

## LEXICOGRAPHICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

by L. WOITSCH

In 1912 H. A. Giles published a new edition of his *Chinese-English Dictionary*, in which he incorporated a great part of the additions and corrections, as given in my „*Zum Pekingers Sühua, Einige Hsieh-hou-yü, Contributions à la connaissance du langage de Pékin*. The correctness of a dictionary is indeed a matter of course. I have therefore continued my researches in this respect. The following lines now give a further series of additions and emendations. Another series I lately published in the second and fourth volume of the „*Acta Orientalia*“. Further contributions will occasionally appear.

Ad No. 144: 柵欄兒 is pronounced in Peking *cha*<sup>4</sup> (not *cha*<sup>2</sup>)-*larl*<sup>2</sup>.

Ad No. 156: In Peking: 眨巴眼 *cha*<sup>3</sup>-*pa*<sup>1</sup> *yen*<sup>3</sup> to secretly make a wink with the eyes. 眨巴眼睛 *cha*<sup>3</sup>-*pa*<sup>1</sup> *yen*<sup>3</sup>-*ching*<sup>1</sup> to twinkle.

Ad No. 187: 拔巴腿兒 *ch*<sup>1</sup>*a*<sup>3</sup> (not *ch*<sup>1</sup>*a*<sup>1</sup>)-*pa*<sup>1</sup>-*tuir*<sup>1</sup> "narrowkneed"; also "to stand with opened legs".

Ad No. 193: 查十家戶兒 *ch*<sup>1</sup>*a*<sup>2</sup> *shih*<sup>2</sup>-*chia*<sup>1</sup>-*hur*<sup>1</sup> to make a census.

Ad No. 263: 蠶盆 a kettle with scorpions (for delinquents). 蠶 is also pronounced *ch*<sup>1</sup>*uar*<sup>3</sup>.

Ad No. 413: 腦脹 *nao*<sup>3</sup>-*chang*<sup>4</sup> a big head.

Ad No. 414: 流水賬 *liu*<sup>2</sup>-*shui*<sup>3</sup>-*chang*<sup>4</sup> a notice-table.

Ad No. 428: 首倡 *shou*<sup>3</sup>-*ch*<sup>1</sup>*ang*<sup>1</sup> (not *ch*<sup>1</sup>*ang*<sup>4</sup>) "the first to do anything; an inventor" means also "ringleader". Also the inversion 倡 *ch*<sup>1</sup>*ang*<sup>1</sup> 首 *shou*<sup>3</sup> may be used.

Ad No. 460: 憧憬 *ch*<sup>1</sup>*u*<sup>4</sup>-*ch*<sup>1</sup>*ang*<sup>2</sup> to have the début fever.

Ad No. 506: 超羣出衆 *ch*<sup>1</sup>*ao*<sup>1</sup>-*ch*<sup>1</sup>*ün*<sup>2</sup> *ch*<sup>1</sup>*u*<sup>1</sup>-*chung*<sup>1</sup> extraordinary.

Ad No. 762:

何見禾是  
必此黍時  
得令來新  
西人道兩  
成飽青足

At this time there is rain enough.

The grain on both sides of the road is greening.

At this aspect men are satisfied.

Why then try to reach paradise? (Po Chü-i).

Ad No. 775: 澄飯 *têng<sup>4</sup>-fan<sup>4</sup>* to make the water run off from cooked meals.

Ad No. 879: 罵罵唧唧的 *ma<sup>4</sup>-ma<sup>4</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-chi<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* continually abusing.

Ad No. 1191: 招子 *ch'ia<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>* a note-book (smaller than a 摺子).

Ad No. 1340: 矯強 *chiao<sup>3</sup>* (not *chiao<sup>3</sup>*)-*ch'iang<sup>2</sup>* means also "to pervert to the contrary".

Ad No. 1734: 棧收 *ch'ien<sup>3</sup>* (not *ch'ien<sup>4</sup>*)-*shou<sup>1</sup>* the front-board and the back-board of a war-chariot.

Ad No. 1843: 請舉玉趾 and 請移玉趾 please call on me.

Ad No. 2150: 請旌 and 旌表. Colloquially only 請旌表 *ch'ing<sup>3</sup> ching<sup>1</sup>-piao<sup>3</sup>*.

Ad No. 2243: 確 is pronounced in Peking *chüeh<sup>4</sup>*: 衆供確鑿.

