

翁良唐數
楊士熙童鑑合編

英華合解辭彙

商務印書館發行

A LODE
ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

*giving pronunciations, definitions and translations
of a large vocabulary of words in common
use, and thousands of phrases
and illustrations*

WITH

AN APPENDIX CONTAINING
VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES

EIGHTEENTH EDITION

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§ 16. UNACCENTED *ē* (before *r*),—as in *ev/ēr*, *read/ēr*, *lov/ēr*, *sev/ēr*, *sev/ēr-al*, *per-form/*, *rev/ēr-ent*, *in/fer-ence*, *cav/ēr-n*, etc., with equivalents in *e-lix/ēr*, *zeph/ēr*, *actōr*, *liār*, etc.,—is nearly identical with the accented *ē* (*fern*).

十六. 平讀之 *ē* (位於 *r* 前者),—如於 *ev/ēr*, *read/ēr*, *lov/ēr*, *sev/ēr*, *sev/ēr-al*, *per-form/*, *rev/ēr-ent*, *in/fer-ence*, *cav/ēr-n* 等字。而 *e-lix/ēr*, *zeph/ēr*, *actōr*, *liār* 等字中亦有此音, 此與 *fern* 之重讀 *e* 音近乎相同。

§ 17. The *e* before *n* in unaccented syllables,—as in *pru/dent*, *rai/ment*, *con-ven/ient*, *cre/dence*, *de/cen-cy*, etc.,—takes a sound of obscure quality in ordinary speech. The *e* before *n* in *wool/en*, *kitch/en*, etc., takes properly the *ē* (*ēnd*) sound, which in rapid speech tends toward *ī* (*īll*). In words like *com/ment*, *con/vent*,—correct with *ē* (*ēnd*),—we have the final syllable actually under a secondary accent. Before *l*, the unaccented *e* is, in some cases, like that above before *n*; as in *nov/el*, *in/fi-del*; while in *shriv/el* and some others it takes the form explained below (see § 13);—but, in many cases, it is commonly and properly given as *ē* (*ēnd*); thus in *jew/ēl cru/ēl*, *cam/ēl*, *gos/pēl*, *fun/nēl*, *an/gēl*, *chan/nēl*. In some of these, and in other words of the kind, there is considerable diversity of usage as between these sounds.

十七. 平讀綴音中位於 *n* 前之 *e*, 如於 *pru/dent*, *rai/ment*, *con-ven/ient*, *cre/dence*, *de/cen-cy* 等字中者, 其音在尋常言語時乃隱約而模糊。Wool/en 及 kitch/en 等字中 *n* 前之 *e*, 其音確然爲 *ēn* 之 *ē*, 而當急語之時, 則轉向 *īll* 之 *ī*。他如 *com/ment*, *con/vent* 諸字其音以 *ēnd* 之 *ē* 爲適, 因其字尾之綴音, 實作小重音讀也。位於 *l* 前之 *e*, 其音有時與 *n* 前之 *e* 相同, 如於 *nov/el*, *in/fi-del* 諸字。而 *shriv/el* 及與之類似諸字中, 則其 *e* 之音另爲一式, 如後所述 (參閱八)。第於多處, 常取 *ēnd* 之 *ē*, 且亦甚合, 如 *jew/ēl cru/ēl*, *cam/ēl*, *gos/pēl*, *fun/nēl*, *an/gēl*, *chan/nēl* 諸字皆是也。然此中有數字具有與之類似之數字, 其取音之違, 大有不同。

In the case of words like *pru/dent*, *nov/el* (see above in this graph), the vowel will be indicated by a bare ITALIC *e* in the spelling pronunciation.

pru/dent, *nov/el* 諸字拼切時 (參閱本節上段), 其元音祇用體之 *e* 標明之。

§ 18. The unaccented vowel of obscure quality before *n* or *l*, is times reduced to the attenuated form called the *voice-glide*,—as in *en*, *heav/en*, *o/pen*, *shriv/el*, *a/ble*, *gen/tle*, *par/ti-cle*, *sin*, *cons/in*, *par/don*, *sea/son*, etc.

十八. 平讀之元音, 位於 *n* 或 *l* 前而性質模糊者, 有時其音減成一種之式, 名之曰“過渡音”, 如於 *en*, *heav/en*, *o/pen*, *shriv/el*, *a/ble*, *gen/tle*, *par/ti-cle*, *ba/sin*, *cons/in*, *par/don*, *sea/son* 等字。

Syllables are also made by *m* with the voice-glide; as in *schism* (*slz'm*) *chasm* (*kāz'm*), *mi/cro-cosm* (*-kōz'm*), etc. Substituting the vowel *ū* for the voice-glide is not sanctioned.

