

增訂

英華合解辭彙

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合

編

商務印書館發行

INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST EDITION

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Asia still have their lexicographers, and of a living language the dictionary more than ten years old is decidedly out of date.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 TO THE FIRST EDITION

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 sincerely 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 or 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.

英華合解辭彙原版例言

由簡至漏英躍檢廣吾旬臻之詳具其子切而
即病博疏用騰而特爲躋以按考一病學字首
譯非廣免特義口書之踴釋後博者而益每卷
直限求力裁新之此物往詮以不陋號讀利法諸
本爲務同註體效字孺載一事慎詳共目會具在讀用語慮
文書采不詮書之新婦未審外改名附不利難采漢之
英原蒐然心本明日夫焉凡一加之自種合一法其特成讀
由以弊迥精故發今士缺助一審外改名附不利難采漢之
非一其本使奧相至乎往之異益名國此率二前苦書譯誤
書錄祛之行卽曲互時入往考亦名定吾於日有弊而本南免
字甄力行出入盡收新出書參品定於同人舊別利確故指以
漢所書通出難得日文文字子物義更各合一法各有詳貴音之
英凡此與易養者而之漢學同立訓不同洗大有詳貴音之
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政歐美正字號陋寧全憚
吾和陋譯語亦漢文於閱爲中國月完一政歐核英符簡計以不

如久滲
惟已徒
略用有
從習其
妨償查
不訓檢
典之示
尋常錄
書要著
專擇者
刊有概
成語之
英 Better half 之喻妻 To make good 以便檢
一 似難脫漏此書擇要著錄以每多誦國字之樂
一 僻奧無裨實各語英若非流行迎刃而濶學宏
一 臘希德法見不鮮文者疊惟不逮海內宏達幸
一 中尤數特編末俾閱書多虞
一 附於稔以還賴資猶
一 十起所賴資猶
一 後富師資猶
雖富師資猶
編者謹識

英華合解辭彙增訂述略

- (一) 本書自出版迄今爲時甫及十稔而歐戰適丁其間新字新義孳乳特多若不廣爲採納殊不足以應學子之需爰將全書重加釐訂缺者補之訛者正之更鑄新版以餉讀者
- (二) 本書增訂之前曾向各方徵求意見期收集思廣益之效故增訂本中所有修正及補益之處皆根據於平日使用本書者所得之經驗非任意增刪者可比
- (三) 插圖本非中等辭典之急需今將原圖一律刪去另以新字新義補其篇幅庶增訂本之內容可以增富而卷帙及定價可以如舊
- (四) 本書原本最著之缺憾莫如選字間有未周此次從事修訂曾爲竭力彌補綜計前後所補輯者達二千六百餘字茲類別之如下：

(甲) 晚近流行之新字如 Antiserum, Bolsheviki, Camouflage, Hooverize, Movie, Soviet 之類

(乙) 固有之通用字爲原本所略去者如 Beri-beri, Folklore, Outturn, Regarding, Week-end, Would-be 之類

(丙) 東亞特用之字爲歐美字書所不注重者如 Kittysol, Likin, Mahjong, Taotai, Yamen 之類

(丁) 原字僻奧因所生新義而見重於時

者如 Hartal (其新義爲同盟休業), Noncoöperation (其新義爲不合作運動), Pentathlon (其新義爲夏令配克運動會中之五項運動), Relativity (其新義爲相對論)之類

(五) 全書中各字字義皆經逐條審覈其修訂之經過略述如下:

(甲) 字已具載原本而晚近生有新義則擇其適用者增入之如 Garage 內增入「飛機棚」Mandate 內增入「委託管理權」Tank 內增入「坦克礮車」White 內增入「白軍」之類

(乙) 固有之通用義爲原本所略去者一律補錄之如 Cipher 內增入「無足重輕之人」Current 內增入「電流」Demonstration 內增入「示威運動」Heat 內增入「預賽」之類

(六) 漢文名稱之修正及採用略述如下:

(甲) 名稱在原本編訂時已經確定而未曾採用者一律追改之如 Cast-iron 之應爲「生鐵」Musket 之應爲「毛瑟鎗」Typhoon 之應爲「颱風」之類

(乙) 名稱在原本編訂時尙未確定而現已適用者一律採用之如 Discount 之爲「貼現」Kilometer 之爲「公里」Serum 之爲「血清」之類

(丙) 增訂本新收之字之譯名以較爲流行或適切者爲準則如 Coronium 之譯爲「鐸」Soviet 之譯爲「蘇維亞」Vitamine 之譯爲「唯他命」之類

(七) 原本註音之法依據韋氏萬國辭典頗爲讀者所樂用故增訂本對於音符及註法皆仍舊貫不輕更張惟

(甲) 銳音之 *th* 在原本作 *ts* 式鈍音之 *th* 作 *ts* 式其間相差至微頗難辨認今將鈍音一律改爲 *ts* 式俾易區別

(乙) 原本所註之音復與最近出版之韋氏新萬國本逐條校對遇有變易之處卽據該本訂正如 *Adjective* 原註 *äd'jék-tiv* 今改 *äj'ëk-tiv*, *Blue* 原註 *blū* 今改 *blu*, *Genera* 原註 *jën'ë-rà* 今改 *jën'ër-à* 之類