Ad No. 2458: 文縷縷的 is commonly spoken *wên<sup>2</sup>-tsou<sup>1</sup>-tsou<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* having a taste of literary language.

Ad No. 2468: 軸子 *chou<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>* the pegs of a lute.

Ad No. 2474: 拐肘 *kuai<sup>3</sup>-chou<sup>3</sup>* elbow.

Ad No. 2486: 抽 *ch'ou<sup>1</sup>* has also the meaning "to writhe"; e. g. 打抽抽的 to be beaten most unmercifully.

Ad No. 2521: 臭轟轟的 *ch'ou<sup>4</sup>-hung<sup>1</sup>-hung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* smelling nasty.

Ad No. 2649: 楮先生 *ch'u<sup>3</sup> hsien<sup>1</sup>-sheng<sup>1</sup>* paper.

Ad No. 2673: 發怵 *fa<sup>1</sup>-ch'u<sup>4</sup>* to fear.

Ad No. 2852: 準頭 is pronounced in the Pekinese colloquial language not *chüeh<sup>2</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup>*, but *chun<sup>3</sup>-lou<sup>2</sup>*.

Ad No. 2854: 小陽春 *hsiao<sup>3</sup>-yang<sup>2</sup>-ch'un<sup>1</sup>* the tenth month, also fine days in autumn.

Ad No. 2870: 費唇舌 *fei<sup>4</sup>-ch'un<sup>2</sup>-shé<sup>2</sup>* "to waste one's breath in talk" is interlinear version. This expression means "to quarrel, to wrangle".

Ad No. 2875: 不中聽 *pu<sup>4</sup>-chung<sup>1</sup>-t'ing<sup>1</sup>* cannot be endured (in speech).

Ad No. 2891: 迎門鍾 to offer wine to the wedding guests and to gratulating people, at the entrance, as a sign of welcome and thanks. In the same sense 攔門盃 is also used (ad No. 8781).

Ad No. 2936, last alinea: In Peking 聚脛兒 *ch'ung<sup>4</sup>-tuör<sup>3</sup>* to nod off.

Ad No. 2948: 拘管 *chü<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>3</sup>* means also "to keep a person from doing a thing, not to allow; strict discipline".

Ad No. 3146: 交白卷 *chiao<sup>1</sup> pai<sup>2</sup>-chüan<sup>4</sup>* to deliver the examination-paper without having written down one word.

Ad No. 3168: 羅蹠腿亮 *lo<sup>2</sup>-ch'üan<sup>2</sup>-tuir<sup>3</sup>* bandy-legged.

Ad No. 3363: 姆指之無二字 is quite wrongly translated by: his "dame" never had to teach him the same word twice. The correct translation is: „The nurse pointed to the two characters Chih and Wu". I quote here the respective passage of the poem 與元九書 by the poet Po Chü-i: 乳母拘弄于書屏下有指無字之字示僕者僕雖不能言心已默識後有問此二字者雖百十其試而指之不差 the nurse was carrying me to and fro in front of the bookcase and showed me the character Wu and the character Chih by pointing to them. Though I was not yet able to talk, I bore them in mind. Afterwards being asked for them, I pointed to them and never made a mistake, though I was put to test more than a hundred times.

Ad No. 3574: 阿媚奉承 *a<sup>4</sup> mei<sup>4</sup>-fêng<sup>4</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>* a sycophant.

Ad No. 3613: 山有扶蘇 "on the mountains is the mulberrytree". Correctly: "On the mountains there grows the coppice".

Ad No. 3683: 俯伏在地 *fu<sup>2</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>-tsei<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>4</sup>* full accord.

Ad No. 3805: 憨蛋 *han<sup>1</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>* — 傻蛋 *sha<sup>3</sup>-tan<sup>4</sup>*.

Ad No. 3865: 打夯歌兒 *ta<sup>3</sup>-hang<sup>1</sup>-kêr<sup>1</sup>* the rhythmical song while working.

Ad No. 3891: 浩浩:

浩浩暗塵中

何由見回首

In the dust thickly whirling up

how to turn back, to throw once more a glance?

Ad No. 3899: 食親財黑 *shih<sup>2</sup>-ch'in<sup>1</sup> t'sai<sup>2</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup>* greedy after good food and eager after money.

Ad 3910: 有瑜蔥珩 "the gems of his girdle-pendant sounding". More correctly: the onion-coloured gems of his girdle-pendant clink.

Ad No. 3912: 衡門 the door of a hermit-hut: 衡門寂寞朝尋我 in the loneliness of my hermit-hut you visited me.