用 *m* 及過渡音以爲綴音者亦有之, 如 *schism* (*slz'm*), *chasm* (*kāz'm*), *mi/cro-cosm* (*-kōz'm*) 等字中是也。至用元音之 *ū* 以代過渡音, 則不爲正音家所許。

In this Dictionary, an APOSTROPHE (') is used in the respelling for pronunciation to indicate the vowel elision or the voice-glide; as, *par/d'n*, *a/b')*, etc.

本編於拼切時，遇元音略處，或過渡音處，用漏落符 (') 以標明之，如於 *par/d'n*, *a/b'l* 等字。

§ 19. The letter *e* *silent*. As annexed to a consonant at the end of a syllable, this letter has no sound; but serves commonly, in accented syllables, to indicate the preceding vowel as long; as in *cāme*, *tōne*. It also marks the preceding consonant *c* or *g* as soft; as in *ser/vice*, *rav/age*, *vice*, *o-blige/*.

十九. 無音之 *e* 字母. *e* 若在像音之末，位於像音之後，則並不有音，惟其像音如爲重讀，則有此無音之 *e*，每足以示前一元音之爲長音，如於 *cāme*, *tōne* 諸字是也。無音之 *e* 除上述之功用外，更可以示位於其前之 *c* 或 *g* 爲柔音，如於 *ser/vice*, *rav/age*, *vice*, *o-blige/* 諸字是也。

§ 20. The letter *e*, with consonant value. Like the short *i*, when *e* unaccented is closely followed by another vowel, it naturally falls into more or less of a consonant *y* sound, and the *e* thus makes with the following vowel, an imperfect, or consonantal, diphthong. After *t*, or *d*, or *ç*, or *s*, this *y* sound often coalesces with the consonant and changes its sound; as in *right/eous* (*ri/chūs*); *gran/deur* (*grān/dār* or *grān/jur*), *mi-ca/ceous* (*-shūs*), *o/cean* (*ō/shān*), and *nau/seous* (*na/shūs*). Even after the sound of the *e* has changed the preceding consonant, it may still appear, especially when the accent falls upon the following vowel; as in *o/ce-an/ie* (*ō/shē-ān/ik*), *nau/se-ate* (*na/shē-āt*).

二十. 像音須用之 *e* 字母. *e* 猶短 *i*，當平讀時，另有他元音緊接於後，則不期而自落於像音之 *y* 相近之音，而與後接之元音，合成不完全之雙音，或像音的雙音。此 *y* 音之 *e*，若位於 *t* 後，或於 *d* 後，或於 *ç* 後，或於 *s* 後，則常與像音拼合而變更其音，如 *right/eous* 之爲 *ri/chūs*，*gran/deur* 之爲 *grān/dār* 或 *grān/jur*，*mi-ca/ceous* 之爲 *mi-kā/shūs*，*o/cean* 之爲 *ō/shān*，及 *nau/seous* 之爲 *na/shūs* 是也。此 *e* 變更前之像音後，留存 *y* 音，若後接之元音，適係重讀者，其音尤爲顯著，如 *o/ce-an/ie* 之爲 *ō/shē-ān/ik*，*nau/se-ate* 之爲 *na/shē-āt* 是也。

I.

1. *ī, î*: as in *ice*, *time*, *sight*, *child*, *bind*, *gī/ant*: the sound of the letter. It is called "long *i*". Equivalents are *vie*, *height*, *aisle*, *thy*, *buy*, *choir*, *rye*, *eye*, *ay* or *aye* (yes) as *mes* heard.

一. *ī, î*: 如於 *ice*, *time*, *sight*, *child*, *bind*, *gī/ant* 諸字，字母之名音也，其名曰“長音之 *i*。”於 *vie*, *guile*, *height*, *aisle*, *thy*, *choir*, *rye*, *eye*, *ay* 或 *aye* (作 *yes* 解者) 諸字中，亦習聞此音。

The sound is diphthongal. The main part is the glide between its initial in *ārm*) and its terminal (*ī* in *īll*).