(八) 原本成語甚多讀者稱便增訂本更就篇幅所許廣事補輯所增幾及千條皆切日用之語其大別如下:

(甲) 晚近流行之新語如 *Dollar diplomacy*, *Hunger strike*, *Movie star*, *Naval holiday*, *No man's land*, *Right of self-determination* 之類

(乙) 固有之通用語爲原本所未載者如 *Anything but*, *For all the world*, *High jinks*, *Rising generation*, *Their name is legion* 之類

(九) 原本所附「註音專名錄」詳於古而略於今增訂本特將其古奧生僻者刪除而以現今流行之人名地名等補入對於歐戰後新發現之地名尤所注重

(十) 原本所附「希臘羅馬神祇小史」與字書無甚關係增訂本易以韋氏大學本所附之「句讀及冠體字母等用法」以資實用

(十一) 原本之見稱於時以有下列之六優點：

(甲) 選字適用

(乙) 解釋翔實

(丙) 註音正確

(丁) 成語豐贍

(戊) 定價低廉

(己) 攜帶輕便

此次增訂結果除(戊)(己)維持原狀外(甲)(丁)各有所增益(乙)(丙)亦皆有所改進而於(甲)則致力尤多殊可一洗以前選擇不周之陋

(十二) 本書增訂之進行適在商務印書館韋氏大學辭典出版之後編者獲益殊多率書於此以示不忘

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.: $\bar{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$; $\bar{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$; $\hat{o}=\bar{a}$; and \bar{y} (final)= \bar{i} ; besides *a* and *e*, 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 \bar{u} is employed, as the nearest English vowel we have, inexact as it is, to replace *u* French and *ü* German; and in like manner the \bar{e} for the *eu* French and \hat{o} German.

本編註音之法，係於每字之後，重將其字拼綴，除拼綴外，凡遇字中清晰之主音〔即母音或正音〕及雙音〔即兩主音合一之音亦名二重音〕，更於其上加註符號以表其音；惟中有四音，因其所處之地位不同，拼註各有兩式，即 $\bar{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$, $\bar{u}=\bar{o}\bar{o}$, $\hat{o}=\bar{a}$, 及 \bar{y} (在字尾者)= \bar{i} 之四者是也；*a*, *e* 二主音，當隱約模糊而趨於中立式〔參觀主音詳解第六及十七〕之時，別以斜體字印之；除此之外，並有用濁略符號〔 $\bar{\cdot}$ 〕以示音滑者；用冠體之 *N* 字母以表異國鼻轉之主音者；凡此諸音，其在字中之地位各不同，有僅過於重讀之音節者，有僅過於平讀之音節者，然並過於重讀及平讀之音節，而祇微異其性質者亦有之。 \hat{a} , \hat{e} , \hat{o} 三式，每用以表異國字中與之相同之音，第不如用以表英國字時之專限於平讀之音節耳。法國字中之 *u* 音，德國字中之 *ü* 音，英文中實無確切之主音可以相代，今姑以 \bar{u} 式表之，取其最近似也；法國字中之 *eu* 音，德國字中之 \hat{o} 音，以 \bar{e} 式表之，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 **e, 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**, 皆就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** 則有符號者爲一音，無符號者另爲一音。僕音字母之 **e, q**, 及 **x**, 與合音之 **ph, gh, dg**, 及 **wh**, 皆屏棄不用。本編所用拼註之字，其僕音除一二者外，咸無符號，蓋另有替代此符號者在焉，其替代僕音符號之主要者，參觀下列之表，可自得之。