Ad No. 3945: For 和 there is wrongly given the pronunciation *hei<sup>4</sup>* instead of *hai<sup>4</sup>*. Therefore it must also be written "hai<sup>4</sup>-shei<sup>2</sup>" (和誰) and not "hei<sup>4</sup>-shei<sup>2</sup>".

Ad No. 4156: 襁褓裸裎 *t'an<sup>3</sup>-hsi<sup>4</sup> lo<sup>1</sup>-ch'êng<sup>2</sup>* to be stark-naked.

Ad No. 4188: 履烏交錯 *lü<sup>3</sup> hsieh<sup>4</sup>* (not *hsi<sup>1</sup>*) *chiao<sup>1</sup> t'so<sup>4</sup>*. Just as in 赤烏儿儿 *chih<sup>4</sup> hsieh<sup>4</sup> chi<sup>1</sup> chi<sup>1</sup>*.

Ad No. 4294: 小像 *hsiao<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>4</sup>* my portrait.

Ad No. 4350: 上行下效 *shang<sup>4</sup>-hsing<sup>2</sup> hsia<sup>1</sup>-hsiao<sup>4</sup>* the upper class does, the lower class imitates.

Ad No. 4589: 起釁 has also the meaning of "erectio penis".

Ad No. 4723: In the compound expression 恤典 the first character is pronounced *hsüeh<sup>4</sup>* and not *hsü<sup>4</sup>*.

Ad No. 4818: Besides 諛草 there exists also the expression 忘憂草.

Ad No. 4920: 燕模處 *yen<sup>4</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-hu<sup>3</sup>* (suhua) the bat; 蝙蝠 *p'ien<sup>4</sup>-fu<sup>2</sup>* (wênhua).

Ad No. 4922: 琥珀 is colloquially spoken *hu<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>*.

Ad No. 4959: 花戶 *hua<sup>1</sup>-hu<sup>4</sup>* is also used in the sense of "rogue".

Ad No. 4965: 前擁 (*yung<sup>1</sup>*) 後扈 crowd of men.

Ad No. 4996: 火苗兒焙焙着 the flames shot up. More exactly: the flames crackled.

Ad No. 5359: 犄角兒 *chi<sup>1</sup>-chiaor<sup>1</sup>* an angle, a corner.

Ad No. 5665: 乾吃不長肉 *kan<sup>1</sup> ch'ih<sup>1</sup> pu<sup>4</sup> chang<sup>3</sup> jou<sup>4</sup>* not to become corpulent in spite of plentiful food.

Ad No. 5784: Under the character 蓋 the important pronunciation *hē<sup>2</sup>* "perhaps, why not" is entirely omitted. 我行既集蓋 (*hē<sup>2</sup>*) 云歸哉 that we may perhaps return.

互 *kên<sup>4</sup>* is wrongly written also 互, e. g. 亘古 *kên<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>* very old, 綿亘 *mien<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>4</sup>* (*hsüan<sup>1</sup>*) the borders of a country. Giles gives for 互 the pronunciation *kêng<sup>4</sup>*.

Ad No. 5823: 隨趕著 *sui<sup>2</sup>-kan<sup>3</sup>-cho<sup>2</sup>* immediately.

Ad No. 5887: 壓杠子 *ya<sup>4</sup>* (not *ya<sup>1</sup>*)-*kang<sup>4</sup>-tzu<sup>4</sup>*.

Ad No. 5977: 隨跟之 *sui<sup>2</sup>-kên<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>* immediately.

Ad No. 6058: 蛤吧蛤吧的 *ka<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* cracking, crashing.

Ad No. 6063: 打嗝 *ta<sup>3</sup>-kê<sup>2</sup>* to belch.

For "sacrificial meat" there is also used in Peking *k'ê<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* (克什). This word *k'ê<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>2</sup>* is identical with the Manchu word *kési* (*yali*); e. g. 請吃克什.

Ad No. 6114: 磕磕絆絆 *k'ê<sup>1</sup>-k'ê<sup>1</sup> pan<sup>4</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>* to stumble (in speaking), to tremble (like an old man).

Ad No. 6135: 勾通 *kou<sup>1</sup>-l'ung<sup>1</sup>* a plot, a conspiracy.

Ad No. 6188: 作古了 *tso<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>* has died.

竽 (No. 6216) is following Giles "a kind of trumpet; a whistle", following Couvreur "Cercle on Lien de bambou ou d'osier, cerceau, virole, couronne", following the Dictionary of Kanghi identical with 篪.