此音係雙音，其音之大分，則爲其始音 (*ārm* 之 *ā*) 及其尾音 (*īll* 之 *ī*) 之過渡音。

§ 22. *ī, î*: unaccented: as in *ī-de/a*, *bī-ol/o-gy*, *tri-bu/nal*, *bī-car/bo-nate*, *dī-am/e-ter*. The quality of the sound is subject to variation; the diphthong (*ī* in *ice*) being more curtailed as the syllable takes less stress and shorter quantity.

二十二. *ī, î*: 此須平讀者，如於 *ī-de/a*, *bī-ol/o-gy*, *tri-bu/nal*, *bī-car/bo-nate*, *dī-am/e-ter* 諸字。其音之性，易於變更，若所居之像音，力較弱而量較短，則此雙音 (*ice* 之 *ī*) 亦較縮短。

§ 23. *ī, î*: as in *pique*, *ma-chīne/*, *in-trigue/*, etc. The sound is the same as that of *ē* (*ève*), by which it is represented in the respelling for pronunciation.

INTRODUCTION

At first blush the preparation of another new English-Chinese Dictionary may seem a work of supererogation, but a moment's consideration should serve to correct such an impression. Even the dead languages of Europe and Western Asia still have their lexicographers, and of a living language the dictionary more than ten years old is decidedly out of date. The "Universal Etymological English Dictionary" published in 1721 by Nathaniel Bailey, was the first English Dictionary that aimed at completeness, and this was followed only thirty-four years later (1755) by the work of Doctor Samuel Johnson largely based upon it. From that time to the present it may almost be said that the work of making English Dictionaries has never stopped. The English language has perhaps grown more than any other during the past two centuries, but it may be doubted whether it is changing now faster than the Chinese language. Surely the time has past when a Tennyson would say "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

According to a recent edition of the "Scientific American Reference Book" the Chinese language is spoken by three hundred and sixty millions of people and English by one hundred and twenty millions, the only language ranking between these two being Hindu, which is credited with one hundred and forty millions. As this includes both Hindustani and Urdu it may fairly be said that in numbers at least Chinese and English are the leading languages of the world. And as they are both growing languages, and are coming more and more into contact with each other every day, new dictionaries to assist the understanding of each by speakers of the other will be needed for a long time to come—perhaps as long as the two languages continue to be used.

The present work has for its basis "Webster's Academic Dictionary," the third in rank of the great series published

by G. & C. Merriam Co. of Springfield, Mass. Besides all the words of this excellent dictionary, it contains many others chosen from a variety of sources and idiomatic phrases chosen from many books.

In thus going to the American rather than to the insular branch of our language for the chief source of material, it seems to me the editors have done wisely, for the language now used by Roosevelt and Wilson is as truly the legitimate descendent of the language of Shakespeare as is "the King's English." And when we consider the great (almost predominating) influence of American text books and teachers in China, as well as the geographical reasons for thinking that the relations of the greatest republic with the newest republic will continue to increase, we have sufficient reason for the choice of the American standard, even if it were admitted that the dictionaries prepared on both sides of the Atlantic were of equal excellence.

One of the advantages of this plan is that it gives the preference to the simpler spellings *favor, honor*, etc., rather than the more cumbersome *favour, honour*, etc. For though these forms of simplified spelling, when recognized by Noah Webster in 1828 awoke "much ignorant vituperation" similar to that aroused by more recent efforts to advance the reform of English spelling, the simpler forms of these and similar words are now not only the better, but probably the commoner forms, and the chief function of a dictionary is to record usage.

The editor in chief of this new work and his staff of assistants claim for it the following points of excellence:

- I. The use of diacritical marks according to Webster's system.
- II. The large number of idiomatic phrases.
- III. A careful selection of new words.
- IV. An especially accurate translation of all the words.

In regard to the first of these it only needs to be said that the system is now too well and favorably known to require commendation.

The necessity for the explanation of a large number of idiomatic phrases will be best appreciated by those who have taught English, or to whom it is a foreign language. Others can not be expected to realize how our language teems with idioms which one cannot understand by knowing the meaning of each word. Some months ago in writing a review of an abridged dictionary I had occasion to express the wish for a dictionary containing a smaller number of rare words defined, and a corresponding increase in the number of idioms explained. It is hoped that this work may prove a step in this direction.

It is in the matter of new words, however, that most new dictionaries find their chief justification. It is the progress of science and invention that renders new words necessary, and when the new words are coined it is necessary for definitions to be provided in easily accessible form. *Marconigram*, *monoplane*, *radium*, and *X-ray* are examples of words that have come into use comparatively recently, and every reader of newspapers will easily think of others, and it is for such words as these that new dictionaries are needed. Of course they will continue to be needed, but it is hoped that this work will prove a worthy assistant to the students of the present time.

