

英華成語合璧字集

A

MANDARIN-ROMANIZED DICTIONARY OF CHINESE

Including New Terms and Phrases, with
New Supplement

— BY —

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TO THE USER OF THIS DICTIONARY.

History.—As will be seen by the memoir of George Carter Stent which follows this preface, he published a vocabulary in the Pekingese dialect in the year 1871, according to the arrangement of the present work which makes the Romanized sound the first column, the Chinese the second, and English the third. As Mr. Stent had been long dead a new edition was urgently called for, and the late Dr. Mateer suggested to me the revision of the work. To this the heirs of Mr. Stent cordially agreed, at the same time generously handing over all rights to the reviser. The first edition was known as MacGillivray-Stent. Meantime the work of revision and change went steadily on according as I had opportunity. So many were the changes and so large the amount of labour expended that it was deemed right to issue the third edition under the name of MacGillivray "on the same principle as Stent."

Plan.—This is practically a phrase book in which Mandarin so largely predominates as to justify the name "Mandarin Romanized Dictionary." In the first column is found the Mandarin pronunciation according to the most widely accepted system of Romanization (Wade's). In this matter of Romanization it is now practically impossible for dictionary makers to adopt any other system without extreme confusion. A comparative table of other systems will enable the reader who has learned another system to soon find his way about in this dictionary. Each character with the exception of rarer ones is followed by a group of characters, the whole constituting a phrase or double combination. The order of letters in the English alphabet determines the order in which the Romanized syllables are printed, not only for the initials but for the phrase arrangement under each character. In this way Chinese dictionaries are rendered as easily useable as English dictionaries which have always been arranged on the alphabetical principle. The most numerous group under a tone comes first in order with the single and rarer characters requiring infrequent references at the end. Next to the Romanized stands the page and column in the new edition of Giles' Dictionary. In the second column opposite the corresponding sound are found the appropriate Chinese character or characters. The first character of the group is followed by a figure and a letter, a second figure and a letter. The first figure refers the reader to the page of Giles' first edition on which the character is found, also the letters A, B, C will enable him to locate the column which contains it. The second figure and letter show the page and column in Williams' Dictionary

in the same way. By this simple device the users may at once refer to larger lexicons without the additional labour of searching in radical indexes for the particular character they wish. Thirdly, opposite the Chinese is found a necessarily brief definition. In some cases references to other sources of information are appended either to the four authorities named below or to notes at the end of the volume. To economize space 'Tzu' (子) is printed after each single character which may have that enclitic without perceptible difference in meaning. The word *same* means that the meaning is the same as the previous entry. Fourthly, after many of the definitions are found in brackets Romanized words and phrases, cognate or parallel to those definitions. The inquiring beginner will find it useful to turn up these phrases and thus enlarge his knowledge with ease and profit.

The Tones.—These are corrected according to Goodrich and Giles, the letters *Gi* meaning Giles, and the letters *Go* meaning Goodrich. The difficulty of deciding the tones in every case, as users of dictionaries know, is very great, and in cases of difficulty readers are warned that this dictionary does not pose as an authority. Wisdom suggests a reference to Goodrich and Giles. Figures in brackets indicate other tones of the same character.

Contents of Dictionary.—While Mandarin predominates a number of Wenli phrases are allowed a place, especially if common in the speech of scholars. It is impossible to indicate which are Mandarin and which Wenli as the dividing line is often hazy. The student must ask his teacher, or better trust his own ears and decide what phrases he will incorporate into his own working vocabulary.

New Phrases.—Each succeeding edition of this dictionary contains a number of new phrases. Some of these have been long in use while others are more recent. In the first edition modern literary and other combinations were given in an appendix. In this edition they have been embodied in the main text. The letter "N" shows most, if not all, the new phrases. The letter "O" placed after a definition indicates that the term is out of date, and is of merely historical interest, e.g., terms in official life, including the examination system. Several collections of new terms have recently been published, such as by Rev. Evan Morgan and Mrs. Ada Haven Mateer. In those works there are more phrases of this nature than I have thought well to incorporate, and those who are keen on further information will assuredly procure those books.

Use of this Dictionary.—Its chief use is held to be to aid the student in acquiring the spoken language (both sound and written form). He is cautioned, however, that not every phrase here should be indiscriminately used and learned. As Arthur H. Smith says: "Let him test his acquisitions like bank notes to see if they will pass!"

The learner having heard a word, or still better, two or more in combination, will find that this dictionary comes to his help even in the absence of teacher, first, that he may understand what he has heard; second, that he may ascertain its written form without laborious searching in the Radical indexes and huge dictionaries; and third, he may at the same time find a group of phrases more or less related to the one he has just heard. When a phrase is found the student should glance through the whole group where he will often find other equivalents or related phrases which he would like to learn at the same time. It is a good plan to look up the second, third, and fourth characters in a phrase as found under their own separate headings and thus pleasantly enlarge his acquisitions.

To suppose a case: The learner has heard the expression 安舒樂業. If he can, from hearing, judge that the first sound is An, he turns at once to An, and under it he finds the phrase in question together with its relatives, and at the same time a ready road to larger dictionaries. To suppose another case: in reading he finds the character 安. If he knows its sound he may at once find it and its group as in the preceding case. But if he does not recognize it, a reference to the radical index at the back will at once show where the character and its group are to be found.

The beginner is bewildered when the usual form of dictionary is placed in his hands because he does not possess the key, but he will find in this book an easy and pleasant road to the knowledge of that which he wishes to acquire. Those who are preparing addresses, even if they have been years in the country, will find that the dictionary will help to brush up their knowledge of the phrases they require and even add some that they did not previously have at command in their vocabulary.

Contractions.

Com. = Complimentary.

Fig. = Figurative.

G. = Mayers' Chinese Government.

M. = Mateer's Lessons (1st edition).

Num. = Numerative.

N. = New.

O. = Old.

R. = Mayers' Chinese Reader's Manual.

Rad. = Radical.

S. = Surname.

W. = Williams' Middle Kingdom.

For Radicals, Index, Notes, and Tables, see end of book.

MEMOIR

— OF —

GEORGE CARTER STENT.

While belonging to the British Legation Escort in Peking in 1869, Mr. Stent first discovered a taste for the study of Chinese, chiefly in its colloquial form, and his aptitude and perseverance received their first encouragement from Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Wade, British Minister to Peking, himself famous for his 自選集 or Colloquial Lessons and other works on Chinese. Mr. Stent then joined the Foreign Customs Service, serving successively at Chefoo, Shanghai, Wenchow, and Swatow. Early in 1882 he was appointed to Takow, Formosa, and in May, 1883, he became assistant-in-charge of the Customs at that port, which post he continued to hold till 1st September, 1884, the day of his death.