Ad No. 6232: 打墜穀轆兒 *ta<sup>3</sup>-chui<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>1</sup>-lur<sup>1</sup>* to hang on a person (in figurative sense) and thus to force oneself on a person.

Ad No. 6258: 苦參參的 *k'u<sup>3</sup>-sên<sup>1</sup>-sên<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* bitter (like Ginseng).

Ad No. 6301: 劓罪 *kua<sup>3</sup>-tsui<sup>4</sup>* the punishment of dismemberment.

Ad No. 6312: 掛心 *kua<sup>4</sup>-hsin<sup>1</sup>* a polite term, somewhat like "you have exerted yourself on my behalf".

Ad No. 6324: 跨轆兒 *k'ua<sup>4</sup>-yarl<sup>2</sup>* to sit on the shaft of a cart. 跨車沿 is not heard in Peking.

Ad No. 6328: 拐子 a kidnapper. In Peking also 拐子手 *kuai<sup>3</sup> tzu<sup>3</sup> shou<sup>3</sup>*. 拐用兒 *kuai<sup>3</sup> chiari<sup>3</sup>* to turn round the corner.

Ad No. 6329: 拐棍兒 *kuai<sup>3</sup>-kun<sup>1</sup>* means also in Peking "a crutch".

Ad No. 6371: 居鰥 *chü<sup>1</sup>-kuan<sup>1</sup>* (not inversed *kuan<sup>1</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup>*).

Ad No. 6653: 硬刺刺的 *ying<sup>4</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>* (not *la<sup>2</sup>*)-*la<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* very stiff, inflexible.

Ad No. 6953: 蠶 in the meaning "a mussel" is spoken *lo<sup>2</sup>*. One says, however, 蠶測 *ts<sup>3</sup>-tsē<sup>4</sup>* to judge the size of the ocean by the size of the mussels; a childlike judgment.

Ad No. 7067: 蓼芽菜 *liao<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-l'sai<sup>4</sup>* a herb bringing misfortune (Manchu: morin jalmin).

Ad No. 7140: In 臉皮薄 the character 薄 is here pronounced *pao<sup>2</sup>*.

Ad No. 7298, resp. 13,029:

胡爲戀朝市  
不去歸煙蘿

Why should I set my heart on an official's career  
And not return to my native fields?

(Po Chü-i).

Ad No. 7329: 落款 is pronounced *lau<sup>4</sup>-k'uan<sup>3</sup>* "to mark".

Ad No. 7365: 路車 *lu<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>1</sup>* has the special meaning "war-chariot".

Ad No. 7360: 滿卮 *lou<sup>4</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>* "a syphon" means also "a squanderer".

Ad No. 7445: 戮屍 *lu<sup>4</sup>-shih<sup>1</sup>* the dismemberment, when the delinquent dies before the execution.

Ad No. 7701: 戴高帽兒 *tai<sup>3</sup> kao<sup>1</sup>-maor<sup>1</sup>* to be proud of having been praised.

For 魅 (No. 7738) Giles only gives the pronunciation *mei<sup>4</sup>*. The compound characters 妖魅 are pronounced *yao<sup>1</sup>-mo<sup>4</sup>*.

口蜜腹刀 *mel* in ore (*verba lactis*), *fel* in corde (*fraus in factis*). Giles (No. 7834) gives this quotation in a somewhat different version.

Ad No. 7965: 繆 is pronounced *mu<sup>4</sup>* in 鬪壯繆. Thus according to the Manchu version of the Liao-chai: *damu guwan juwang mu i cira takaci ombi*.

Giles (*Strange Stories*, pag. 4): "On the right pupil there came a kind of spiral." Therewith is meant an extuberance (knot), which has risen in the eye. Manchu: *ici ergi yasa faha de tono alhōwa dekdehe*. Tono means "button" and especially "tent-button".

De Groot in his "*Religions System of China*" (vol. IV, pag. 241) also gives a description of the so-called "men-fishes" 人魚 by quoting a Chinese source. In addition to that I will refer to the description of the "*niyalma nimaha*" in the 清文彙書: 人魚生於大海從膀上似人膀下似魚 the man-fish lives on the high sea, from the thighs upwards he resembles a man, from the thighs downwards he resembles a fish. The *Manchu gisun i buleku bithe* enumerates him among the 海魚 as 魚人 and says: *da ci fusihōn nimaha adali, umesi amba, mederi encu gurun i bade*. Couvreur under the character 鮫: "poisson appelé 人魚 *jēun iū*, parce que sa tête ressemble à celle de l'homme; phoque, morse."