J. W. CROFOOT.

PREFACE

A book of reference, intended for the use of Chinese students of the English tongue, should be a production of careful selection and accurate translation. It is hoped that the present work will prove to be such a one.

No pains have been spared in making this work as perfect, thorough, and serviceable as possible. The latest edition of Webster's Academic Dictionary, a comprehensive book of general utility, has been adopted as a basis. Many words, not contained in that work, but apparently useful to some extent, have been included to amplify the vocabulary. Phrases in common use have been inserted in connexion with such words as principally compose them; and a certain number of explanations have been introduced to make clear the meaning of some of the derivatives, which, not being defined in the Academic work, are more or less unintelligible to readers.

In order to show the pronunciation clearly, *every word* is re-spelt with diacritically marked letters the meanings of which are carefully explained in the Guide to Pronunciation. The guide has further been rendered into Chinese with extreme care, and, as may be supposed, much wearisome labor. A thorough perusal of the Chinese text will enable every reader to comprehend fully the niceties of the phonetic system adhered to. It is therefore believed that, with this ready help, there will be no fear of "confusing the eyes or perplexing the memory" of a student. Perhaps in this respect, the volume will find favor in the eyes of most critics who have ever considered the *system* of representing sounds by orthoëpic notation.

The difficulties involved in the rendering of many new terms into Chinese were at first found almost insuperable. By consulting the best available authorities, however, these difficulties were surmounted and most of them have been successfully and satisfactorily given their suitable

Chinese equivalents. But it is felt that some of the Chinese terms, invented by editors entirely from their very limited knowledge, will be subjected to alteration whenever better ones spring into existence.

Special attention has been devoted to explaining the more common English words in Chinese. All the meanings inserted, besides being concise and adequate, are clear and easy to grasp. Although the present work is devoid of illustrative phrases and sentences, it will be found to serve the same practical use as a great many which have been overloaded with illustrative material.

In the process of compilation, the aid of most of the excellent Anglo-Chinese dictionaries, and of the publications of England, America and Japan, has constantly been invoked. To them, the present work owes its completeness; and to them, the present editors heartily acknowledge their indebtedness.

It is our sincere desire that this work will meet a long-felt want of the reading public and become a reliable guide to the earnest student.

THE EDITORS.

Shanghai, November 1st, 1915.

英華合解辭彙例言

由簡逐漏英躡檢廣之詳具其子切而
 即病博疏用騰而特爲踏以按考一病學字首
 譯非廣免特義口書之圖釋後博者而益每卷
 直限求力裁新之此物往詮以不陋號讀利法諺
 本爲務同註體效字孺載一往加和無之符易爲後冠
 文書采不詮書之新婦未事慎詳共目會具在讀用語康
 英原蒐然心本明日夫焉一番外改名附不利難采漢之
 由以弊迴精故發今士缺助凡加之自種合一法其特成讀
 非一其本使奧相至乎往之異益名國此率二前苦書譯誤
 書錄誌之卽曲互時入往考亦名定吾於日有弊而本南免
 字甄力行入盡收新出書參品定於同入舊別利確故指以
 漢所書通出難得日文字子物義更不同洗大有詳貴音之
 英凡此與易癢者而之漢學同立訓各合一法各在爲發申
 之纂瑣明義搔讀局誌英資不者義國吻釋之者利確將引
 行改繁詳譯靴俾時雜之以化有一制半詮音二法詳井覆
 通本嫌求重隔解隨章日列風未下官強確切者後以音反
 國文卽務經恐合字報舊補外所始備體美正字號陋寧全憚
 吾和陋譯語亦漢文於閱爲中國月完政歐核英符簡計以不

一 英國成語刊有專書尋常字典不妨從略惟如
Better half 之訓妻 To claw another's back 之喻詔習
用已久似難脫漏此書擇要著錄以便檢查其
有徒涉僻奧無裨實用者概付闕如以示無濫
一 臚希德法各語英若非素習則誦讀時必至望礙
中尤數見不鮮英文中流有迎刃而解之樂
此書特將英俾閱者有出或向淵博或誦
附於編末還字書疊惟不逮海內宏達幸
一 十稔以還賴實猶虞不速海內宏達幸
後起所賴實猶虞不速海內宏達幸
雖富師資猶虞不速海內宏達幸
編者謹識