His chief literary work was his "Chinese and English Vocabulary in the Pekingese Dialect" on the plan of the present Dictionary. He early showed a taste for colloquial novels, and began making a collection of phrases on the plan now so well-known, and followed in all subsequent editions. The first edition came out in 1871 and the second in 1877. Its popularity was evident from the beginning. In 1874 he also published a "Chinese and English Pocket Dictionary."

He was a member of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, to whose Journal he contributed three papers (see Vols. VII and XI). In "Scraps from my Sabretache" he described some of his early experiences as a soldier in India. His "Jade Chaplet," "Fanning the Grave," etc., show that he had considerable skill as a versifier and translator. Mr. Stent's career in China and his literary achievements furnish a good example of what can be accomplished—with perseverance, enthusiasm, and good sense—even by one who has failed to enjoy the advantage of a liberal education.

[Condensed from *Journal of China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* for the year 1885.]

COMPARATIVE ROMANIZATIONS.

<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>	<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>
A	A	O	A. Nga	Ch'ua	Ch'ih		Ch'wa
Ai	Ai	Ai; ngai	Ai, Ngai	Chuai	"		Chwai
An	An	An; ngan	An, Ngan	Ch'uai	"	Chwai	Ch'wai
Ang	"	"	Ang	Chuan	"	Chwen	Chwan
Ao	Ao	Ngao	Ao	Ch'uan	"	Ch'wen	Ch'wan
Cha	Chah	Cha	Cha	Chuang	"	Chwang	Chwang
Ch'a	Ch'ah	Ch'a	Ch'a	Ch'uang	"	Ch'wang	Ch'wang
Chai	"	"	Chai	Chui	"	"	Chwei
Ch'ai	"	"	Ch'ao	Ch'ui	"	"	Ch'wei
Chan	"	Chan; chen	Chan	Chun	Chuen	Chun	Chun
Ch'an	"	Ch'an; ch'en	Ch'an	Ch'un	Ch'uen	Ch'un	Ch'un
Chang	"	"	Chang	Chung	Chong	Chung	Chung
Ch'ang	"	"	Ch'ang	Ch'ung	Ch'ong	Ch'ung	Ch'ang
Chao	"	"	Chao	Chi	Chü	Kü	Chü
Ch'ao	"	"	Ch'ao	Ch'ü	Ch'ü	K'ü	Ch'ü
Ché	Chae	Ché	Ché, Ché	Chüan	Chüen	Küan; tsüen	Chüen
Ch'ê	Ch'ae	Ch'ae	Ch'ê	Ch'üan	Ch'üen	K'üen; ts'üen	Ch'üen
Chéi				Chüeh	"	Küeh; tsüeh	Chüe
Chên	Chen	Chân; ch'eng	Chên	Ch'üeh	"	K'üeh; ts'üeh	Ch'üe
Ch'ên	Ch'en	Ch'ân	Ch'ên	Chün	Chün	Kün	Chün
Chéng	Cheng	Ching	Chéng	Ch'ün	Ch'üü	K'ün; ts'ün	Ch'ün
Ch'éng	Ch'eng	Ch'ing	Ch'éng	È	Eh	Ngh	E, Oä
Chi	Chih	Kih; tsih	Chi	Èn	En	Ngan	Èn
Ch'i	Ch'ih	K'ih; ts'ih	Ch'i	Èng			Èng
Chia	Chiah	Kiah	Chia	Èr			Èr
Ch'ia	"	K'ia	Ch'ia	Fa	Fah	Fa	Fa
Ch'iai	K'iai	Ch'iai	Ch'iai	Fan	"		Fan
Chiang	"	Kiang; tsiang	Chiang	Fang	"		Fang
Ch'iang	"	K'iang; ts'iang	Ch'iang	Fei	"	Féi	Fei
Chiao	"	Kiao; tsiao	Chiao	Fên	Fen	Fân	Fên
Ch'iao	"	K'iao; ts'iao	Ch'iao	Fêng	Feng	Fung	Fêng
Chieh	{ Chie; Chieh	Tsié; tsieh	Chie	Fo	Fo	Fen	Foä
Ch'ieh	"	Ts'ieh; k'ieh	Ch'ie	Fou	Fou	Fu	Fou
Chien	"	Tsien; kien	Chien	Fu	Fu	Fu	Fu
Ch'ien	"	Ts'ien; k'ien	Ch'ien	Ha	"		Ha
Chih	Chih	Chih	Chih	Hai	"	Hai	Hai
Ch'ih	Ch'ih	Ch'ih	Ch'i	Han	"	"	Han
Chin	"	Tsin; kin	Chin	Hang	"	"	Hang
Ch'in	"	Ts'in; k'in	Ch'in	Hao	"	"	Hao
Ching	"	Tsing; king	Ching	Hè	"	"	Hè, he
Ch'ing	"	Ts'ing; k'ing	Ch'ing	Hei	Heh	Hoh	Hei
Chiu	"	Kiu	Chiu	Hên	Hen	Hân	Hên
Ch'iu	"	K'iu	Ch'iu	Hêng	Heng	Häng	Hêng
Chiung	Chiong	Kiung	Chiung	Hou	Heo	Hou	Hou
Ch'uang	Ch'uang	K'uang	Ch'uang	Hsi	"	Hi; si	Hsi
Cho	Choh	Cho	Choä	Hsia	"	Hia	Hsia
Ch'o	Ch'oh	Ch'o	Ch'oä	Hsiang	"	Hiang; siang	Hsiang
Chou	Cheo	Chen	Chou	Hsiao	"	Hiao; siao	Hsiao
Ch'ou	Ch'eo	Ch'eu	Ch'ou	Hsieh	"	Hieh; sieh	Hsie
Chu	Chuh	Chu	Chu	Hsien	"	Hien; sien	Hsien
Ch'u	Ch'uh	Ch'u	Ch'u	Hsin	"	Hin; sin	Hsin
Chua	"	Chwa	Chwa	Hsing	"	Hing; sing	Hsing
				Hsin	"	Hin; sin	Hsin