Giles (*Strange Stories*, pag. 11) translates 仙仙乎. 而還乎. 而幽我於廣寒乎 as follows: Jeh fairies, ye fairies! I'm coming back soon, too lonely and cold is my home in the moon". Several mistakes have slipped in as to this translation by the Cambridge Sinologist. 還 does not mean here "to come back", but "to make a person return", which meaning has to be added under No. 5047. Furthermore 而 is there the pronoun of the second person. Moreover, 幽 is not used adjectivally, but verbally, as may be seen by its position between the pronoun of the second person 而 and that of the first person 我. Last not least, the scene in question is not the moon, which Chang-o has left, as we know from the tale. The correct translation is: "Jeh fairies! Do you let me return and abide again in the moon-palace?" Manchu: *endurin endurin uihorio, si marimbi semeo, si mimbe guwang kan gurun de horimbio seme*.

Nota: *marimbi* = 轉頭, 轉回身來, 轉過來, 轉回家來.

*horimbi* = 圈之, 牢之, 監之, 囚之, 廣寒 an abbreviation for 廣寒宮.

Ad No. 7974: 磨牙 "to grind the teeth" means also "to cheapen, to haggle".

Ad No. 8127: 橛 *nai*<sup>1</sup> (not *nai*<sup>4</sup>).

Ad No. 8171: 鬧鬼 *nao*<sup>4</sup>-*kuai*<sup>3</sup> means also a ghost, who haunts a place. 鬧虛套子 *nao*<sup>4</sup> *hsü*<sup>1</sup> *l'ao*<sup>4</sup> *tsü*<sup>3</sup> to refuse politely but with great noise.

Ad No. 8197: 紫泥 red ink. 看對紫泥書 I look at the decree written with red ink (Po Chü-i).

Ad No. 8312: 軋碾子 *ya*<sup>4</sup> *nien*<sup>3</sup>-*tsü*<sup>3</sup> to pull the grinding stone to and fro.

Ad No. 8366: 金諾 *chin*<sup>1</sup>-*no*<sup>3</sup> (not *no*<sup>4</sup>) a promise, which is worth money.

Ad No. 8556: 百折不回 *po*<sup>4</sup>-*chē*<sup>2</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*lui*<sup>2</sup> stubborn, obstinate.

Ad No. 8592: 搬不倒兒 *pan*<sup>1</sup>-*pu*<sup>4</sup>-*taor*<sup>1</sup> a cork-tumbler.

Ad No. 8602: 曉鼓聲已半 the alarm-drum resounded for the first time.

Ad No. 8653: 緊綁綁的 *chin*<sup>3</sup>-*pan*<sup>1</sup>-*pan*<sup>1</sup>-*ti* tied fast.

Ad No. 8705: 弓絃短弓大飽 the shorter the string, the more belled the bow.

Ad No. 8711: 保險燈 *pao*<sup>3</sup>-*hsien*<sup>3</sup>-*tēng*<sup>1</sup> a safety-lamp.

Ad No. 8726: 一日曝之十日寒之 *i*<sup>1</sup>-*jih*<sup>4</sup> *pu*<sup>3</sup> (not *pu*<sup>4</sup>)-*chih*<sup>4</sup>, *shih*<sup>2</sup>-*jih*<sup>4</sup> *han*<sup>2</sup>-*chih*<sup>4</sup> is said of very irregular zeal in studying. Instead of *pu*<sup>3</sup> also *pao*<sup>4</sup>.

Ad No. 8736: 燎漿泡 *liao*<sup>2</sup>-*chiang*<sup>1</sup>-*p'ao*<sup>4</sup> means especially a blister raised by burning.

Ad No. 8834: 疊沛 *tieh*<sup>4</sup>-*p'ei*<sup>4</sup> to be repeated: 思淪疊沛 *ên*<sup>1</sup>-*lun*<sup>2</sup> *tieh*<sup>4</sup>-*p'ei*<sup>4</sup> repeated acts of the emperor's grace.

Ad No. 8853: 噴 is pronounced *fēn*<sup>4</sup> in 打嚏噴.

Ad No. 8891: 鼓膨膨的 *ku*<sup>3</sup>-*pēng*<sup>1</sup> (not *pēng*<sup>2</sup>)-*pēng*<sup>1</sup>-*ti*<sup>1</sup> to be swelled up with.