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

發音指南

KEY TO THE SYMBOLS

符號說明

In the RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION in the Dictionary, there is employed—as shown in the Table—a symbol for every clear vowel or diphthongal sound in the language; with, in four instances, a pair of equivalents for the same sound as occurring in different situations, viz.: $\mathfrak{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$; $\mathfrak{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$; $\hat{o}=\mathfrak{a}$; and \check{y} (final) = \bar{i} ; besides α and ϵ , italicized, as these vowels are in certain cases obscured and turned toward the neutral form; also, apostrophe for the voice-glide; and N to indicate foreign nasalized vowels;—some of the sounds occurring only in accented and others only in unaccented syllables, and some others, with but slight difference of quality, in both. The \hat{a} , \hat{e} , and \hat{o} are used to represent the similar sounds in foreign words, but not limited as they are in English to unaccented syllables. The \mathfrak{u} is employed, as the nearest English vowel we have, inexact as it is, to replace \mathfrak{u} French and \mathfrak{u} German; and in like manner the \hat{e} for the $\epsilon\mathfrak{u}$ French and \hat{o} German.

本編切音之法，係於每字之後，重將其字拼綴，除拼綴外，凡遇字中清喉之元音〔即母音或正音〕及雙音〔即兩元音合一之音亦名二重音〕，更於其上加切符號以表其音。惟中有四音，因其所處之地位不同，拼切各有兩式，即 $\mathfrak{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$ ， $\mathfrak{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$ ， $\hat{o}=\mathfrak{a}$ ，及 \check{y} （在字尾者）= \bar{i} 之四者是也。u, e 二元音，當聲韻模糊而趨於中立式〔參閱元音詳解第六及十七〕之時，別以意大利式字母印之。除此之外，井有用漏略符號〔'] 以示過渡之音者，用大正體之 N 字母以切異國鼻轉之元音者，凡此諸音，其在字中之地位各不同，有僅遇於重讀之綴音者，有僅遇於平讀之綴音者，然並遇於重讀及平讀之綴音，而祇後異其性質者亦有之。a, e, o 三式，每用以切異國字中與之相同之音，其不如用以切英國字時之專限於平讀之綴音耳。法國字中之 u 音，德國字中之 ii 音，英文中實無確切之元音可以相代，今姑以 u 式切之，取其最近似也。英國字中之 eu 音，德國字中之 ö 音，以 e 式切之，其故亦同。

The consonant letters **b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, p, r, t, v, w, and y**, and the digraphs **sh** and **ng** are used with their ordinary normal value; **g, s, z**, and **ch** are each limited to a single sound; **n** and **th** are marked for one sound of each and used unmarked for the other. No use is made of **o, q, x**, or the digraphs **ph, gh, dg, and wh**. The principal substitutions of the consonant symbols used in the respelling are noted in the Table.

僕音〔即子音或輔音〕字母之 **b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, p, r, t, v, w, 及 y**，與合音之 **sh** 及 **ng**，皆創其原有之音而運用之。**g, s, z**，及 **ch** 則各限於一音之用，若 **n** 及 **th** 則有符號者為一音，無符號者另為一音。僕音字母之 **o, q**，及 **x**，與合音之 **ph, gh, dg**，及 **wh**，皆屏棄不用。本編所用拼切之字，其僕音除一二者外，咸無符號，並另有替代此符號者在焉，其替代僕音符號之主要者，參閱下列之表，可自得之。