<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Matcer.</i>	<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Matcer.</i>
Hsiung	Hsiung	Hsiung	Hsiung	K'uang	Kuah	K'wang	K'wang
Hsü	Hsiuh	Hsü	Hsü	Kuei	"	Kwéi	Kwei
Hsüan	Hsüen	Hüen; süen	Hsüen	K'uei	"	K'wéi	K'wei
Hsüeh	Hsüe	Hüe	Hsue	Kun	Kuen	Kwun	Kun
Hsün	Hsün	Hün; süün	Hsün	K'un	K'uen	Kw'un	K'un
Hu	"	"	Hu	Kung	Kong	K'ung	Kung
Hua	Hue	Hwah	Hwa	K'ung	K'ong	K'ung	K'ung
Huai	"	Hwai	Hwai	Kuo	Kueh	Kwoh	Kwoä
Huan	"	Hwan	Hwan	K'uo	K'ueh	K'woh	K'woä
Huang	"	Hwang	Hwang	La	La	La	La
Hui	Hue	Hwui	Hwei	Lai	"	"	Lai
Hün	Hün	Hwun	Hun	Lan	"	"	Lan
Hung	Hong	Hung	Hung	Lang	"	"	Lang
Huo	Huh	Huh; hwuh } hwoh }	Hwoä	Lao	"	"	Lao
I	Ih	Yih	I	Lê	Leh	Lê	Lê
Jan	Ran	Jan	Jan	Lei	Lui	Léi	Lei
Jang	Rang	Jang	Jang	Lêng	Leng	Läng	Lêng
Jao	Rao	Jao	Jao	Li	Li	Li	Li
Jê or Jê	Reh	Jeh	Jê, Joä	Lia	"	"	Lia
Jên	Ren	Jän	Jên	Liang	"	"	Liang
Jêng	Reng	Jäng	Jêng	Liao	"	"	Liao
Jih	Rih	Rh	Ji	Lieh	"	Lieh; lüeh	Lie
Jou	Reo	Jeu	Jou	Lien	"	"	Lien
Ju	Ruh	Juh	Ju	Lín	"	"	Lín
Juan	Ruan	Jwan	Jwan	Ling	"	"	Ling
Jui	Rui	Jui	Jwei	Liu	"	"	Liu
Jun	Ruen	Jun	Jun	Lo	Loh	Lo	Loä
Jung	Rong	Jung	Jung	Leo	Leo	Leu	Lou
Ka	"	"	Ka	Lou	Lu	Lu	Lu
Kai	"	"	Kai	Luan	"	Luan	Lwan
K'ai	"	"	K'ai	Lun	"	Lun	Lun
Kan	"	"	Kan	(or Lün)	Luen	Lun	Lun
K'an	"	"	K'an	Long	Long	Lung	Jung
Kang	"	"	K'ang	Lü	Lüh	Lü	Lü
K'ang	"	"	K'ang	Lüan	Luan	Lwan; lüen	Lüen
Kao	"	"	Kao	Lüeh	"	Lueh	Lioä
K'ao	"	Koh	K'ao	Lün	"	"	Lün
Kê	"	K'oh	Kê	Ma	Ma	Ma	Ma
K'ê	"	"	K'ê	Mai	"	"	Mai
Kei	"	"	Kei	Man	"	"	Man
Kên	Ken	Kän	Kên	Mang	"	"	Mang
K'ên	K'en	K'än	K'ên	Mao	"	"	Mao
Keng	Keng	Käng	K'eng	Mei	"	Méi	Mei
K'eng	K'eng	K'äng	K'êng	Mên	"	Män	Mên
Kou	Kao	Kel	Kou	Meng	Meng	Mäng; mang	Miêng
K'ou	K'ao	K'eu	K'ou	Mi	Mi	Mich; mé	Mi
Ku	Kuh	Ku	Ku	Miao	"	"	Miao
Ku	K'uh	K'u	K'u	Mieh	"	"	Mie
Kua	Kuah	Kwah	Kwa	Mien	"	"	Mien
K'ua	"	K'wa	K'wa	Min	"	"	Min
Kuai	"	Kwai	Kwai	Ming	"	"	Ming
K'uai	"	K'wai	K'wai	Miu	"	"	Miu
Kuan	"	Kwan	Kwan	Mo	Mo	Mo	Moä
K'uan	"	K'wan	K'wan	Mou	Mu	Mu	Mou
Kuang	"	Kwang	Kwang	Mu	Muh	Mu	Mu
				Na	Nah	Nah; noh	Na

<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>	<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Mateer.</i>
Nai	Nah	Nah ; noh	Nai	P'ou	P'eo	P'eu	P'ou
Nan	"	"	Nan	Pa	"	"	Pu
Nang	"	"	Nang	P'u	"	"	P'u
Nao	"	"	Nao	Sa	Sah	Sa	Sa
Né	"	"	"	Sai	"	"	Sai
				San	"	"	San
Nei	Nui	Nei	Nei	Sang	"	"	Sang
Nên	"	"	Nên	Sao	"	"	Sao
Nềng	Neng	Nằng	Nềng	Sé	Séh	Sé	Sé
Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Sên	"	"	Sên
Niang	"	"	Niang	Sêng	"	Săng	Sêng
Niao	"	"	Niao	Sha	"	Sha	Sha
Nieh	"	"	Nie	Shai	"	"	Shai
Nien	"	"	Nien	Shan	"	"	Shan
Nin	"	"	Nin	Shang	"	"	Shang
Ning	"	"	Ning	Shao	"	"	Shao
Niu	"	"	Niu	Shê	Shéh	Shê	Shê
No	"	"	Noă	Shên	"	Shăn	Shên
Nou	"	Neu	Nou	Shêng	"	Shăng; shing	Shêng
Nu	"	"	Nu	Shih	Sai	Shi; sh'	Shi
Nuan	"	Nwan	Nun	Shou	Sheo	Sheu	Shou
Nun	Nuen	Nũn	"	Shu	"	Shu	Shu
Nung	Nong	Nung	Nung	Shuai	"	Shwai	Shwai
Nũ	"	"	Nũ	Shuan	"	Shwan	Shwan
Nũeh	"	"	Nũe	Shuang	"	Shwang	Shwang
On	Eo	Ngen	On	Shui	"	"	Shwei
Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa	Shun	Shuen	Shun	Shwn
P'a	"	"	P'a	Shuo	Shoh	Shoh; shwoh	Shwoă
Pai	"	"	Pai	So	"	"	Soă
Pai	"	"	P'ai	Sou	"	"	Sou
Pan	"	"	Pan	Su	"	"	Su
Pan	"	"	P'an	Suan	"	"	Swan
Pang	"	"	Pang	Sui	"	"	Swei
P'ang	"	"	P'ang	Sun	Suen	"	Sun
Pao	"	"	Pao	Sung	Song	"	Sung
P'ao	"	"	P'ao	Szŭ	Sí	"	Sí
Pei	"	P'ei	Péi	Ta	Tah	"	Ta
P'ei	"	P'ei	P'ei	T'a	"	"	T'a
Pên	"	Păn	Pên	Tai	"	"	Tai
P'ên	"	P'ăn	P'ên	T'ai	"	"	T'ai
Pêng	"	Pang	Peng	Tan	"	"	Tan
P'êng	"	P'ang	P'eng	T'an	"	"	T'an
Pi	"	Pi	Pi	Tang	"	"	Tang
Pi	"	P'i	Pi	T'ang	"	"	T'ang
Piao	"	"	Piao	Tao	"	"	Tao
P'iao	"	"	P'iao	T'ao	"	"	T'ao
Pieh	"	"	Pie	Tê	Teh	Tê	Tê
P'ieh	"	"	P'ie	T'ê	T'eh	T'ê	T'ê
Pien	"	"	Pien	Tei	"	"	Tei
P'ien	"	"	P'ien	T'ei	"	"	T'ei
Pin	"	"	Pin	Têng	Teng	Tâng	Têng
P'ín	"	"	P'ín	T'êng	T'eng	T'ang	T'êng
Ping	"	"	Ping	Ti	Ti	Ti	Ti
P'ing	"	"	P'ing	T'i	T'i	T'i	T'i
Po	"	"	Poă	Tiao	"	"	Tiao
P'o	"	"	P'oă	T'iao	"	"	T'iao