Ad No. 8928: 沁 *pi*<sup>4</sup> is pronounced *mi*<sup>4</sup> in the quotations cited there.

Ad No. 9016: 徵辟 to propose to promotion. The pronunciation in Peking is *chēng*<sup>1</sup>-*p'i*<sup>3</sup> (Giles: *p'i*<sup>4</sup> or *pi*<sup>4</sup>).

Ad No. 9017: 僻 *p'i*<sup>4</sup> is also pronounced *pi*<sup>4</sup> and *pei*<sup>4</sup>. 僻靜 always *pi*<sup>4</sup>(*pei*<sup>4</sup>)-*ching*<sup>4</sup>.

Ad No. 9036: 疲拉拉的 *p'i*<sup>1</sup>-*la*<sup>1</sup>-*la*<sup>1</sup>-*ti*<sup>1</sup> dilatory.

Ad No. 9071: 坯 *p'i*<sup>1</sup> unburnt bricks. Also 草坯子, because, for increasing the consistence of the bricks, the clay is mixed with straw and fibres.

Ad No. 9154: 鼈脚菜 *pieh*<sup>1</sup>-*chiao*<sup>3</sup>-*t'sai*<sup>4</sup> a kind of fern.

Ad No. 9340: 伯勞 "a shrike; the goatsucker" is pronounced *po*<sup>2</sup>-*lao*<sup>2</sup>. I remark that this expression signifies the name of the bird in the colloquial language.

Ad No. 9417: 拍花的 *p'ai*<sup>1</sup>-*hua*<sup>1</sup>-*ti*<sup>1</sup> a kidnapper.

Ad No. 9485: 留退身步兒 *liu*<sup>2</sup>-*t'ui*<sup>3</sup>-*shēn*<sup>1</sup>-*pu*<sup>1</sup> to secure one's retreat (by reserved answers).

Ad No. 9493: 鋪 has also the special meaning "to pave". 鋪磚石 and 磚石鋪的院子.

Ad No. 9581: 騷擾 郇廚 you had much trouble about the meal (to the host).

Ad No. 9616: 涼森森的 *liang<sup>2</sup>-sén<sup>1</sup>-sén<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* cold.

Ad No. 9863: 毛忸忸的 *mao<sup>2</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* timid.

Ad No. 9906: 燻柿子 *lan<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>-tzü<sup>3</sup>* dried figs.

Ad No. 10.011: 手眼 *shou<sup>2</sup>-yen<sup>3</sup>* a trick.

Ad No. 10.051: 面熟 *mien<sup>4</sup>-shou<sup>2</sup>* known from seeing.

Ad No. 10.259: 疹絲絲的 *l'êng<sup>2</sup>-szü<sup>1</sup>-szü<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* suffering permanent pains.

Ad No. 10.300: 酒肆 a wine-shop. Also only 肆: 醉臥黃公肆 tipsy I lie in the shop of Mr. Huang (Po Chü-i).

Ad No. 10.329: 辣辣辣的 *la<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-su<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* very spicy.

Ad No. 10.646: 淡巴菰 "imitation of tobacco". This word is, however, the Manchu word "dambagu".

Ad No. 10.688: 探訪局 *t'an<sup>4</sup>-fang<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup>* an information-office.

Ad No. 10.761: 胸膛 *hsiung<sup>1</sup>-t'ang<sup>2</sup>* the pit of the stomach. Couvreur: Thorax. This expression means also "breasts".

An example for 刀 (No. 10.783) used verbally: 刀小船 — 挖做小船 to carve a little ship (for toys).

Ad No. 10.799: 禱告文 *tao<sup>3</sup>-kao<sup>4</sup>-wên<sup>2</sup>* a written prayer.

Ad No. 10.807: 桃蟲 *t'ao<sup>2</sup>-ch'ung<sup>2</sup>* "the love bird" is wehwa. The same word means in Suhua a maggot which is found in apricots.

Ad No. 10.991: 鼻涕 is pronounced in Peking *pi<sup>2</sup>-ting<sup>4</sup>*.

Ad No. 11.084: 細高駝兒 *hsi<sup>4</sup>-kao<sup>1</sup>-tiaor<sup>4</sup>* tall like a hop-pole; a long and lanky person.

Ad No. 11.134: 埕 must be pronounced *tich<sup>2</sup>* (not *tich<sup>4</sup>*) in 鶴鳴于埕.

