.

T'hëûng seng bêng soò p'hek, 蟲聲鳴四壁 *t'hâng ây sē^{n}a tit bèng haóu tē sè ây pëāh*, the noise of the insects was heard on every wall; see a 古詩 koé se.

P'hek 擗 To beat one's breast; to open out, to spread open, to break.

P'hek yúng k'hok k'hip, 擗踊哭泣 *p'hăh heng k'hám, yúng tëô, k'haòu, kwà t'hé*, to beat the breast, to stamp with the foot, to cry and weep, (at the death of a parent;) see the 孝經 Haòu keng.

P'hek 僻 P'hek loë, 僻陋, vulgar, mean; sëâ p'hek, 邪僻, corrupt, perverse; yew p'hek, 幽僻, secret, dark; hòng p'hek, 放僻, dissolute.

Hòng p'hek sëâ ch'hé, boō put wûy é, 放僻邪侈無不爲已 *hòng p'hek sëâ ch'hé, bŏ sèy ŭ^{m} chò*, a dissolute, vulgar, corrupt and extravagant man would go to any lengths; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

P'hek 憩 Hasty, sudden, speedy.

P'hek 劈 To cut open, to split, to tear asunder.

P'hek 繴 To weave; pé sin chit kè, ch'hey p'hek loê, é ék che yëá, 彼身織屨妻辟纑以易之也 *e pún sin p'hăh ch'haóu ây, e ây boé chit ch'hoe mw^{n}â poè, é w^{n}â ch'hek*, he himself made straw shoes, and his wife wove hempen cloth, to barter for corn; see 孟子 Bëng choó.

P'hek 霹 P'hek lék, 霹靂 *p'hek lăyh*, the rattling of thunder.

Jê p'hek lék che seng, 如霹靂之聲 *ch'hin chëo^{ng} p'hek lăyh ây se^{n}a*, like a clap of thunder.

P'hek 癖 Vulg. *p'hëăh:* a sort of disease, a peculiar propensity, temper, disposition.

Ch'hut p'hek, 出癖 *ch'hut p'hëăh*, to have the measles.

Ok p'hek, 惡癖 *p'ha^{n}é p'hëăh*, a bad temper. Also written 癖, p'hek.

P'hek 澼 To bleach anything, till it becomes white.

P'hek 躃 Lame of both legs.

幸 P'heng 烹 To boil, to cook, to dress food.

Also written 亨, p'heng.

Haòu jîn p'heng che, 校人烹之 *haòu jîn p'heng e*, the man who took care of the pools, boiled (the fish); see 孟子 Bëng choó.

P'heng 俜 To order, to command, to give in charge of.

P'heng 傳 To order, to send; to make up for.

P'heng 娉 P'heng têng, 娉婷, a beautiful appearance; an elegant carriage.

P'heng 甹 To intrust to, to give in charge of; also, to draw out.

P'heng 砰 The sound of stones.

P'heng 脵 A swelling of the abdomen.

P'heng 磞 To strike with a stone; to beat on a stone.

P'heng 淜 The noise of striking water.

去 P'héng 佩 A hypocrite, a pretender.

P'héng 嵉 The name of a village, or district.

去 P'hèng 聘 To inquire, to ask; to betroth; p'hèng léy, 聘禮, a betrothing present; p'hèng bûn, 聘問, to pay a visit of inquiry.

P'hèng 騁 To drive, to gallop along, to run away. K'he p'hèng tëên láp, hoē ke ch'hëen sēng, gnó tek chè hwut wûy yëá, 駕馳 田獵後得車千乘志在得我 弗爲也 *sëo jëuk p'haòu chaou kwà p'hăh lăh, aōu ch'hëa chë^{n}â ch'heng tëo^{ng}, gwá nā tit chè è, ŭ^{m} chò yëá*, to drive and gallop about, and go a hunting, followed by a thousand chariots; if I were to get my will I would not prefer such things; see 孟子 Bēng choó.

平 P'hêng 彭 A way; full, complete; also vulg. *p'haí^{ng}:* a surname.