<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Maier.</i>	<i>Stent.</i>	<i>Baller.</i>	<i>Williams.</i>	<i>Maier.</i>
Tieh	Tie	Tiè	Tie	Tsun	Tsuen	Tsun	Tsun
T'ieh	"	"	T'ie	Ts'un	Ts'uen	Ts'un	Ts'un
Tien	"	"	Tien	Tsung	Tsong	Tsung	Tsung
T'ien	"	"	T'ien	Ts'ung	Ts'ong	Ts'ung	Ts'ung
Ting	"	"	Ting	Tu	Tuh	Tu	Tu
T'ing	T'ing	T'ing	T'ing	T'u	T'uh	T'u	T'u
Tiu	Tiu	Tiu	Tiu	Tuan	"	Twan	Twan
To	Toh	To	Toā	T'uan	"	T'wan	T'wan
T'o	T'oh	T'o	T'oā	Tui	"	"	Twei
Tou	"	"	Tou	T'ui	"	"	T'wei
T'ou	"	"	T'ou	Tun	Tuen	Tun	Tun
Tsa	Tsah	Tsa	Tsa	Tung	Tong	Tung	Tung
Ts'a	Ts'ah	Ts'ab	Ts'a	T'ung	T'ong	T'ung	T'ung
Tsai	"	"	Tsai	Tzū	Tsī	Tsz'	Tsī
T'ai	"	"	T'ai	T'zū	Ts'ī	Ts'z	Ts'ī
Tan	"	"	Tsan	Wa	Uah	Wah	Wa
T'an	"	"	T'san	Wai	Uai	Wai	Wai
Tsang	"	"	Tsang	Wan	Uan	Wan	Wan
T'sang	"	"	T'sang	Wang	Uang	Wang	Wang
Tsao	"	"	Tsao	Wei	Uei	Wéi; wi	Wei
Ts'ao	"	"	T'sao	Wên	Uen	Wân	Wên
Tsê	Tseh	Tsê	Thê	Wêng	O	Ngo	Wêng
T'sê	Ts'eh	Ts'ê	Thê	Wo	"	O	Wo
Tsei	"	"	Tsei	Wu	U	Wu	Wu
Tsên	Tsen	Tsân	Tsên	Ya	Ia	Ya	Ya
Ts'ên	Ts'en	Tsan	Ts'ên	Yai	Iai	Yai	Yai
Tséng	Tseng	Tséng; ch'ang	Tséng	Yang	Iang	Yang	Yang
Ts'êng	Ts'eng	Ts'ang; ch'ang	Ts'ên	Yao	Iao	Yao	Yao
Tso	Tsoh	Tso	Tsoā	Yeh	Ieh	Yeh	Yeh
Ts'o	Ts'oh	"	Ts'oā	Yen	Ien	Yen	Yen
Tsou	Tseo	"	Tsou	Yin	Iin	Yin	Yin
T'sou	Ts'eo	"	T'sou	Ying	Iing	Ying	Ying
Tsu	Tsuh	Tsu	Tsu	Yu	Iu	Yu	Yu
Ts'u	Ts'uh	Ts'u	Ts'u	Yung	Iong	Yung	Yung
Tsuan	"	Tsuan	Tsuan	Yü	Iuh	Yuh	Yü
Ts'uan	"	Ts'uan	Ts'uan	Yüen	Ien	Yuen	Yüan
Tsai	"	"	Tswei	Yüe	Üeh	Yueh	Yüeh
T'and	"	"	Ts'wei	Yün	Üin	Yün	Yün

MANDARIN-ROMANIZED

DICTIONARY OF CHINESE

A¹

AI¹

A¹ (o ¹) 1a	卑 阿 1a643a	affirmative particle (2, 3, 4) hsi ¹
a ¹ -héng ² (hung)	阿衡 or 渾 or 伴	Mohammedan priest. [tzū ⁴ yen ³ .
a ⁴ -ko ¹	阿哥	elder brothers (Manchoo). [wei ⁴].
a ⁴ -kung ¹ -tzu ¹	阿公子	the eldest son of a nobleman (chüeh ²
a ⁴ -lo ² -han ⁴	阿羅漢	an arhat (shih ² pa ¹ lo ² han ⁴).
a ¹ -ma ¹	阿媽	a nurse of children (k'an ¹ hu ⁴ hsiao ³
a ⁴ -t'í ⁴	阿嚏	to sneeze (ta ³ ti ⁴ fên ¹). [hai ²].
a ¹ -lou ³	阿斗	blockhead (han ¹ t'ou ² lung ²).
a ⁴ -wei ⁴	阿魏	asafoetida (hsi ¹ yao ²).
a ³ 1c	口 阿 1b613a	exclamation of doubt (i ² huo ⁴). [fo ²].
a ⁴ -mi ² -t'o ² -f'o ²	阿彌陀佛	Amida Buddha (shih ⁴ chia ¹ mu ² ni ² ,
a ³ -shén ² -mo ¹	阿甚麼	ha! what! what are you hawing at?
a ¹ (o ¹) 2a	口 啊 2a644a	general interrogative (la ¹).
a ¹ -jê ⁴	啊熱	oppressively hot (jê ⁴ sha ¹ jên ²).
a ¹ 2a	肉 腌 2a1082c	dirty (kou ⁴ wu ¹).
a ¹ -tsa ¹	腌髒	dirty. See ang ¹ tsang ¹ (wu ¹ hui ⁴).
AI¹ 3a	口 哀 2b619a	grief (yu ¹ mên ⁴). [sung ² pin ⁴].
ai ¹ -chang ⁴	哀杖	staff carried in funeral processions
ai ¹ -chao ⁴	哀召	edict ré the death of an emperor.
ai ¹ -chi ²	哀極	extreme grief (pei ¹ ts'an ³).
ai ¹ -ch'í ⁴	哀泣	to lament (liu ² lei ⁴).
ai ¹ -ch'iu ²	哀求	to entreat piteously (yang ³ ch'iu ⁴).
ai ¹ -érh ² -pu ⁴ -shang ¹	哀而不傷	sad yet not distressing (music).
ai ¹ -hao ²	哀號	loud lamentation (hao ³ t'ao ² ta ⁴
ai ¹ -kan ³	哀感	public mourning (chui ¹ cao ⁴). [k'u ¹]
ai ¹ -kao ⁴	哀告	to entreat (tao ³ kao ⁴).
ai ¹ -k'ên ³	哀懇	to earnestly entreat (k'ên ³ ch'iu ²).
ai ¹ -k'u ¹	哀哭	to weep.
ai ¹ -kuan ¹ -chu ³ -i ⁴	哀觀主義	pessimism (lé ⁴ kuan ¹ , pei ¹ kuan ¹)
ai ¹ -lê ⁴	哀樂	grief and joy (ch'í ¹ ch'ing ¹).
ai ¹ -lien ²	哀憐	'o pity (k'o ³ lien ²).