Ad No. 11.149: 賬帖兒 *chang<sup>4</sup>-t'ier<sup>1</sup>* a chit. Another expression for chit is 欠帖 *ch'ien<sup>4</sup>-t'ieh<sup>3</sup>*. Giles only gives the first tone for 帖.

Ad No. 11.171: 反坫 *fan<sup>3</sup>-tien<sup>4</sup>* a wall-bank or an offset destined for drinking vessels.

Ad No. 11.265: 頂兇的 *ting<sup>3</sup>-hsiung<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>*, who charges himself for money with the crime committed by another person.

Ad No. 11.400: In the meaning "alone, helpless" not 拓落, but 落拓. Liao-chai (in the story 嬌娜): 令適卒落拓不得歸.

Ad No. 11.424: 兜屁將 *tu<sup>1</sup>-p'i<sup>4</sup>-ku<sup>3</sup>-chiang<sup>4</sup>* to push a person on his back; 我給 (*kei<sup>3</sup>*) 你一個兜屁股將仰得躺下.

Ad No. 11.467: 偌老子 *tsa<sup>2</sup>-lao<sup>3</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>* I.

Ad No. 11.508: 結彩 *chieh<sup>2</sup>-l'sai<sup>3</sup>* to drape with coloured papers.

Ad No. 11.634: 草草了事 *l'sao<sup>3</sup>-l'sao<sup>3</sup>-liao<sup>3</sup>-shih<sup>4</sup>* to do something carelessly.

Ad No. 11.696: 側稜 "inclined" is pronounced *chai<sup>1</sup>-l'êng<sup>2</sup>* and not *l'sê<sup>4</sup>-l'êng<sup>2</sup>*.

Ad No. 11.701: 白錢賊 *pai<sup>2</sup>-ch'ien<sup>2</sup>-tsei<sup>2</sup>* a thief, who goes stealing by daylight; a pickpocket.

Ad No. 11.752: 鑿鑿可據 is pronounced *tsao<sup>2</sup>-tsao<sup>4</sup>-k'ê<sup>3</sup>-chü<sup>4</sup>*.

Ad No. 11.770: 交錯 to confound things belonging together.

Ad No. 11.826: 祖餞 *tsu<sup>2</sup>-chien<sup>3</sup>* to bid farewell.

Ad No. 12.100: 半吐半咽 *pan<sup>4</sup>-t'u<sup>3</sup>-pan<sup>4</sup>-yen<sup>4</sup>* is synonymous with 半吞半吐.

Ad No. 12.114: 神荼 *shên<sup>2</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>* (not *shên<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>1</sup>*).

Ad No. 12.128: 圖書石 the name of a mineral, which powdered and then put on wounds makes them soon heal.

Ad No. 12.129: 屠城 the massacre of the inhabitants of a town.

Ad No. 12.149: 斷通的 *tuán<sup>4</sup>-tao<sup>4</sup>-ti<sup>3</sup>* a high way-man.

Ad No. 12.366: 酸漬漬的 *suan<sup>1</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup>* (not *tsü<sup>4</sup>*)-*tsê<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* sour. Just so 黏漬漬的 *nien<sup>2</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* very gluey, 濕漬漬的 *shih<sup>1</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup>-tsê<sup>2</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* wet to the skin.

Ad No. 12.436: 啣喇呱喇的 *chi<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-chua<sup>1</sup>-la<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* crying (like a baby).

The character 囊 *nan<sup>1</sup>* "slowly, hesitating" does not figure by itself in Giles' Dictionary. It occurs, however, under No. 12.681: 倭囊廢 a noodle, where the pronunciation of the character in question is wrongly given as *wang<sup>4</sup>*.

Ad No. 12.683: 踉蹌 *wo<sup>1</sup>-nêng<sup>2</sup>* an ulcer swelled to burst open.

Ad No. 12.791: 霧罩罩的 *wu<sup>4</sup>-chao<sup>1</sup>* (not *chao<sup>4</sup>*)-*chao<sup>1</sup>-ti<sup>1</sup>* foggy, indistinct.

Ad No. 12.885: 仰八脚 *yang<sup>3</sup>-pa<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>* to fall on one's back.

Ad No. 12.947: 拗別 *niu<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>* (*yu<sup>4</sup>-pieh<sup>2</sup>*) obstinate. Also 執拗 *chih<sup>2</sup>-niu<sup>4</sup>*.

Ad No. 12.962: 官官 slowly. 官官鐘漏盡 the water of the clock has slowly guttered down.