- ā, as in āle, fāte, lā'bor, chā'os, chām'ber, pā'tri-ar'-
 chal.
 â, „ „ sen'âte, pref'âce, del'i-câte, â-e'ri-al, châ-
 ot/ic, sal'u-tâ-ry.
 â, „ „ câre, shâre, pâr'ent, com-pâre', plow'shâre',
 beâr, âir.
 ă, „ „ ăm, ădd, făt, răn'dom, ăt-tăck', ăc-cept', re-
 ăd-mit'.
 ä, „ „ ärm, fär, fä'ther, mâr'tyr, äh, älms, ärt, pälm.
 â, „ „ âsk, grăss, dânce, â-bate', Å-mer'i-câ, so'fâ,
 bot'â-ny.
 a, „ „ fi'nal, in'fant, guid'ance, val'iant, hus'-
 band, mad'am.
 a, „ „ all, awe, swarm, talk, draw.
 ē, „ „ cve, mēte, se-rēne', hē/li-om'e-ter.
 ê, „ „ ê-vent', dē-pend', crê-ate', so-ci'ê-ty, dē-lin'ê-
 ate, sê-rene'.
 ě, „ „ ěnd, mět, ěx-cuse', ěf-face', car'pět, con'dēm-
 na'tion.
 ẽ, „ „ read'ẽr, sev'ẽr-al, pẽr-form', ev'ẽr, in'fẽr-
 ence.
 e, „ „ re'cent, de'cen-cy, pru'dence, pen'i-tent,
 nov'el.
 ī, „ „ īce, tīme, sīght, bīnd, in-spīre', jus'ti-fī/a-ble.
 î, „ „ î-de'a, trî-bu'nal, dĩ-am'e-ter, bî-ol'o-gy.
 ï, „ „ ïll, pîn, pīt'y, ad'mīt', hab'īt, di-vide', in-
 fīn'ĩ-tīve.
 ō, „ „ ōld, nōte, rōw, bōld, ō'ver, pro-pōse', lō'co-
 mō'tive.
 ô, „ „ ô-bey', tô-bae'cô, scr'rôw, a-nat'ô-my, prô-
 pose'.
 ô, „ „ ôrb, lôrd, ôr'der, land'lôrd', ab-hôr', ab-hôr'-
 ring.
 ǫ, „ „ ǫdd, nôt, tǫr'rid, fǫr'est, ǫc-cur', in'cǫr-rect'.
 ū, „ „ ūse, pūre, mūte, tūne, dū'ty, hū'man, as-
 sūme'.
 ũ, „ „ ũ-nite', ac'tū-ate, ed-ũ-ca'tion, hū-mane'.
 ū, „ „ rŭde, rŭ'mor, in-trŭde'.
 ū, „ „ full, put, push, ful-fill', joy'ful, bull.
 ũ, „ „ ũp, tũb, stũd'y, ũn'der, sũb-mit', in'dũs-try.
 û, „ „ ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr', bûrn.
 ỹ, „ „ plĩt'ỹ, in'ju-rỹ, dĩ-vĩn'ĩ-tỹ.
 ōō, „ „ fōōd, mōōn, fōōl, nōōn, wōō'ing.
 ōō, „ „ fōōt, wōōl, bōōk, gōōd, crōōk'ed.
 ou, „ „ out, thou, de-vour'.
 oi, „ „ oil, nois'y, a-void', re-joice', em-broid'er-y,
 goi'ter.

N, representing simply the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel; as in **ensemble** (āN'sāN'b'l), **intrigante** (āN'trē'gāNt').

N 祇代表前一主音之鼻音(如在法國及葡國中),如於 **ensemble** (āN'sāN'b'l) 及 **intrigante** (āN'trē'gāNt') 兩字中。

, (for voice-glide, 表示音滑), as in **pardon** (pär'd'n), **eaten** (ät'n), **evil** (ē/v'l).

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

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

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

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

zh (=sh made sonant, =鈍音讀之 **sh**): 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 **g**, as in **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**.

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**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

n (like **ng**, 如 **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or hard **g** (代 **k** 音前或剛 **g** 音前之 **n** 者), as in **bank**, **junction**, **linger**, **single**.

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

th (sonant, 鈍音): for **th**, as in **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 (ˈ), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (ˌ), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated by a hyphen.

重讀符與連接符。首要之重讀, 於該音節之後用大重讀符 [ˈ] 標明之, 次要之重讀, 以小重讀符 [ˌ] 標之, 凡字之音節分段則用連接符標之。

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，可得一不另拼綴之註音法。

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**, **brēad**, **hāil**, **yīeld**, **veīl**, 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〔指主音〕，不加符號，其不加符號之字母，即作無音者看待，如**breāk**, **brēad**, **hāil**, **yīeld**, **veīl**等字，音節尾末之**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**等數音節，則蓋人所曉，無需更加符號。**x**往往無符號，**ph**, **qu**，及**wh**從不加註符號，此無符號之四者所表之音，往往即其字母之本音，第不能謂其一定不變而已。

a (=ō), . . .	as in What, Was, Quality, In'stal-la-tion.
E, e (=ā), . . .	Eight, Prey, Vein, O-bey', Un-feign'-ed-ly.
Ê, ê (=â), . . .	Thêre, Whêre, Hêir, Whêre-in'.
Ë, ë (=û), . . .	Ër'mine, E-tër'nal, Swërve.
Ew, ew (=ū), . . .	Ewe, Dew, Hewn, etc.; or (=u), as in Brew.
Ec, ee (=ē), . . .	Eel, Feet, Fee'ble, Un-seen', See'ing.
Ï, ï (=ē), . . .	Pique, Ma-chine', Po-lice'.
Î, î (=ê), . . .	Vîr-gin/i-ty, E-lix'îr; or (=û), as in Îrk'some, Fîr, Bîrd.
Ō, ō (=ōō), . . .	Ōoze, Dō, whō, Tōmb, Re-mov'al.
o (=ōō or u), . . .	Wōlf, Wōm'an, Wōl'ver-ine', Bos'om.
O, ô (=û), . . .	Oth'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), . . .	Flȳ, Skȳ, Stȳle, De-fȳ', Dȳ'ing.
Ȳ, ȳ (=ī), . . .	Ȳt'tri-a, Hȳmn, Lȳr'ic, Mȳ-thol'o-gȳ.
ȳ (=ē), . . .	Sa'tȳr, Mar'tȳr-dom; or (=û), as in Mȳrrh, Mȳr'tle.