ai ¹ -shên ⁴	哀甚
ai ¹ -shêng ¹	哀聲
ai ¹ -ti ¹ -mêi ³ -tun ⁴	哀的美頓書
ai ¹ -tsai ¹	哀哉
ai ¹ -ts'an ³	哀慘
ai ¹ -t'ung ⁴	哀慟
ai ¹ -t'ung ⁴ -p'o ⁴	哀慟迫切
ai ¹ -tzu ³	哀子
ai ¹ 4a	口 嘆 3b620a
ai ¹ -ya ¹	嘆呀
ai ¹ 2b	口 歎 2a619a
ai ¹ -k'o ³ -hsi ¹	唉可惜
ai ¹ -t'an ⁴	唉歎
ai ¹ -ti ¹ -i ¹ -shêng ¹	唉的一聲
ai ¹ -tsên ³ -mo ¹ -yang ⁴	唉怎麼樣
ai ¹ -ying ¹ -shêng ¹	唉應聲
ai 5a	哦 13c1b
ai ¹ -yu ¹	哦呦

AI ² 2b	挨 2b1a
ai ² -chi ³	挨擠
ai ² -chi ³ -pu ⁴ -tung ⁴	挨擠不動
ai ² -chi ³ -kuo ²	挨及國
ai ² -chien ¹	挨肩
ai ² -chin ¹ -ssü ⁴ -chin ¹	挨金似金
ai ² -cho ² -p'ai ² -ti ¹	挨着排的
ai ² -cho ² -t'ü ⁴ -hsü ⁴	挨着次序
ai ² -k'ao ⁴	挨靠
ai ² -lêng ⁴ -shou ⁴ -tung ⁴	挨冷受凍
ai ² -liao ³ -i ¹ -nien ³	挨了一年
ai ² -ma ⁴	挨罵
ai ² -mên ² -ch'a ²	挨門查
ai ² -ming ² -pu ³ -yung ⁴	挨名補用
ai ² -o ⁴	挨餓
ai ² -pao ³	挨保
ai ² -ta ³	挨打
ai ² -t'a ¹ -tso ⁴ -shên ⁴	挨他作甚
ai ² -ts'un ¹	(ma) 挨村
ai ² -ts'ü ⁴	挨次
ai ² -ts'ü ⁴ -lun ² -liu ²	挨次輪流
ai ² -ts'ü ⁴ -tien ³ -ming ³	挨次點名
ai ² 2b	挨 2a619a

extreme grief (k'in¹).
 the sound of grief or pity.
 ultimatum.
 alas! (k'o³ hsi¹).
 pitiful, affecting (liên² hsi⁴).
 extreme grief (k'u³ ch'u⁴).
 same. [(ku¹)
 an orphan boy, a motherless child
 exclamation of pleasure, pain, &c
 alas! oh dear! (yo¹). [1. 3. 4.
 an interjection, a reply (also 3).
 alas! (ai³ tsai¹).
 to sigh (t'an⁴ hsi²).
 heaved a sigh (t'an⁴ liao³ i¹ shêng¹).
 oh dear! how's that?
 a sound of assent (ta¹ ying¹).
 exclamation of surprise, etc.
 an exclamation, alas! (or 嘸).

side by side. M. 204 (also 1).
 to press, to crowd (yung³ chi³).
 unable to press through crowd
 Egypt (伊 &). [(ku⁴ yung³).
 shoulder to shoulder (chien¹ pang²
 next to gold like gold (fig.). [tzü³).
 side by side in regular order.
 in regular order.
 to rely upon (k'ao⁴).
 to suffer great cold (ping¹ tung⁴,
 waited a year. [lêng³).
 to receive abuse (shon⁴ ju⁴).
 a house-to-house search (sou¹).
 to fill vacancies in order of names,
 to be hungry (jên³ chi¹). [exams. O.
 to be surety for candidates at
 to receive a beating (ta³ i¹ tun⁴).
 why do you press close to him?
 neighboring villages (ma⁴).
 in order (ts'êng² tz'ü⁴, tz'ü⁴ hsi⁴).
 in regular rotation (lun² liu²).
 to check off names in order.
 dust (t'u³).

ai²-ai²-kun¹-kun⁴ai²-ch'ên²u²-hou⁴

埃埃滾滾

埃塵

埃垢

very dusty.

dust, dirt (ch'ên² t'ou³).samo (hui¹ ch'ên²).AI³ 5u

矮矮

矮^{2e2a}ai³-fang²

矮房

ai³-hsiao³

矮小

ai³-eh⁴

矮樹

ai³-t'ai²

矮臺

ai³-tun¹-tun¹-ti¹

矮墩墩的

ai³-tzu³

矮子

a dwarf, low (shên¹ liang⁴, kao¹ [ai³]).a low house or room (wu¹ tzu³).low, short (tuan³).

a low, stunted tree.

a low stage, or gallery.