P'hêng 螃 A kind of lobster or crawfish, found on the seashore, in the mud.

P'hêng 評 To discourse on, to give an opinion upon. P'he p'hêng bûn chëang, 批評文章 *p'he p'héng bûn chëo^{ng}*, to examine and criticise a piece of literary composition.

P'hêng 苹 A kind of grass; straw.

P'hêng 萍 Vulg. *p'hëó:* a kind of duck-weed, usually found floating on standing water. P'hêng chong, 萍踪, to meet suddenly.

Jit gwát lóng téung neáou, k'hëên k'hwun súy sëang p'hêng, 日月籠中鳥乾坤水上萍 *jit gŏëyh sē láng tang c^{ng} ây cheáou, t'hee^{ng} tèy sē chúy téng ây p'hëó*, the sun and moon are like birds in a cage, and heaven and earth resemble the duck-weed floating on the surface of the water; see 杜甫詩 Toē hoó se.

P'hêng 鵬 Yîn p'hêng, 雲鵬, the name of a great bird.

去 *P'hëò* 票 Read p'heàou: a ticket; paē p'heàou, 牌票 *paé p'hëò*, a direction on a board; tëèm p'heàou, 店票 *tëèm p'hëò*, a sign-board set up in front of a shop. T'hoê chong bé p'heàou, 頭鬃尾票 *t'haóu chang bŏëy p'hëò*, a ticket held by those who have paid the poll-tax in Batavia; persons found without such a ticket are taken up and imprisoned.

P'hëò 剽 K'heng p'heàou, 輕剽 *k'hin p'hëò*, to make light of one's-self; to turn one's hand lightly to anything. Also written 僄, p'heàou.

P'hëò 漂 Read p'heàou: to bleach; p'heàou poè, 漂布 *p'hëò poè*, to bleach cloth.

卓 P'hew 夢 To speak in one's sleep. Also read bōng.

卓 P'hey 批 To strike with the hand; also, to inform, to announce, to give an opinion on anything; p'hey p'hêng, 批評, to criticise literary productions; to compare, to discuss, to decide.

P'hey 破 To cut up flesh.

P'hey 紕 P'hey bēw, 紕繆, to be in an error, to be wrong.

去 *P'héy* 毗 The face; *ch'hùy p'héy*, 嘴毗, the cheeks; *kwăh ch'hùy p'héy*, 摑嘴毗, to give any one a slap in the face.

P'héy 睥 *P'héy gëy*, 睥睨, to look slantwise; to look askance.

去 *P'hèy* 宋 To open out and divide the fibres of a certain flax plant.

P'hèy 紕 To card hemp or flax; a bundle of flax.

去 *P'hēy* 稗 Read paē: a kind of grain, like rice, but yielding a smaller seed; some say tares, empty grain; Eleusine coracana.

牽 P'hin 繽 P'hin hwūn, 繽紛, confused, crowded.

P'hin 儐 To fly.

去 P'hín 品 An order, a sort, a class, a series; p'hin hēng, 品行, conduct, actions. Kwan yéw kéw p'hín, 官有九品, *kw^{n}a woō kaóu p'hín*, there are nine ranks or degrees in office.

去 P'hìn 覣 To see gradually.

入 P'hit 匹 A fellow; a mate, an equal, a partner; also, a numeral for horses. Wûy kwun choó lêng h^{n}ò kê p'hit, 惟君子能好其匹 *tŏk tŏk kwun choó ây lăng èy sëŏh e ây p'hit p'hŏèy*, the good man alone can truly love his associates; see the 禮記 Léy kè.

Soò p'hit wûy sēng, 四匹爲乘 *sè chëăh báy chò chit ây sēng*, four horses make one stud.

P'hit 疋 A piece; yit p'hit poè, 一疋布 *chit p'hit poè*, a piece of cloth. Ké p'hit? 幾疋 *kwúy p'hit?* how many pieces?

牽 P'ho 波 A wave; p'ho lòng, 波浪 *p'ho nē^{ng}*, the waves of the sea. Haé put yâng p'ho, è tèung kok