ā,	as in	āle, fāte, lābor, chā/os, chām/ber, pā/tri-ar/	
		chal,	
ā,	sen/āte, pref/āce, del/i-cāte, ā-e/ri-al, chā-	
		ot/ic, sal/u-tā-ry.	
ā,	cāre, shāre, pār/ent, com-pāre/, plow/shāre/,	
		beār, āir.	
ā,	ām, ādd, fāt, rān/dom, āt-tāck/, āc-cept/, re-	
		ād-mit/.	
ā,	ārm, fār, fā/ther, mār/tyr, āh, ālms, ārt,	
		pālm.	
ā,	āsk, grāss, dānce, ā-bate/, Ā-mer/i-cā, so/fā,	
		bot/ā-ny.	
a,	fī/nal, in/fant, Guid/ance, val/iant, hus/-	
		band, mad/am.	
a,	all, awe, swarm, talk, draw.	
ē,	ēve, mēte, se-rēne/, hē/li-on/e-ter.	
ē,	ē-vent/, dē-pend/, erē-ate/, so-ci/ē-ty, dē-lin/ē-	
		ate, sē-rene/.	
ē,	ēnd, mēt, ēx-ouse/, ēf-face/, car/-pēt, con/dem-	
		na/tion.	[ence.
ē,	fērri, her, ēr/mine, pēr vert/, ev/ēr, in/fēr-	
e,	re/cent, de/cen-oy, pru/dence, pen/i-tent,	
		nov/el.	
ī,	īce, tīme, sight, bīnd, in-spīre/, jus/ti-fī/a-ble.	
ī,	ī-de/a, trī-bu/nal, dī-am/e-ter, bī-ol/o-gy.	
ī,	īll, pīn, pīt/y, ad/mīt/, hab/īt, dī-vide/, in-	
		fīn/ī-tīve.	
ō,	ōld, nōte, rōw, bōld, ō/ver, pro-pōse/, lō/co-	
		mō/tīve.	
ō,	ō-bey/, tō-bac/cō sor/rōw, a-nat/ō-my, prō-	
		pose/.	
ō,	ōrb, lôrd, ôr/der, laud/lôrd/, ab-hôr/, ab-hôr/-	
		ring.	
ō,	ōdd, nōt, tōr/rīd, fōr/est, ōc-cur/, in/cōr-rect/.	
ū,	ūse, pūre, mūte, tūne, dūty, hū/man, as-	
		sūme/.	
ū,	ū-nite/ ac/tū-ate, ed-ū-ca/tion, hū-mane/.	
u,	rude, ru-mor, in-trūde/.	
u,	ful, put, push, ful-fill/, joy/ful, in/stru-ment.	
ū,	ūp, tūb, stūd/y, ūn/der, sūb-mit/, in/dūs-try.	
ū,	ūrn, fūrl, com-cūr/, būrn.	
ỹ,	pīt/ỹ, in/jū-rỹ, dl-vin/i-ĩỹ.	
ōō,	fōōd, mōōn, fōōl, nōōn, wōō/ing.	
ōō,	fōōt, wōōl, bōōk, gōōd, crōōk/ed.	
ou,	out, thou, de-vour/.	
oi,	oil, pois/y, a-void/, re-joice/, em-broid/er-y,	
		goi/ter.	

ā, representing simply the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel; as in **ensemble** (an/ān/bī), **intrigante** (an/tré/gānt/).

ā 冠代表前一元音之鼻音(如在法語及葡語中),如於 **ensemble** (an/ān/bī) 及 **intrigante** (an/tré/gānt/) 兩字中。

• (for voice-glide), as in **pardon** (pär'd'n), **eaten** (ät'n), **evil** (ēv'l).
 • (示過渡音者) 如於 **pardon** (pär'd'n), **eaten** (ät'n), 及 **evil** (ēv'l) 諸字中。

g (hard): as in **go, begin, great, anger**; for **gu**, as in **guard**; for **gue**, as in **plague**; for **gh**, as in **ghost**.

g (剛音): 如於 **go, begin, great, anger**; 代 **gu** 者, 如於 **guard**; 代 **gue** 者, 如於 **plague**; 代 **gh** 者, 如於 **ghost**.

s (surd. or sharp): as in **so, this, haste**; for **c**, as in **cell, vice**; for **se**, as in **scene, science**; for **ss**, as in **hiss**.

s (銳音): 如於 **so, this, haste**; 代 **c** 者, 如於 **cell, vice**; 代 **so** 者, 如於 **scene, science**; 代 **ss** 者, 如於 **hiss**.

z (like **s** sonant): as in **zone, haze**, for **s**, as in **is, lives, wise, music, ears, figs**; for **x**, as in **Xenophon, xylography**.

z (如鈍音之 **s**): 如於 **zone, haze**; 代 **s** 者, 如於 **is, lives, wise, music, ears, figs**; 代 **x** 者, 如於 **Xenophon, xylography**.

ch (=tsh): as in **chair, much**; for **tch**, as in **match, etching**.

ch (=tsh): 如於 **chair, much**; 代 **tch** 者, 如於 **match, etching**.

sh: for **ch**, as in **machine, chaise, chandelier**; for **ce**, as in **ocean**; for **ci**, as in **social**; for **sci**, as in **conscious**; for **s**, as in **sure**; for **se**, as in **nauseous**; for **si**, as in **pension**; for **ss**, as in **issue**; for **ssi**, as in **passion**; for **ti**, as in **nation**.