too low, dumpy (ti¹).a dwarf (ts'o² tzu³, hsi⁴ kao¹ t'iao³).AI⁴ 5a

石

碍^{1b620b}ai⁴

碍

ai⁴-cho²-ch'ing²-mien⁴

礙着情面

ai⁴-cho²-fêng¹-su²

礙着風俗

ai⁴-ho²-fang¹

礙何妨

ai⁴-k'ou³

礙口

ai⁴-ni³-ho²-kan¹

礙你何干

ai⁴-pu⁴-cho²

礙不着

ai⁴-pu⁴-cho²-ni³

礙不着你

ai⁴-shih⁴

礙事

ai⁴-shou³

礙手

ai⁴-wo³-ti¹-shih⁴

礙我的事

ai⁴-yen³

礙眼

ai⁴ 3b

心

愛^{1a619c}ai⁴-ch'ieh⁴

愛妾

ai⁴-ch'ün²

愛羣

ai⁴-hsi³

愛惜

ai⁴-hsi²-kuang¹-yin¹

愛惜光陰

ai⁴-hsi²-p'i²-jou⁴

愛惜皮肉

ai⁴-hsiao³-p'ien⁴-i²

愛小便宜

ai⁴-i⁴

愛意

ai⁴-jên²-ju²-chi²

愛人如己

ai⁴-kuo²

愛國

ai⁴-kuo²-chih⁴-shih⁴

愛國志士

ai⁴-kuo⁴-chuan¹

愛國捐

ai⁴-min²-ju²-tzu³

愛民如子

ai⁴-mu⁴

愛慕

ai⁴-ping⁴

愛病

ai⁴-tai⁴-kao¹-mao⁴

愛戴高帽

ai⁴-t'ai⁴-kang⁴

愛擡槓

to obstruct, to matter to (tsu³ lan²).same (pu⁴ ai⁴ ti¹, fang¹ ai⁴). [礙圖].

interfere with friendly feelings (or

interfere with usage (kan¹ yü⁴).

of what consequence?

something unpleasant to say.

how does it concern you?

cannot matter to (pu⁴ ai⁴ shih⁴).

no harm to you.

to be an obstacle (lan² tsu³).

interferes with my hand.

it interferes with my affairs.

unpleasant to the eye (ch'ou³ lou⁴).to love, to be wont M. 145 ch'ün¹favorite concubine (hao⁴). [ai⁴].

philanthropy N.

to love, to pity; to be sparing of.

to economise time (k'uang⁴ fei⁴).to care for the health (wei⁴ shêng¹).fond of petty gains (lin⁴ sé⁴).willing, inclined (yüan⁴ i⁴).

to love your neighbor as yourself.

patriotic.

patriots N.

national subscription N. [official].

to love the people as sons (an

fond of, e.g., persons, etc. (hsien⁴).subject to illness (huan⁴ ping⁴).fond of praise (fig.) (k'ua¹ Chiang³).fond of argument (pien⁴ lun⁴).

ai ⁴ -t'o ¹ -chu ² -i ²	愛他主義
ai ⁴ -ts'ai ²	愛財
ai ⁴ -tzu ²	愛子
ai ⁴ -wu ²	愛物
ai ⁴ (ych) 1614c	言謁 1281b1080a
ai ⁴ -chien ²	謁見
ai ⁴ -miao ²	謁廟
ai ⁴ 4c	艸 艾 3c620a
ai ⁴ 1594c	卑 隘 1266b2b
ai ⁴ 5a	呃 呃

altruism N.
to covet wealth, (t'an¹ ts'ai²).
favorite child.
to be careful of an article.
to visit (pai⁴ wang²).
visit a superior.
to visit the temple (an official act).
mugwort, artemisia. S.
a defile, also yai⁴.
chirp, belch (also o⁴).

AN ¹ 5c	安 1c620a
an ¹ -ch'a ¹	安插
an ¹ -chai ²	安宅
an ¹ -chia ¹	安家
an ¹ -ch'iang ¹ -hsi ²	安腔戲
an ¹ -chih ²	安置
an ¹ -chih ² -hao ² -hao ²	安置好了
an ¹ -ch'in ²	安寢
an ¹ -ching ²	安靖
an ¹ -chü ¹ -lê ² -yeh ²	安居樂業
an ¹ -chung ²	安重
an ¹ -fang ²	安放
an ¹ -fang ² -pu ² -hsia ²	安放不下
an ¹ -fên ²	安分
an ¹ -fên ² -shou ² -chi ²	安分守己
an ¹ -fu ²	安扶
an ¹ -fu ² -tsun ¹ -jung ²	安富尊榮
an ¹ -hsi ²	安息
an ¹ -hsi ² -hsiang ¹	安息香
an ¹ -hsi ² -jih ²	安息日
an ¹ -hsi ² -jih ² -hui ²	安息日會
an ¹ -hsi ² -yu ²	安息油
an ¹ -hsia ²	安下
an ¹ -hsiang ² [p'ing ²]	安祥
an ¹ -hsiang ² -t'ai ²	安享太平
an ¹ -hsieh ¹	安歇
an ¹ -hsien ²	安閒
an ¹ -hsin ¹	安心
an ¹ -hsin ¹ -k'êng ¹ -hai ¹	安心坑害
an ¹ -hsin ¹ -pu ² -cho ²	安心不着
an ¹ -hsin ¹ -pu ² -shan ²	安心不善

quiet, where, how (lian⁴, p'ing²
arrange. [an¹]. S.
a peaceful house (fang² tzu²).
to suitably provide for your family.
music of Anhui Province.
place in quiet state.
to arrange satisfactorily (an¹ p'ai²).
to sleep comfortably (shui² chiao²).
peace and quiet (p'ing² an¹).
live in peace and prosperity.
calmly, steadily.
to put in a safe place or position.
cannot put in a safe place.
to be satisfied in one's own sphere.
live peaceably doing one's duty
to protect, (pao² hu²). [(pên² fên²).
wealthy and honored (ch'ien² ts'ai²).
to rest peacefully.
gum benjamin (benzoin).
the Christian Sabbath (li² pai² jih²).
Seventh Day Adventists (hsing²
oil of gum benjamin. [ch'í¹].
prepared, ready (yü² pei²).
calmly, steadily. [pire.
to enjoy tranquillity, e.g., the Em-
to rest from labour. (shui² chiao²).
repose and leisure (kung¹ êrh²).
to compose one's mind (fang² hsin¹).
intentionally injuring others (t'ei²
cannot be at ease. [wei²].
intentionally doing evil (ku² i²).