Ad No. 13.136: 讖 is colloquially spoken *shên<sup>4</sup>*, thus in 發讖局 *fa<sup>1</sup>-shên<sup>4</sup>-chü<sup>2</sup>*.

Ad No. 13.238: 孔殷 *k'ung<sup>3</sup> yin<sup>1</sup>* very diligent.

Ad No. 13.265: 引見 *yin<sup>3</sup>-chien<sup>2</sup>* means also "to introduce each other".

Ad No. 12.308: 瞳人 is also used in the sense of the preceding line "the pupil of the eye". Therefore also in the Manchu version of the Liao-chai: "hojo faha i gisurendurengge" for 瞳人語. In the Pekingese colloquial language 瞳人兒 *t'ung<sup>2</sup>-jêr<sup>1</sup>*.

Ad No. 13.349: The second line: 約束 is pronounced *yüeh<sup>1</sup>-shu<sup>4</sup>* "to watch, to wait (upon children)".

Ad No. 13.407: The heading of an official document is called in Peking 由兒 *yur<sup>1</sup>*, also 節畏 *chieh<sup>2</sup>-lüeh<sup>4</sup>*.

Ad No. 13.471: 措攤 in Peking *ku<sup>1</sup>-jung<sup>1</sup>* "to toddle". Giles gives *ku<sup>4</sup>-yung<sup>3</sup>* with the meaning "to squeeze or wiggle in or through".

Ad No. 13.543, the last line but one: Instead of 孟蘭盆會 the abbreviated expression 孟蘭會 *yü<sup>2</sup>-lan<sup>2</sup>-hui<sup>4</sup>* is more in use.

Ad No. 13.833: 蘊結 *yün<sup>4</sup>-chieh<sup>4</sup>* to be contracted (said of the heart). Therefore "to keep in mind, not forget".

前身 the former stage of existence. Po Chü-i: 所經多故處却想似前身 the places I have once passed, seem me to belong to a former stage of my existence.

馬牙子瘡 *ma<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup>* abscesses in the mouth (a disease of children).

台哈狗 *t'ai<sup>2</sup>-ha<sup>1</sup>-kou<sup>3</sup>* a dog race (employed in hunting).

弦馬子 *hsien<sup>2</sup>-ma<sup>1</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>* the bridge of stringed instruments.

合時 when death is near: 仙鶴合時而鳴.

The wolf always runs straightforward against the wind. Therefore, the Chinese believe that also the smoke produced, when the dried fumets of the wolf are burnt, is always rising vertically and cannot be deviated by the wind. Thence the use of the fumets of the wolf for smoke signals (狼烟).

眼黑 *yen<sup>1</sup>-hei<sup>1</sup>* covetous eyes.

The eyes have been closed (by drowsiness): 眼皮垂下來了.

連刀脚 *lien<sup>2</sup>-tao<sup>1</sup>-chiao<sup>3</sup>* crooked legs.

搭連 *ta<sup>1</sup>-lien<sup>2</sup>* valise, cloak-bag.

垂楊柳 *Salix Babylonica* L. (?).

馬嚼子瘡 *ma<sup>3</sup>-chüeh<sup>2</sup>-tzu<sup>3</sup>-ch'uang<sup>1</sup>* Rhagades in the corners of the mouth.

脚鉤人 to trip one up.

哭淚如弦 to cry bitterly.

寧古塔 *ninguta* (in Eastern Manchuria) = ninggun + ta "the six pagodes".

誰好意思 *shei<sup>2</sup> hao<sup>3</sup> i<sup>4</sup>-szü<sup>1</sup>* who dares to ... ?

狗刨兒 *kou<sup>3</sup>-paor<sup>1</sup>* a certain kind of swimming.

大水詐子 a species of charadrius.

害倭指 *hai<sup>4</sup>-wo<sup>1</sup>-chih<sup>1</sup>* a whitlow.

嘈嚕 *p'u<sup>1</sup>-lu<sup>1</sup>* the noise of birds flattering (Manchu: putur).

壽屏 *shou<sup>4</sup>-p'ing<sup>2</sup>* a kind of diploma of honour.

搭錢兒 *ta<sup>1</sup>-lier<sup>1</sup>* a money-bag.

打啞蜜 *ta<sup>3</sup>-ya<sup>3</sup>-mi<sup>4</sup>* to make oneself understood by signs.

聖人門前三字經 to carry coals to Newcastle.