sh: 代 **ch** 者, 如於 **machine, chaise, chandelier**; 代 **ce** 者, 如於 **ocean**; 代 **ci** 者, 如於 **social**; 代 **sci** 者, 如於 **conscious**; 代 **s** 者, 如於 **sure**; 代 **se** 者, 如於 **nauseous**; 代 **si** 者, 如於 **pension**; 代 **ss** 者, 如於 **issue**; 代 **ssi** 者, 如於 **passion**; 代 **ti** 者, 如於 **nation**.

zh (=sh made sonant): for **z**, as in **azure**; for **zi**, as in **glazier, brazier**; for **s**, as in **pleasure, usual**; for **si**, as in **vision**; for **ssi**, as in **abscission**; for **z**, as in **rouge, cortège**.

zh (=鈍音讀之 **sh**): 代 **z** 者, 如於 **azure**; 代 **zi** 者, 如於 **glazier, brazier**; 代 **s** 者, 如於 **pleasure usual**; 代 **si** 者, 如於 **vision**; 代 **ssi** 者, 如於 **abscission**; 代 **z** 者, 如於 **rouge, cortège**.

j (=dzh): for **g**, as in **gem, giant, engine**; for **gi** and **ge**, as in **religion, pigeon**; for **di**, as in **soldier**; for **dg**, as in **edge, knowledge**.

j (=dzh): 代 **g** 者, 如於 **gem, giant, engine**; 代 **gi** 及 **ge** 者, 如於 **religion, pigeon**; 代 **di** 者, 如於 **soldier**; 代 **dg** 者, 如於 **edge, knowledge**.

k: for **ch**, as in **chorus, epoch, anarchy**; for **c**, as in **cat, cube**; for **ck**, as in **pack, duck**; for **qu**, as in **conquer, coquette**; for **que**, as in **pique, oblique**.

k: 代 **ch** 者, 如於 **chorus, epoch, anarchy**; 代 **c** 者, 如於 **cat, cube**; 代 **ck** 者, 如於 **pack, duck**; 代 **qu** 者, 如於 **conquer, coquette**; 代 **que** 者, 如於 **pique, oblique**.

kw: for **qu**, as in **queen, quit, quality**.

kw: 代 **qu** 者, 如於 **queen, quit, quality**.

ks (surd): for **x**, as in **vex, exit, perplex, dextrous**.

ks (銳音): 代 **x** 者, 如於 **vex, exit, perplex, dextrous**.

gz (sonant): for **x**, as in **exist, exact, example**.

gz (鈍音): 代 **x** 者, 如於 **exist, exact, example**.

f: for **ph**, as in **philosophy, triumph**; for **gh**, as in **laugh, rough**.

f: 代 **ph** 者, 如於 **philosophy, triumph**; 代 **gh** 者, 如於 **laugh, rough**.

hw: for **wh**, as in **what, why, where**.

hw: 代 **wh** 者, 如於 **what, why, where**.

t: for **ed**, as in **baked, crossed, capped**; for **th**, as in **thyme, Thomas**.

t: 代 **ed** 者, 如於 **baked, crossed, capped**; 代 **th** 者, 如於 **thyme, Thomas**.

n (the ordinary sound): as in **no, none, man, many**.

n (原來之音): 如於 **no, none, man, many**.

ng: as in **long, singer**; for **ngue**, as in **tongue**.

ng: 如於 **long, singer**; 代 **ngue** 者, 如於 **tongue**.

n (like **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or hard **g**, as in **bank, junction, linger, single**.

n (如 **ng**): 代 **k** 音前或剛 **g** 音前之 **n** 者, 如於 **bank, junction, linger, single**.

th (surd): as in **thin, through, wealth, worth, breath, width**.

th (銳音): 如於 **thin, through, wealth, worth, breath, width**.

th (sonant): for **th**, as in **then, though, this, smooth, breathe**.

th (鈍音): 代 **th** 者, 如於 **then, though, this, smooth, breathe**.

NOTE. Foreign consonant sounds are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

(按) 異國言語中之僕音, 咸取英文中最近似之音代之。

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (/), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark ('), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated by a hyphen.

重讀符與連接符. 首要之重音, 於該綴音之後用大重讀符 [/] 標明之, 次要之重音則以小重讀符 ['] 標之, 凡字之綴音分段用連接符聯合之。

The Table here appended, together with the preceding Table, furnishes a method of Indicating Pronunciation without Respelling.