an¹-hui¹ 安徽
 an¹-i³ 安逸
 an¹-jan¹ 安然
 an¹-jan²-l-i¹-tsai³ 安然自在
 an¹-jan²-wu²-shih⁴ 安然無事
 an¹-k'ang¹ 安康
 an¹-k'ên³ 安肯
 an¹-kuei⁴ 安桂
 an¹-lê² 安樂
 an¹-li⁴-kan¹-hui³ 安立甘會
 an¹-mên² 安門
 an¹-miên¹ 安眠
 an¹-mîn² 安民
 an¹-ming⁴ 安命
 an¹-nan²-kuo⁴ 安南國
 an¹-néng²-ju² t'z'ü¹ 安能如此
 an¹-ning² 安寧
 an¹-p'ai² 安排
 an¹-p'ai²-t'o³-tang¹ 安排妥當
 an¹-pên³ 安本
 an¹-p'in³ 安貧
 an¹-pu⁴-shang¹ 安不上
 an¹-shano¹ 安上
 an¹-shên¹ 安身
 an¹-shên² 安神
 an¹-shên²-chu¹-p'ai² 安神主牌
 an¹-shên²-yao⁴ 安神藥
 an¹-shêng¹ 安生
 an¹-ting¹-hsia¹-hu⁴ 安丁下戶
 an¹-ting⁴ 安定
 an¹-t'o³ 安妥
 an¹-tsang⁴ 安葬
 an¹-tso⁴ 安坐
 an¹-tun⁴ 安頓
 an¹-t'ung² 安童
 an¹-wei⁴ 安慰
 an¹-wên³ 安穩
 an¹-wên³-chiao⁴ 安穩覺
 an¹-ying² 安營
 an¹-ying²-hsia⁴-chai⁴ 安營下寨
 an¹-yü² 安寓
 an¹ (tzu) ?c 鞍 鞍 3a621c

name of a province in China. W.
 rest. [I. 108.
 in a state of repose, tranquilly.
 at ease (tzu⁴ yu² tzu⁴ tsai⁴).
 same.
 hearty, robust (chuang⁴ shih³).
 are you willing to? (k'ên³ pu⁴ k'ên³).
 Cochin China cinnamon (jou⁴ kuei⁴).
 ease and pleasure (yen⁴ lê⁴).
 Anglican Church (chien⁴ tu¹).
 a peaceful gate (i.e., house).
 to sleep peaceably (shui⁴ chiao⁴).
 to tranquillize the people.
 contented with one's lot (chih¹
 Annam or Cochin China. [tsu²).
 how can it be thus? (yen¹ néng²).
 tranquil, in a state of repose.
 to arrange, to set in order.
 to arrange satisfactorily.
 Amban, Chinese Resident in Thibet.
 contented in poverty (ch'u³ p'in²).
 cannot place upon (pai³ shang⁴).
 to fix on.
 in good health (k'ang¹ chien⁴).
 to dedicate a new idol, to calm.
 to set up ancestral tablet (p'ai³
 sedative medicine. [wei⁴).
 comfort, quiet (of children) (t'ao²).
 to take up residence (lo⁴ hu⁴).
 at rest, tranquil.
 steady, safe.
 to bury (mai² tsang⁴).
 to sit comfortably (shu¹ fu²).
 to arrange.
 servant boys (shih³ huan⁴ jên²).
 to soothe, to comfort (fu³ hsi⁴).
 steady, firm, sound (t'o³ tang¹).
 sound sleep (hsiang¹ t'ien²).
 to encamp (cha¹ ying² p'an²).
 same.
 to lodge (hsia⁴ ch'u⁴).
 a saddle (ch'ü² ma²).

an¹-ch'an⁴	鞍轡
an¹-ch'ian²	鞍橋
an¹-ch'ien²-ma³-hou⁴	鞍前馬後
an¹-hsin¹ tzu³	鞍心子
an¹-ti⁴	鞍屨
en¹ t'e	庵 廣 庵 6a621a
un¹ chu³	庵主
en¹-t'ang²	庵堂
en¹-ch'un² 8a	鵲鵲 6b621b
en¹-ch'un²-tou⁴	鵲鵲門
an¹ t'e	口 噉 6a621c
en¹ t'e	人 俺 6a621c
an¹-ti¹	俺的

saddle-flaps (pei⁴ ma³).
 pommel and hind-spoon of a saddle
 bustling, officious (to¹ shih⁴).
 the seat of a saddle.
 the pad under a saddle.
 a Buddhist nunnery (ui² ku¹ an¹).
 the principal of a Buddhist nun-
 a convent. ¹nery (fang¹ chang⁴).
 quail (i¹ chih¹).
 quails fight (pa⁴ an¹ ch'un²).
 gobble up. Also nan³ (uang³ sang³).
 I myself (colloquial) (also with 們)
 mine. [two].

AN² (or ên) 6b 手	按 5b622b
an⁴-ch'a²	按察
an⁴-ch'a²-shih³	按察使(司)
en⁴-cho² (chao⁴)	按著(照)
an⁴-cho²-li³-hsing²	按著禮行
en⁴-cho²-li³-shuo¹	按著理說
en⁴-fa³ (or lü⁴)	按法(律)
en⁴-hsia⁴	按下
en⁴-li⁴	按例
en⁴-lü²-ch'êng³-chih⁴	按律懲治
an⁴-mo³	按摩
an⁴-pan¹-yen²	按板眼
an⁴-pên¹-fên⁴	按本分
an⁴-ping¹	按兵
an⁴-ping¹-pu⁴-fa¹	按兵不發
an⁴-ping¹-pu⁴-tung⁴	按兵不動
an⁴-pu⁴-chiu⁴-pan¹	按部就班
an⁴-shou³-li³	按手禮
an⁴-yüan⁴	按院
an⁴ 7a	木 案 5ot-22b
an⁴-chi²-ch'ung¹-wai⁴	案集中外

to press down; according to O.
 to examine (ch'a² k'ao³).
 a provincial judge. G. 267. O.
 according to (chao⁴ cho²).
 to act according to propriety (li³ i⁴).
 to speak according to reason (ho²
 according to law. [hu¹ li⁴].
 to press down (read ên) (ya¹ chu⁴).
 according to law (lū⁴ li⁴, chao⁴ li⁴).
 punish according to statute.
 to shampoo (lin² t'ou²). [ch'i⁴].
 keeping proper time in music (yo⁴
 according to one's duty. [ting¹].
 to stop the advance of troops (ping¹
 to locate troops (ying³ p'an²).
 an armistice.
 to follow the prescribed order.
 ordination (Christian) N.
 the yamen of provincial judge O.
 an official table (kao³ an⁴).
 act according to Chinese and
 foreign law.
 the completion of a case (liao³ an⁴).
 a law case (kao⁴ chuang⁴).
 the cases not yet settled (ting⁴ an⁴).
 circumstances of a case (ch'ing³ li⁴).
 report to a higher court.
 a long narrow table (cho¹ tzu³).