更有一表, 列於此後, 讀者與前表合而觀之, 可得一不另拼綴之切音法。

To each of the symbols here given, the equivalent is added that takes its place in the respelling (thus: **a**=**ō**, etc.; **what**=**whōt**, etc.; **e**=**k**, etc.). The unmarked letter in a digraph is to be taken as if silent; as in **breāk, brēād, hāil, yīeld, veil**, etc. Silent **e** at the end of syllables, as in **fate** etc., or in the **-ed** of preterits and participles, as in **baked, burned**, etc., need not be marked.

不另拼綴法中所用之符號, 前法中咸有與其音相等之符號代之 (如: **a**=**ō** 等; **what**=**whōt** 等; **e**=**k** 等), 今並列之於表中. 此法於合音二字母之一 [指元音], 不加符號, 其不加符號之字母, 即作無音者看待, 如 **breāk, brēād, hāil, yīeld, veil** 等字. 綴音尾末之 **e**, 如 **fate** 等字, 與夫動詞之過去候及兩用式之 **ed** 中之 **e**, 如 **baked, burned**, 等字, 皆係無音者, 故無需另加符號。

The method has diacritical marks applied to such consonant letters and digraphs as offer especial and frequent occasion for their use. Certain syllables, as **tion, sion, tial, cial**, etc., which would naturally be correctly pronounced, need not be marked or respelled. The sounds, as described, of **x, ph, qu**, and **wh**, unmarked, are what these characters will usually, but not invariably, represent.

此法對於特見或常見之僕音字母及合音字母[指僕音]，另有區別之符號以應其用。至若 **tion, sion, tial, cial** 等數僕音，則盡人所曉，無庸更加符號。又往往無符號，**ph, qu, 及 wh** 從不加切符號，以此四者所表之音，往往即其字母之本音，第不能謂其一定不變而已。

æ (=ǣ), . . . as in	What, Was, Quality, Instal-la-tion.
E, e (=ā),	Eight, Prey, Vein, O-bey/, Un-feign-ed-ly.
Ê, ê (=â),	Thère, Whère, Hèir, Whêre-in/.
Ew, ew (=ū),	Ewe, Dew, Hewn, etc.; or (=!!), as in Brew.
Ee, ee (=ē),	Eel, Feet, Fee/ble, Un-seen/, See-ing.
ĭ (=ĕ),	Pique, Ma-chine/, Po-lice/.
I, ī (=e),	Irk/some, Fīr, Bīrd, Vīr/tue, Vīr-gin/i-ty, E-lix/īr.
O, o (=ō),	Ooze, Dō, who, Tomb, Re-mov/al.
ō (=ōō or ū),	Wolf, Wom/an, Wol-ver-lue/, Bos/om.
O, ô (=ū),	Ōth/er, Sōn, Wel/cōme, Wis/dōm, Can/nōn.
Ow, ow (=ou),	Owl, Cow/ard, Vow/el, Al-low/, Bow/wow/.
Oy, oy (=oi),	Oys/ter, Boy, Roy/al, En-joy/, An-noy/ance.
ȳ (=ī),	Fly, Skȳ, Style, De-fȳ/, Dȳ/ing.
Ȳ, ȳ (=ī),	Ȳt/tri-a, Hȳmn, Lȳr/ic, Mȳ-thol/o-gȳ.
ȳ (=ē),	Mȳrrh, Mȳr/tle, Sȳtȳr, Mar/tȳr-dom.
Ċ, c (=k),	Ċat, Ċoneur.
Ċ, ċ (=s),	Ċell, Viċe.
Ċh, eh (=k),	Ċhorus, Epoch.
Ċh, ċh (=sh),	Ċhaise, Maċhine.
Ġ, ġ (=g),	Ġet, Beġin, Anġer.
Ġ, ġ (=j),	Ġem, Enġine.
dġ (=j),	Edġe, Badġer.
ȝ (=z),	Is, Haȝ Wiȝdom.
x (=gz),	Exist, Exam-ple.
x (=ks),	Vex, Exit.
Ph, ph (=f),	Phantom, Sylph.
Qu, qu (=kw),	Queen, Conquest.
Wh, wh (=hw),	When, What.

THE VOWELS OF THE ALPHABET IN DETAIL

元音詳解

A.

§ 1. **Ā, ā:** as in **āle, fāte, māk/er, pro-fāne/**. The sound is otherwise represented, as in **pain, day, gaol, gauge, break, veil, whey**, also **aye** (ever); and is the name sound of the letter. The vowel is called "long a."