an⁴-chieh²	案結
an⁴-chien⁴	案件
an⁴-chien⁴-wei⁴	案件未清
an⁴-ch'ing² [ch'ing¹]	案情
en⁴-ch'ing²-pao⁴-pu⁴	案情報部
an⁴-cho¹	案桌

an ⁴ -chüan ⁴	案卷	records of a case.
an ⁴ -hsüan ²	案懸	to remand a case (chish ² an ⁴ , fan ²
an ⁴ -k'ao ³	案考	to examine (shén ³ wén ⁴). [an ⁴].
an ⁴ -pan ³	案板	a chopping board (ch'ieh ¹ jou ⁴).
an ⁴ -shou ³	案首	first on list of 學生 (under-grads) O.
an ⁴ -yu ³	案由	the circumstances of a case (shih ⁴
an ⁴ -yüan ²	案元	head of the list (see above). [ch'ing ²].
an ⁴ 8b	日 暗暗	gloomy, secretly (hei ¹).
an ⁴ -an ⁴ -ti ¹	暗暗的	secretly (ming ² ming ² ti ¹).
an ⁴ -ch'ao ²	暗暗潮	secret disaffection N.
an ⁴ -chiao ⁴	[fang ² 暗教	secret sects. [against,
an ⁴ -chien ⁴ -nan ²	暗箭難防	the secret arrow cannot be guarded
an ⁴ -chien ⁴ -shang ¹	暗箭傷人	to secretly injure a person.
an ⁴ -chung ¹	[jén ² 暗中	in secret, by stealth (ssü ¹ hsia ⁴ , pi ⁴ ,
an ⁴ -fang ³	暗訪	secret enquiry (ssü ¹ fang ³). [mi ⁴].
an ⁴ -hai ⁴	暗害	to secretly injure one (shang ¹ hai ⁴).
an ⁴ -hao ⁴	暗號	a private or secret signal.
an ⁴ -hsiang ³	暗想	to meditate (mo ⁴ hsiang ³).
an ⁴ -hsiao ⁴	暗笑	to laugh inwardly.
an ⁴ -lan ²	暗藍	lapis lazuli.
an ⁴ -li ³ -ts'ang ² -tan ¹	暗裏藏刀	to secrete a knife.
an ⁴ -lün ² -ch'uan ³	暗輪船	screw steamer.
an ⁴ -ma ²	暗碼	cipher, e.g., for telegrams (tien ⁴
an ⁴ -mei ⁴	暗昧	gloomy, dark (hei ¹ an ⁴). [pao ⁴].
an ⁴ -mei ⁴ -pu ⁴ -ming ²	暗昧不明	obscure (méng ² mei ⁴).
an ⁴ -sha ¹	暗殺	to assassinate.
an ⁴ -shih ⁴	暗室	a dark room (wu ¹ tzü ³ , mi ⁴ shih ⁴).
an ⁴ -shih ⁴	暗事	secret affair.
an ⁴ -shih ⁴	暗世	Dark Ages.
an ⁴ -shih ⁴	暗示	secret instructions.
an ⁴ -suan ⁴	暗算	to plot (mou ²). [mén ²].
an ⁴ -tao ⁴	暗道	secret sects, covered way (chiao ²
an ⁴ -ti ²	暗地	a dark place; underhand (pei ⁴ ti ²).
an ⁴ -ti ⁴ -mai ² -fu ²	暗地埋伏	ambush.
an ⁴ -tung ⁴	暗洞	secret cave.
an ⁴ 8c	言 諳	skilled in (shou ³ tuan ⁴). [fu ²].
an ⁴ -lien ⁴	諳練	experienced, Imperial tutors (t'ai ⁴
an ⁴ 9a	山 岸	a beach, a bank, a shore (hai ³ yen ²).
an ⁴ -shang ⁴	岸上	on the bank.
an ⁴ -tou ³	岸陡	the bank is steep.

ang¹-tsang¹

骯髒

dirty (a¹ tsa¹, ni² t'u³).ANG² 9c昂 昂^{7c2a}ang²-ang²-ch'i¹

昂昂氣傲

to raise, to increase (chü²). [yang⁴],
a pompous manner (ta¹ mu² ta¹
rising in price (chia⁴ ch'ien²).ang²-kuei¹ [hsiang¹

昂貴

AO² (Gi¹) 10c火 熬^{8b624a}ao²-ch'eng²-ho²

熬成河

to boil, to watch (chu³, p'ao⁴).
became a river (gradually). [opium.ao²-ch'eng²-kao¹

熬成膏

to simmer till it becomes thick, e. g.,

ao²-ch'eng²-p'o²

熬成婆

to simmer down to a mother-in-law

ao²-chien¹

熬煎

to decoct, to harass. [(p'o² p'o²),ao²-chiu³

熬酒

to distil spirits (shao² chiu³).ao²-chou¹

熬粥

to make congee (hsiao³ mi³ tzu³).ao²-ch'u¹-lai²

熬出來

relieved from anxiety (yu¹ lü⁴).ao²-hsing²-pu⁴-kuo¹

熬利不過

cannot endure the torture.

ao²-i¹-ao²

熬一熬

to give it a boil (chu³, tun²).ao²-jih⁴-yüeh⁴

熬日月

to work diligently a long time (yin¹ao²-kao¹

熬膏

to prepare opium. [(ch'in²).ao²-lan⁴-liao³

熬爛了

boiled to rags.

ao²-p'i²-chiao¹

熬皮膠

to make glue (shui³ chiao¹).ao²-pu¹-kuo⁴

熬不過

unable to endure (ch'ih¹ pu⁴ chu⁴).ao²-pu¹-lan³

熬不爛

cannot boil to rags.

ao²-ta⁴-yen¹

熬大煙

to prepare opium for smoking

ao²-t'ang¹

熬湯

to boil soup. [(ch'ui¹ ta² yen¹).ao²-ts'ai⁴

熬菜

boil food.

ao²-yao⁴

熬藥

decoct drugs.

ao²-yeh⁴

熬夜

to work at night (ta³ yeh⁴, ta³ ao³).ao² 10c广 廠^{8b624c}granary (ts'ang¹).ao² 11b走 遨^{8c624a}to ramble (liu² ta³ liu² ta³).ao² 11b魚 鰲^{9a624a}

a big seafish.

ao² 10a支 敖^{8a623c}

saunter, haughty, tall. S.

ao² 11c磨 熬^{8a623c}

slaughter.

AO³ (tsü³) 12b 衣 襖^{9c624c}a quilted coat (p'i² ao³, mien² ao³).AO⁴ 10b人 傲^{8a625a}proud (chiao¹ ao¹, fa¹ chiao¹ ao⁴).ao⁴-ch'i⁴

傲氣

same (p'i² ch'i⁴). [hsiang¹]ao⁴-hsing⁴

傲性

a proud disposition (ang² ang³ ch'i⁴ao⁴-jung³

傲容

a haughty appearance.

ao⁴-man⁴

傲慢

to treat with scorn (miao³ shih⁴).ao⁴-nio⁴

傲虐

proud and tyrannical (pao⁴ nio⁴).ao⁴ 12a大 奧^{9b625b}mysterious, abstruse (mi⁴, pi⁴).